

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1899.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1900.

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 1899.

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

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
President pro tempore United States Senate.

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,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, I have the honor to transmit herewith a general report of the proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the association held at Boston and Cambridge, December 27 to 29, 1899. Some of the papers read and discussed at that meeting have been printed elsewhere and some of them are recommended for publication in this report, as are also several papers read by title only. The most extensive and most important portion of the report consists of a large collection of letters from and to John C. Calhoun, gathered and prepared for publication at considerable expense to the association, under the direction of Prof. J. F. Jameson, chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and forming the fourth report of that commission. There is also included in the report a complete bibliography of Mississippi, compiled by Mr. J. M. Owen, on the same plan as the bibliography of Alabama, published in the 1897 report.

The association has enlarged its activities by the establishment of a Public Archives Commission for the special study of the character and the means taken for the preservation and publication of State and national archives. A bill has already been introduced in Congress calling upon the association for an investigation of this subject and making an appropriation for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Assistant Secretary.

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September, 10, 1884. Incorporated by Congress January 4,
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The term of office is indicated by the dates following the name.
Deceased officers are marked thus †.

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VOLUME II.

Fourth Annual Report of the Manuscripts Commission. Correspondence
of John C. Calhoun. Edited by J. F. Jameson.

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

BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE, MASS., DECEMBER 27-29, 1899.

HIST 99, VOL I—1

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.¹

By A. HOWARD CLARK, Assistant Secretary and Curator.

The act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, provides that it shall have its principal office at Washington City, and that it may hold its annual meetings in such places as the incorporators shall determine. Under this authority meetings have been held in Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and New Haven. At the New Haven meeting in 1898 it was decided that future meetings be held alternately in the East, the West, and at Washington. Accordingly Boston was fixed upon for the 1899 meeting, Detroit for 1900, and Washington for 1901.

The fifteenth annual meeting convened in Boston on December 27, 1899, and for three days in that city and in Cambridge the association was busied with the reading and discussion of papers and topics pertaining to American history and to the study of history in America.

The condition of the association was shown by the reports of the officers and various commissions and committees to be very active and prosperous. The membership has more than doubled since 1894, the increase during the last two years being especially large, and the present number of members is nearly 1,500, residing in all parts of the country, and including the large majority of professional writers and teachers of American history, besides many representative men interested in the study of facts and problems connected with America's past and their relation to the future of the nation in all its phases of social and political life.

¹ An account of this meeting is printed in the April number of the American Historical Review, and has been used in part in preparing the present report.

Since its organization, in 1884, the association has published five volumes of papers and eleven volumes of reports, making a total of nearly 11,000 octavo printed pages, covering all branches of American history and of history study. As aids to investigators some extensive bibliographies have been published, and other important ones are in preparation. The Historical Manuscripts Commission has issued three reports containing very valuable material. One of the most important publications was the Report of the Committee of Seven on the Study of History in Schools. This work has also been published through the MacMillan Company, and is proving of great benefit in systematizing history study throughout the country, particularly in the secondary schools, and the entrance requirements in history in one at least of the larger universities have been modified in accordance with this committee's recommendations.

The association reports are printed as Congressional documents, and it has thus been possible to place them in the libraries of the principal historical societies of this country and in the libraries of the larger historical societies throughout the world.

The Boston meeting proved to be the largest and most enthusiastic in the association's history, the attendance of members being about two hundred, while several hundred persons showed by their presence their interest in the general work.

The sessions of the first day were devoted to the reading and discussion of papers on colonization, church history, and to the president's inaugural address. The second day's papers were on fields for historical study and on European history, while on the third day the topics pertained chiefly to foreign relations.

The opening session was called to order at 10.30 a. m., December 27, in the South Congregational Church, Boston. President James Ford Rhodes presided, and in the absence, through illness, of Secretary H. B. Adams, the assistant secretary, A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution, discharged the duties of that office.

In his opening remarks President Rhodes said:

The members of the association will observe a new property. The history of it is graven neatly on this gavel and is: "This gavel is presented to the American Historical Association by Samuel Macauley Jackson, Boston,

December 28, 1899." It is made of the five following woods, four of which, forming the head, consist of the maple of Connecticut, the ash of Pennsylvania, the red birch of New Hampshire, and the oak of New York State. The gold band upon which this is engraved is from California. Upon the two silver bands are the words "From Nevada." The handle is made of the vermillion of Kentucky. In the name of the association I thank Mr. Jackson for this useful present.

Every member will notice with regret that our veteran secretary is not here with us, and everyone will know that it is an enforced absence. He has been secretary of the association from its formation, and until now has never missed a meeting. Overwork has unfortunately broken the health of Mr. Adams, and he is seeking recuperation by travel and rest. He has been a mighty worker for this association; he has done much to secure for it the place it occupies in the minds of historical students; he has been in diligence, discretion, and zeal an ideal permanent executive officer. Our sympathies and our good wishes go out to him. I recommend that at the business meeting Friday afternoon an appropriate resolution be adopted which shall express our regret at his inability to attend this meeting and our hope for the speedy recovery of his health.

I can not let this occasion pass without a word in the way of tribute to a member whom death has recently taken from us. I refer to Mr. John C. Ropes. The classmate, the professional associate, and the friend have at different times and on different occasions laid their chaplet on his bier. I have here to deplore the loss which history has sustained. Mr. Ropes did the work of two days in one; one was given to the duties of an exacting profession, the other to his chosen muse. His works on Napoleon, the two volumes of his military history of the civil war, testify to his diligence and impartiality in the common field of members of this association. As I turn over his volumes on the civil war I am struck with the modesty and reserve he showed in his footnotes, for he was not only a mine of knowledge, but his knowledge was at hand. Reading had made him a full man and conference a ready man. In every respect he was a true historian. It was a cruel fate which took him hence, and the muse of history may well drop a tear that he did not live to finish his *Story of the Civil War*. I now declare the fifteenth meeting of the American Historical Association open. Mayor Quincy, who was to have extended the welcome of the city, is unavoidably absent, and his place will be filled by Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, pastor of this church, and well known to the most of you.

Dr. Hale said:

I am sure the city of Boston will cordially welcome you, and more cordially than any other city because we here feel the necessity of the proper working up of our own history. We welcome you to all criticisms of the past, to all the duty which we know you will do in the future in making more clear the history of New England, of the United States, and, as I see by the programme, of the whole world.

In December, 1898, the association appointed a committee on the history of colonies and dependencies, Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, being made its

chairman. He reported that the committee had made some progress during the year, but very much remained to be done in its extensive field of operations. Professor Bourne read a paper on "Some difficulties of American colonization," and a paper was read by Prof. F. W. Williams on "Chinese emigrants in the Far East," both of which are printed in full in this volume.

Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Boston, presented a valuable paper, of which an abstract is here given, on "The selection and training of colonial officials in England, Holland, and France," being a summary of a body of material to be later published as a book:

We can not copy the political form of any foreign country, but we can learn their principles [said Mr. Lowell in beginning]. In England, until the middle of this century the civil servants of India were appointed at the pleasure of the directors of the East India Company, and until about the beginning of the century they received no special training. In 1806 a college was established for their education at Haileybury, and it did very good work; but the students were admitted to it by the patronage of the directors of the company, and when the patronage system fell the college fell with it. A system of competitive examination was substituted, upon a plan drawn up by a commission, of which Macauley was chairman. This plan, which is carried out to-day, is based on two main principles: 1, that the candidates must have a very high general education; 2, that they must not be required to spend in preparing for the examination time which they will have wasted if unsuccessful. Hence the examination covers only subjects usually taught at universities and does not include subjects relating peculiarly to their duties in India. The examination is very much like an examination for graduation honors, and as the subjects are numerous and optional, a man from any university has a fair chance at it. Before going to India the successful competitors spend a year in England, usually at a university, studying Indian law and languages. The same competitive examination is used to select the Eastern cadets; that is, the appointees to the civil service of the other Asiatic colonies, including the Malay States.

Appointments to the civil service of the Dutch East Indies have been made in Holland by competitive examination since 1864. The only general education required is a diploma of a high school. The examination bears entirely upon the law, languages, history, religion, and customs of the Dutch Indies, and the candidates are in fact all prepared at the India Institute at Delft. The course there is three years, but only the men who rank highest at the examination get appointments, and they are a small part of those who go through the school. A commission recently appointed by the minister of the colonies has reported that the preparation for the examination is too much a mere effort to learn by heart a mass of unimportant details, and that the system is bad in not requiring a sufficiently high general education, and in having the competitive examination come at the end of a long course of technical study.

There are four methods of admission to the colonial service of France: (1) Promotion from a subordinate service; (2) appointment of military and other officers; (3) open competition; (4) the Colonial School at Paris. The proportion of these four is constantly changing and varies in different colonies. The open competition has not been very successful because there are only two or three places offered a year, and hence they do not attract many competitors; for graduates of the school are reserved only one-sixth of the places in Africa, but they get a larger proportion in Indo-China. The competitive examination comes at the entrance to the school, and only about as many are admitted as are likely to be employed. The course is two years and is devoted almost entirely to technical colonial studies and to law. The graduates in the service are well spoken of, but the school has only existed ten years and it is too soon to judge of its work by experience.

In the discussions which followed this group of papers Mr. Alleyne Ireland, author of the book on Tropical Colonization, spoke of the difficulties which attend the introduction of the system of contract labor, which was nevertheless, in his judgment, inevitable in the Philippines. Dr. Clive Day, of Yale University, speaking chiefly with respect to the 250,000 Chinamen in Java, showed wherein they were an economic necessity in such colonies, their function being that of middlemen on a small scale, and compared their position to that of the Jews in the Middle Ages. Mr. Arthur Lord, of Plymouth, spoke of the application of the principles of civil-service reform to the new possessions. Though we could not demand highly specialized training or provide pensions, it was possible to insist that appointees should have youth, health, some experience in administrative duties, and an acquaintance with Spanish and with the language of the district. Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of Cornell University, declared that if a system of patronage was followed in appointments a college to train the appointees was a necessity. English experience had shown, especially at the time of the mutiny, that it had also a high value in making the officials all brothers; yet with this went a tendency to become cliquey, and the government of India would have become an aristocratic tyranny had it not been for the constant practice of sending out as governors persons of commanding social position independent of the Indian service, and English barristers as judges.

In an editorial discussing the papers presented at this session the Boston Herald of December 29 said:

We are confronted with new and grave responsibilities, all the more grave for the reason that the experience of other nations has proved that

it is the easiest of all possible mistakes to make to adopt a bad method of colonial control, one which will give constant offense to the people of the outlying possession and be at the same time demoralizing to the controlling country. From the time of ancient Greece and Rome up to the present day, we have had numerous instances afforded of the disastrous effects of improperly directed colonial administration, and, what is more, the list of colonial failures enormously exceeds the number of colonial successes. With this historical record before us, it is of the utmost importance that we should first endeavor to discover the methods adopted by those who have made successes in this class of work, and then try to frame our policy in close conformity with the broad general principles that have controlled these.

One of the most obvious means is to devise a plan by which those who are appointed to represent our Government in these distant parts of the world over which we are to exercise control shall be specially fitted for the work they are called upon to undertake. The English have had the largest experience in work of this kind, and after a number of experiments they have decided that a high grade of competitive examination produces the best results. The men who enter the Indian civil service have to pass an examination somewhat similar to that which a young man would be compelled to pass in order to obtain a university degree, and having in this way shown their intelligence, those who succeed, before they enter into active service, are compelled to study for a year or more subjects which have a peculiar bearing upon Indian service, such as the languages, laws, customs, and traditions of the people. The result has been that England has built up in her Indian civil service a force of men having remarkable ability and possessing an exceptional esprit de corps. The ease with which under Lord Cromer the administration of Egypt has been carried on is because the lines laid down for the administration of India have been reproduced in this new field.

It is, however, questionable whether public opinion could be obtained for, or Congressional sanction given to, a plan of appointments to our colonial service similar to that which controls the Indian civil service of Great Britain. We regret to say it, but our people have not yet brought themselves to believe that any large degree of intelligence or special knowledge is required in the civil administration of a country. If it was proposed to establish a colonial civil-service system which ruled out almost everyone who was not capable of passing an examination for university honors, a protest would go up, particularly from the demagogic politicians, that this was a species of class control, and that in a free democratic government every citizen should be given a chance to receive an official appointment. This is one of our weaknesses, and, if it is not in some way guarded against, it is likely to lead to colonial administration on the part of the United States which, in its results, will be no improvement on the administration by Spain of her American colonies, while administrative corruption in these outlying possessions will react, as in the past we know that it did, upon the home governments of Rome, Venice, Spain, and other imperial countries.

The suggestion was made in the discussion by the American Historical Association of this question that the best method of securing desired results,

because the method most in line with our national practices in other directions, would be the establishment of a colonial academy under Government control, and managed in much the same manner that the academies at West Point and Annapolis are administered. The cadets to these army and navy schools are appointed as the result of official patronage, but after their years of tuition the young men who succeed in graduating have not only a thorough knowledge of their duties, but a high standard of honesty and honor, and a knowledge of and confidence in each other which make them most effective public servants.

It is not improbable that a Government colonial academy conducted on similar lines, guaranteeing to its graduates that same continuity and permanence of service, with promotion and retiring pension, such as are held out in the case of West Point and Annapolis, would, in a few years, produce a body of men which would be as admirable in its capacity, integrity, and service ability as the bodies made up of graduates of our Naval and Military academies. The method is one which is certainly worth trying, and as no time should be lost in providing the force with which our outlying possessions are to be governed, Congress, at its present session, could undertake no work of greater value than that of preparing the way for the foundation of an institution of this character.

The session of the church history section of the association was held in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Wednesday afternoon. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, second vice-president of the association, occupied the chair. The first paper presented was by Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, of Andover, Mass. Its subject was: "The prevalent view in the ancient church of the purpose of the death of Christ."

Professor Smyth stated that he had been led to investigate the subject anew by the frequency and positiveness of the assertion, in recent more or less influential publications, that "for one thousand years" the common view of the atonement was that the death of Christ was a ransom to Satan. The statements referred to indicate in various ways that they are made at second or third hand, and to some extent have a common source. Still they are widely current. The results of the writer's study were presented under the following heads:

1. The earliest view is not that of a ransom to the devil.
2. Some of the most important representatives of the ancient church either ignore or positively reject the theory in question.
3. The interpretation which supposes that there was held for centuries—"a thousand years," or "nearly" so—a theory of ransom to Satan, and that this was then followed and superseded by that of a Godward relation of Christ's death, is grossly incorrect.

4. The ransom to Satan theory never had the definiteness which is ascribed to it nowadays.

5. It is not sufficient in such a problem to confine the range of investigation to individual opinions, or merely to the testimony of church teachers. That of creeds, liturgies, hymns, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, is of weight. This lends no support to the representations referred to in the beginning of this paper. On the contrary, it affirms the constant presence to the church, however imperfectly discerned or inadequately appreciated, of Him who was "victor and victim," and the first because He was also the last.

The Rev. W. G. Andrews, of Guilford, Conn., read a paper on "A recent service of church history to the church," which is given in full in this report. The first third of the century in America was characterized by union and cooperation of denominations in Christian work. In the second third of the century this period of good feeling was over. The denominations became conscious of their distinctive mission, and division or hostility became the tendency. At the same time this self-consciousness of the denominations turned to the story of their past. Denominational histories wakened interest in a more general study of Christian history as a whole. The result of this has been a diminution of prejudice and an appreciation of what is common to all forms of Christianity. While uniformity in opinion and ritual is less valued, there is, as a result of this study of Christian history, a longing for essential unity.

The concluding paper of the afternoon was by Rev. H. S. Burrage, of Portland, Me., on the question, "Why was Roger Williams banished?"

Dr. Burrage referred at some length to the proceedings connected with the banishment of Roger Williams, and called attention to the attempt of the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter; in his As to Roger Williams, to show that banishment of Mr. Williams "took place for reasons purely political and having no relation to his views upon toleration, or upon any subject other than those which in their bearing upon the common rights of property, upon the sanctions of the oath, and upon due subordination to the powers that be in the state made him a subverter of the very foundations of the Government—with all his worthiness of character and general

soundness of doctrine, a nuisance which it seemed to them they had no alternative but to abate in some way safe to them and kindest to him."

This position was strenuously combated. It was not denied that the members of the general court in their banishment of Roger Williams were influenced by other considerations than his unyielding attitude with reference to soul liberty.

Mr. Winthrop, in his account of the proceedings of the court, and Roger Williams himself, in his recital of the statement made by Governor Haynes in pronouncing the sentence of banishment, made it clear that other matters were before the court and doubtless did enter into its decision. But the very same testimony is equally valid proof that Mr. Williams's doctrine of soul liberty was also before the court. It was there in the form in which he held it all through his career. Nor is this all. It was expressly mentioned by Governor Haynes as one of the causes that led to the banishment.

The only new document bearing upon this matter is that which records the action of the council of the Bay Colony in 1676, offering Roger Williams an asylum in some one of the Massachusetts towns during the Indian troubles.

The remainder of the paper was an answer to the question, What light, if any, does this action throw upon the causes of Mr. Williams's banishment?

If, as Dr. Dexter says, the banishment was for reasons purely political and had no relation to Mr. Williams's notions upon toleration, it would seem that in the action of the council in 1676 we should find some indication of that fact. These are not to be found.

Mr. Williams was banished for having "broached and dyvulged dyvers newe and dangerous opinions," and for having maintained the same without retraction. It is noteworthy that in the action of the council in 1676 it is stated that Mr. Williams, hitherto restrained, might come into the colony for security to his person, "he behaving himself peaceably and inoffensively & not disseminating & venting any of his different opinions in matters of religion to the dissatisfaction of any." This may mean that Mr. Williams might have a refuge within the limits of the colony if he would so guard his utterances with reference to matters of religion as not to give offense to the Bay Colony people. Or it may mean that any expression whatever of his religious opinions would not be tolerated if they were displeasing to the people. In either view there is a recognition of the fact that Mr. Williams's doctrine of soul liberty was certainly one of the causes that led to his banishment.

The action of the Massachusetts council, however, is delightful evidence of the kindly feeling that was entertained for Roger Williams by the leaders of the Puritan colony, and while it must have awakened memories that were not altogether pleasing, it could hardly have failed to reach and touch his heart.

A brief discussion, opened by Dr. Ezra H. Byington and continued by Prof. George P. Fisher, brought the afternoon session to a close.

At the evening session in the Congregational Church two addresses were delivered. The first was a speech of welcome by the governor of the Commonwealth, Roger Wolcott, and the other the inaugural address by President Rhodes.

Governor Wolcott said:

In extending the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the American Historical Association, I feel that I am bidding them welcome to a soil and to an intellectual atmosphere which should be native and familiar to all students of American history, for here, within the limits of the old Commonwealth, has been enacted a fair share, and here has been written a preponderant share, of the history of the United States.

From the very earliest settlement at Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, in the colony at Salem and at Boston, down through all the bloody period of the French and Indian wars, down through the period that introduced and made necessary the war of the Revolution, the earliest battles of that great period and of the century, and more that has passed since then, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has never retired from a place in the forefront of her sister States.

And following this great series of events there has floated a constant stream of historical output, the fount of which is not yet dried up.

Beginning with the earliest times—the history of the Plymouth plantation by Governor Bradford, and the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay by Governor Winthrop—began the very beginning of the life of our people in New England. Then somewhat later came the diary of Judge Sewall, carefully recording the events and giving an accurate picture of the life and habits of the time in which he lived. Then there were the stories of a more or less ecclesiastical character, such as Dr. Johnson's "Wonder-Working Providence," and the writings of Cotton Mather, especially the "Magnalia," or the ecclesiastical history of New England. Next came the careful chronological history of Thomas Prince, the pastor of the Old South Meeting House. Then Gov. Thomas Hutchinson's history—first a governor and afterwards an exile, a precedent which fortunately has not been followed in dealing with his successors in the office.

George Bancroft spent fifty years of his laborious life in collecting and editing the history of the period up to and including and following the war of the Revolution. Then we have had the careful and valuable history of Hildreth; the History of New England, by Palfrey; the records in diary and the record of the page of written history of the Adamses, one of whom was your host to-day; the carefully collected historical papers which were edited by President Sparks, of Harvard College, and more recently the completed work of Schouler. That has expanded, as it necessarily must, as the continuous history written here in Massachusetts has expanded from the history of a mere colony or province or Commonwealth to the broader history of New England and the United States.

And then finally we have the charming histories of Prescott, Motley, and Parkman, describing the inroad of the Spaniards upon those peaceful islands and lands that had the curse of bearing gold put upon them, but which up to that time had slumbered peacefully beneath the Southern cross. And then we read the heroic struggle of the Netherlands against the cruel domination of Spain. Later we follow the courses of the Great Lakes and the lordly St. Lawrence, with the history written by Parkman, telling of the French domination and the final fall of the French power. These three latter historians whom I have mentioned have had the great good fortune of clothing historical events, picturesque and romantic as they were, in the charm of a perfect English style, and of therefore winning for themselves the name not only of historical students, but also, in a broader sense, of scholars and men of letters.

We have been very grasping, as men and States sometimes must be who win a forward place in the ranks of competition; and although, as I have said, the breed of our own historians has not been exhausted, we have stretched out and taken historical students from other cities.

One of those gentlemen, Mr. John Fiske, born, I believe, in the neighboring State of Connecticut has perhaps done more than any other writer to make American history readable and interesting to the children of our schools.

Another one, who is present to-night, and who is president of this association, we allured to ourselves from Ohio—not the only or the worst thing we have derived from Ohio during the recent quarter of a century.

I think that the coming of such students to Boston and to Massachusetts may be easily explained by the fact of the great collections of books in the Boston Public Library, in the library of Harvard College, and in the valuable collection in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society. I think that more and more, as the value and the availability of those great collections become known, Massachusetts will continue to be in the future, as it has certainly been in the past, the State of the American Union where history—and the most valuable part of American history—has heretofore been written.

But I must not detain you. I have spoken briefly, merely to show you why historical students should feel at home on the soil of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and having done that, I have robbed myself of the excuse or the opportunity of saying more. It needs no welcome from me to greet you on coming to a Commonwealth where the very spirit of the past and the opportunities of the present are your sufficient welcome. Yet I can not close without assuring you that the meeting of such a company of American historical students as constitute this American Historical Association can never be a matter of indifference to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that such organizations of scholars as this are always heartily welcomed by the old Bay State.

In his address, printed in this volume, President Rhodes said that he thought no period so propitious for writing history as the present. It is the age of Darwin and Darwin's theory; the ideas of evolution, heredity, and environment

have affected profoundly historical students and have given them great advantages in their tracing of the development of a people or the growth of an institution. He questioned, however, whether we wrote history better than the ancient writers. Scholars would generally agree that Thucydides and Tacitus were the greatest historians, and if they were to name a third choice they would undoubtedly specify Herodotus or Gibbon. Herodotus was characterized, and the secret of his hold upon men was thought to be expressed well by the London Times: "When Homer and Dante and Shakespeare are neglected, then will Herodotus cease to be read."

Diligence, accuracy, love of truth, and impartiality were the merits commonly ascribed to Thucydides, but Mr. Rhodes thought Samuel R. Gardiner the equal of the Athenian in these respects. In truth, Gardiner had to submit to a much harder test from the external evidence. Tacitus was characterized and deemed worthy of high praise, but in "diligence, accuracy, and love of truth" Gibbon was rated his equal; and with the remark, "Gibbon's work has richly deserved its life of more than one hundred years," the testimony to the merit of the Englishman by Niebuhr, Mommsen, and Frederic Harrison was cited.

Nevertheless, in the consensus of learned people Thucydides and Tacitus stand at the head of historians, and Mr. Rhodes ventured the suggestion that their special merit was their compressed narrative.

On Thursday, December 28, morning and evening sessions were held in the Congregational Church, and the afternoon was devoted to social matters. The first paper of the day was by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was entitled "A plea for military history."

He began by quoting at some length from the address entitled "Historians and historical societies," delivered by him at the opening of the Fenway Building of the Massachusetts Historical Society last April. In these quotations the variety of special knowledge required by the modern historian was pointed out, and the consequent necessity that the history of the future should be the work of a literary artist and judicially minded philosopher, rather than a mere investigator, as it is manifestly impossible that any one man could have full special knowledge of so many subjects.

Referring to his own army experience during the civil war, Mr. Adams said:

Since then I have read in books of history, and other works more avowedly of fiction, many accounts of campaigns and battles; and in so doing I have been most deeply impressed with the audacity, not of soldiers, but of authors.

He then referred to the late John C. Ropes as a brilliant exception to the foregoing criticism, quoting the opinion of General Schofield, when commander of the Army of the United States, that Mr. Ropes was the first of living military critics. He paid a high tribute to the value of Mr. Ropes's studies, and expressed the opinion that his loss, so far as the military history of the rebellion was concerned, was irreparable. There was no man living who could finish the work on the civil war which Mr. Ropes left incomplete.

Passing, then, to examples of the defective treatment of military operations by historians, Mr. Adams referred to five important military operations in American history—the capture of Quebec by Wolfe, the battle of Bunker Hill, the battle of Long Island, the battle of Bladensburg, and the battle of New Orleans.

As respects the capture of Quebec, and speaking from recent personal examination of the ground, he pointed out alleged deficiencies in the accounts of the several historians, especially of the late Francis Parkman. The ascent from the river to the Heights of Abraham he pronounced a by no means difficult operation under the circumstances, while the subsequent battle, in which both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed, he declared a most serious and fatal strategic blunder on the part of the latter; a blunder which probably saved Wolfe's army from destruction.

He then referred at length to the influence of the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island, to the grave strategic and tactical errors which marked each of the struggles, and to the imminent danger in the latter case to which Washington exposed himself, his army, and the cause of American independence upon Long Island, all of which considerations had been ignored in the books of so-called history. The battle of New Orleans was the direct result, he asserted, of the battle of Bladensburg—its logical sequence. At Bladensburg the British had simply walked over the ill-defended American lines, and

they had concluded that there was an excellent chance of their being able to repeat the operation at New Orleans. They got themselves slaughtered in consequence.

In the meanwhile, had they pursued a correct system of strategy and tactics, controlling, as they did, the Mississippi, they could have easily outflanked Jackson and compelled him to retreat, capturing the city of New Orleans without loss of life. All this, again, had escaped the civilian historical writer.

He closed by suggesting that in future the work of the historian of the highest class would be more of a judicial character than it had hitherto been; that is, he would inform himself as to the facts less by personal investigation than by passing upon the special knowledge and fairness of judgment of the writers of monographs, whether those monographs related to particular episodes or to those branches of human knowledge which entered into history, whether finance, diplomacy, military and naval operations, or social, economical, financial, and educational influences and developments. The historian of the future, submitting himself to the guidance of trained specialists, would exert himself mainly to make among those specialists a correct choice.

Prof. James H. Robinson, of Columbia, in a paper upon "Sacred and profane history," dwelt upon the extraordinary accumulation of historical knowledge during the past fifty years, which necessitated a division of our vast stock into two distinct parts. Everything of a technical or special nature should be viewed as purely professional. On the other hand, certain matters of general and permanent interest should be carefully presented for the benefit of the public and for the students in our schools and colleges. Hitherto we have confused these two classes of knowledge, and our histories for general use contain many details which have no business there, and, on the other hand, space enough is not given to describe clearly the great factors in mankind's past and to explain such mighty changes as the Renaissance, the Protestant revolution, and the French revolution. The paper is printed in full in subsequent pages of this volume.

The closing essay of the morning was by Prof. W. J. Ashley, of Harvard University, who made "A plea for economic history."

The paper was largely a definition of economic history and

a statement of its proper subject-matter. The speaker began by mentioning the extraordinary attention which was once given to theological controversies, and to the vast stores of erudition once heaped up by proposed historians of the church. Such an attitude had become foreign to us to-day, as was shown by the prevailing tendency to relegate church history to theological seminaries.

The speaker then dwelt on the fact that it was the era of constitution making ushered in by the French Revolution, which gave us our constitutional historians. Without 1830 and 1832 Guyot, Hallam, and Macauley were inexplicable.

The causes which had produced our modern economic histories were also discussed by the speaker. Socialist critics had been obliged to turn to history in support of their contentions. The existence of such questions as the labor question, the agricultural question, the tariff question, had all influenced the character of modern histories, as well as the facts selected for emphasis.

The preface to Green's Short History of the English People was a profession of faith, and not the least significant thing about it was its date, 1874. Much of the interest there displayed in the common people would doubtless expand itself; particulars of the material aspects of life, such as food, clothing, etc., were necessarily trivial until brought into relation to those economic conditions upon which reposed the structure of society at any particular epoch.

The speaker discussed the senses in which history might be called "economic." In one sense economic history was that complete portrayal of the whole evolution of society which all dreamt of as an ultimate ideal that should do justice to all its elements and aspects. Toward social history in this sense it was the task of economic history to furnish a very considerable contribution.

The discussion of the papers of this session was opened by Prof. Anson D. Morse, of Amherst College. He spoke on the utility of society, which he said was to permit the free and powerful action of personal influence. Society accomplishes the assumption of ideas and ideals by children and the less mature of its members. In order to do this work in the best way it should be so organized as to be a small, manageable community of from 2,000 to 12,000 persons. Within these

groups personal influence is powerful, affecting only their members. The personal influence of a group of Catholics does not affect a group of Presbyterians or Baptists. This grouping has a decisive influence on American history and especially on politics. If the influence of the best people in each of these groups should be exerted the political "boss" would be unknown. Society was better established during the Colonial period than it is now.

Prof. John Winthrop Platner, of Harvard University, followed. Church history is becoming politely tolerated, he said. Scholars are recognizing that there is a unity in history, and that all branches of this history affect all mankind. Sacred history may be studied as that of a great institution and as including mythology the same as Christianity. There should be more attention paid to religious history in its largest sense, bearing upon all departments of human life.

Mrs. Robert Abbe, of New York, spoke on the necessity of inspiring children with a love for good citizenship. The child should be trained in this the same as he is taught respect for his parents and grandparents. She told what had been done in New York in organizing children into classes. There are 90 of these, with a membership of 2,000. One of these classes is composed of children who are detained in the Tombs awaiting trial for minor offenses. These children take the greatest interest in this study and show great aptitude. The methods pursued in reaching the poorer classes were described, and she said that she hoped to arouse a love for history in the children of the wealthier classes in time.

Prof. John M. Vincent, of Johns Hopkins University, spoke of the reign of Alfred the Great, which is to be celebrated in England in 1901. He thought it well to study this period of British history, not because there was hope of discovering anything new in the life of Alfred, but because it had such an important bearing on the history of the race.

The evening session was presided over by Dr. Moses Coit Tyler, second vice-president of the association.

The first paper read was an interesting account of "Robert Fruin, professor of Dutch history at Leyden, died 1899," contributed by Miss Ruth Putnam, of New York, and printed in full in this volume.

Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College, next

answered the question, "Should recent European history have a place in the college curriculum?" Professor Andrews read a plea for the study of recent history in college classes, stating that the history of the last thirty years had not been considered available for scholarly historical treatment; he said that this view of the matter had been accepted rather too complacently by historical scholars.

Mr. James Breck Perkins, of Rochester, read a paper on French mistakes, meaning those mistakes in colonial policy which had prevented France from acquiring such an empire as that of England. Few would deny that at the present time the influence of the British Empire far exceeds that exercised by France. Two hundred and fifty years ago such a relative position would have seemed quite unlikely. At that time, though colonial development was in an embryonic state, France was, on the whole, in advance of her rival across the channel, and had every prospect of bringing into existence a great colonial empire. Among the causes of her failure a prominent place must be given to religious bigotry, but for which the French Huguenots might have done for France what the English Puritans did for Great Britain. Catholic Frenchmen, moreover, were not afforded in the colonies that free opportunity to better their economic condition, without which it was vain to expect men to emigrate. Even worse was the management of India, for while abundant attention, however misdirected, was applied to the attempt to build up an empire in the West, the French Government viewed with positive indifference the golden opportunity presented to it by Dupleix for acquiring an empire of boundless importance in the East. Dupleix essayed to create an empire by means closely resembling those which had been employed by the Romans. If the directors of the French East Indian Company or the authorities at Versailles had properly appreciated and seconded his efforts a French proconsul might now be ruling in Calcutta.

The discussion which followed related to the academic problem of the teaching of recent history. Prof. Ferdinand Schwill, of Chicago, agreed with Professor Andrews. If in some respects the materials for thorough work on this period seemed unsatisfactory, yet good opportunities for learning the elements of historical criticism were often presented by newspapers and such sources, in which good and bad were

intermixed, but in which the bias or point of view was an obvious one, and certainly classes were always much interested in these most recent periods. Professor Haskins, of Wisconsin, while agreeing to the general proposition, especially if the study of these times was used as the culmination of a general course, thought that excessive attention to them was to be deprecated. The materials were too voluminous for the successful teaching of critical methods. The most successful seminaries were, as a rule, those occupied with mediæval history, which presented a small and compact body of material.

The closing sessions of the annual meeting were held on Friday, December 29, at Harvard University in Cambridge, the morning session for the reading of papers being in Sanders Theater and in the afternoon a business session in the Fogg Art Museum.

The discussions of the morning had "foreign relations" for their subject.

The first paper read was by Prof. John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania. His topic was "The government of foreigners." He said that the government of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines had given us a new and hitherto untried problem. We were presented, in fact, with three pieces of foreign territory, presenting three types of civilization. In every sense of the word these people were foreign to us. It was not setting up a government in the wilderness that we were familiar with. The question raised was whether these people were under the Constitution or without it. Historically they were outside of the Constitution. When the war of independence was under way Congress proposed to take territory outside of the United States and sell it for the payment of the war debt. It was afterwards proposed to take that territory into the United States. This was objected to by the people of the thirteen States. When the territory acquired from France was taken into the United States many of the provisions of the Constitution were not observed, and laws in violation of those provisions were in force. Under the treaty with France when Louisiana was acquired regulations for the government of that territory were adopted in violation of the Constitution. The argument used was that the territory was outside of the provisions of

the Constitution, and this contention had been upheld by the Supreme Court. It followed from this that our new possessions were outside the Constitution of the United States and Congress was at liberty to use its authority in governing the territories in question, the only obligation upon it being to do what was just and right.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, counselor of the German legation to the United States and a member of the recent international Samoan commission, read in admirable English a paper on the Samoan question. Beginning with the agreement obtained in 1872 by Commander Meade, U. S. N., by which the United States acquired the privilege of a Samoan naval station, the mission of Captain Steinburger in 1873, the American treaty of 1878 securing Pago-Pago, and the British and German treaties of 1878, he traced the history of Samoan affairs during the prime ministry of Steinburger and the subsequent petty war of consuls, down to the time of the great hurricane in Apia Harbor. He then gave a history of the Berlin conference of 1889, and of the results of the tripartite agreement then effected. Anarchy prevailing, the three powers sent out last May a joint high commission, which succeeded in disarming the two rival native armies, breaking up military rule, and establishing a strong temporary civil government. The proposals which they laid before the three powers, and which took effect in the treaty signed on December 2, 1899, were described, and the happiest auguries expressed as to the future quiet and prosperity of the islands under the new arrangements.

The next paper was by Prof. Edward G. Bourne, of Yale University, on "The United States and Mexico, 1847-1848." Professor Bourne compared the situation that existed after the capture of the City of Mexico with that in the Philippines after the battle of Manila, and raised the question how we then escaped the annexation of all Mexico, which was urged with all the arguments advanced for the retention of the Philippines.

He sketched the rise of this "all of Mexico" agitation, showing that it was the outcome of a genuine spirit of expansion and not identified with the pro-slavery interest, for it was violently opposed by some of the greatest champions of slavery and ardently advocated by the opponents of that institution. The paper is given in full in this volume.

A paper by Prof. S. M. Macvane, of Harvard University, on "Democracy and peace," consisted in a discussion of the effect which the rise and advance of modern democracy has had on the conduct of diplomatic negotiations, and of the question whether, on the whole, democratic government makes for peace, as its admirers of a hundred years ago unquestionably expected that it would. He contended that of the ten important wars which have occurred within the present century seven arose not from any inherent difficulty of effecting a peaceable solution, but from the exasperation of popular feeling. Under a democratic form of government national sentiment interferes with calm consideration. The telegraph and the cheap newspaper have within the last fifty years made diplomacy more difficult; excitement is sooner brought to bear, and the diplomat has not so free a hand. Secrecy is less possible; and while it is the abuses of publicity against which we object rather than the publicity itself, apparently the two are inseparable. Professor Macvane also argued against the doctrine that the citizen ought not to oppose an aggressive policy on the part of his government lest he encourage the enemy; and against the doctrine that the best mode by which to maintain peace is to be always prepared for war. This paper has already been published elsewhere.

Prof. J. B. Moore, of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, thought Professor Macvane's picture of the earlier diplomacy unhistoric. He maintained that there was no such contrast as had been indicated with respect to dependence of diplomacy upon the popular will. In monarchical times, also, wars had frequently arisen out of popular excitement. In reality, though popular excitement often appeared upon the surface to be the cause of war, a deeper consideration would often show that there had been conflicting national interests of sufficient magnitude to make war inevitable.

Prof. H. P. Judson, of the University of Chicago, spoke chiefly upon the problem discussed in Professor McMaster's paper. He contended that the term "United States" is used in the Constitution in two senses, one geographical and international, in which sense the Territories are a part of the United States, and the other constitutional, in which sense they are not. He believed that the limitations expressed in

the Constitution with regard to taxes on imports applied to the States only, and that the maintenance of a revenue tariff in the islands while a protective tariff was maintained at home was not unconstitutional. As to citizenship, he believed that, since the United States and places subject to their jurisdiction were contrasted in the thirteenth amendment, in the fourteenth amendment also the phrase "United States" did not include the latter. Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, who had lately been secretary to the Samoan commission, set forth, upon the basis of their experiences in Samoa, the necessity that those who are to take part in governing our new possessions shall study upon the spot the languages, customs, and religions of the inhabitants.

At the close of the morning session the association was entertained in Memorial Hall by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. After the luncheon President Eliot made a short address of welcome to the guests, in which he said:

I think there is no place in all America more fitting for the meeting of a society such as you represent than Cambridge. A great deal of American history has been wrought in Cambridge; history military, civil, and ecclesiastic; and, as you are aware, a great deal of history has been written here. The names of Palfrey, Sparks, and Winsor immediately rise to memory.

Many graduates of this university spent their lives in this study, and its achievement in that line would have been highest had not so many devoted themselves to politics and literature. History is still written in Cambridge, and it is my belief that the present generation of writers will maintain the standard of excellence their predecessors set for them, though, in accordance with the age in which they live, their tone and spirit be different.

So Cambridge is a place peculiarly appropriate in which to welcome you. There is about the ancient buildings a charm which in this country we are seldom able to win. Massachusetts, once used as a dormitory, old Harvard Hall, and back of them the first college chapel, erected as a separate building, the gift of the widow of an alderman of London in the year 1740—all these you may yet see and feel the charm which lies about them.

Some time ago I met a man in the college yard who had all the appearance of one from the country. He was very curious about the buildings and was anxious to know their ages. I pointed out old Massachusetts to him and told him it was built in 1728. He looked at it for a moment and then ejaculated: "Great God!" A moment later he said: "I come from South Dakota."

Then, too, it gives an American a sensation to stand on the ground on which a company of American soldiers drilled one June evening before marching away to fight at Bunker Hill. On this same plot of ground there once stood a frame house which was once occupied by a predecessor of

mine, a man who once came out to pray for the Continental cause as the troops marched away. The fact that a British garrison was quartered not 3 miles away makes me believe that the men of that day were not lacking in courage. The plot of ground is the triangle in front of the law school. I hope that all of you may visit and stand on these places.

I note with great pleasure the progress history is making both in and outside of the university recently. Much of its progress is, I am sure, due to this society.

Harvard college has lately made a revision of its entrance requirements, and one of the first studies changed was history. This will require a broader and more general knowledge of history in the work done in the secondary schools. In the education of young republicans I feel that the history of their own country should play an important part.

Short addresses were also made by Mr. Larned, of Buffalo; Professor Haskins, of Wisconsin; Rev. Samuel Crothers, Professor Morse, and Dr. Rhodes.

At the business meeting of the association in the Fogg Art Museum reports from the Executive Council and from the several commissions and committees were presented and acted upon, various questions of general interest were discussed, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Edward Eggleston for president, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, vice-presidents. Prof. W. A. Dunning and Hon. Peter White were elected in the council to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Professors Turner and Stephens. Dr. Herbert B. Adams was reelected secretary, Mr. A. Howard Clark assistant secretary and curator, and Dr. C. W. Bowen treasurer. Prof. J. F. Jameson resigned the chairmanship of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and Mr. R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, was chosen in his place. The association has, from the beginning of its history, had but one honorary member, the late Prof. Leopold von Ranke. It now elected as honorary members the Right Rev. Dr. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, and Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner. Provision was made in the constitution for the addition of a class of corresponding members, limited, as is honorary membership, to persons not resident in the United States.

The association has projected several new lines of usefulness. It has established a Public Archives Commission, charged to investigate and report, from the point of view of historical study, upon the character, contents, and functions

of our public repositories of manuscript records, and having power to appoint local agents in each State, through whom their inquiries may be in part conducted. A committee was also appointed to consider the possibility of preparing a general history of the United States, composed of monographs written by various scholars. Upon the invitation of several societies in England desiring cooperation in the expected approaching commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for American participation in the expected celebration at Winchester.

The treasurer, Dr. C. W. Bowen, reported total assets of the association amounting to \$12,581, a gain of more than a thousand dollars during the year. The assistant secretary reported the present number of members as 1,411, twice as many as were enrolled in December, 1896. For the Historical Manuscripts Commission Prof. J. F. Jameson reported the approaching completion of his edition of the Correspondence of John C. Calhoun, which will constitute the Fourth Report of the Commission; upon the termination of this work his chairmanship of the commission comes to an end. Professor Hart reported for the Board of Editors of the American Historical Review. For the committee on the Justin Winsor Prize Prof. C. M. Andrews reported that they had been unable to make any award this year, and asked for permission, which was granted, to draw up a definite code of rules to govern the competition for the prize. On behalf of the Committee on Bibliography Mr. A. Howard Clark made a report recommending that Mr. Iles's proposed select bibliography of American history be referred to the executive council, with power to act; that Mr. W. D. Johnston's annual Annotated Bibliography of English History be hereafter printed in the annual reports of the association; that the association print Mr. T. M. Owen's bibliography of Mississippi; that Mr. William Beer's projected bibliography of Louisiana and the Louisiana Territory be commended to the attention of the council, and that the project of an index to historical articles printed in serials not indexed in "Poole" be commended to the attention of the American Library Association.

After the passage of votes of thanks to the retiring presi-

dent and others the American Historical Association adjourned. The next meeting is to be held in Detroit, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 27, 28, and 29, 1900.

The programme of the entire meeting was arranged by a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, and the social features were arranged by a local committee under Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, to whom votes of thanks were extended, as also to all who assisted in the entertainment of the association.

Mr. Lowell and his committee was aided by the hospitable kindness of the president of the association, Mr. James Ford Rhodes, and Mrs. Rhodes; of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of the Technology Club; of the president and fellows of Harvard College, of the president and corporation of Radcliffe College, and of Miss Longfellow. On Wednesday afternoon, December 27, the first day of the meeting, Mr. Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, entertained the members of the association by a luncheon in the handsome new building of that society, and the society threw open its rooms for the session of the Church History Section and of the various committees of the association. After the president's address on Wednesday evening, the Boston Public Library and the Art Museum were thrown open to the members, and the Technology Club gave them a "smoker" at its clubhouse near the Institute of Technology. On Thursday afternoon the president and Mrs. Rhodes received the members at the Algonquin Club, where Mr. Rhodes again entertained them in the evening, after the session, at a second "smoker." On Friday noon the president and fellows of Harvard College gave a luncheon in the Memorial Hall. In the afternoon the ladies of the association were given tea at Fay House, where Miss Alice Longfellow read a paper on the Craigie House, once the headquarters of Washington, later the home of Longfellow; after which they were received by her in that historic mansion. Throughout the sessions a committee on places of historic interest, aided by members of the Old South Historical Society and the Harvard Memorial Society, furnished guidance and information to visitors. After the conclusion of the meeting there was opportunity, by invitation of the president and trustees of Wellesley College, the Pilgrim

Society, the Concord Antiquarian Society, the Lexington Historical Society, and the Essex Institute, to visit, on Saturday, Wellesley College, Plymouth, Concord, Lexington, and Salem.

In the evening about a hundred and fifty members of the association took part in a banquet at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston. Prof. H. Morse Stephens acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and by Professors Hart, J. B. Moore, and Judson.

VOTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT MEETINGS DECEMBER 1 AND 28, 1899.

That the council recommend the amendment of Article III of the constitution by inserting the words "or corresponding" after the word "honorary."

That Right Rev. William Stubbs, D. D., Bishop of Oxford, and Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M. A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, be elected honorary members of the American Historical Association.

That the president appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be a member, to consider the unification of historical manuscripts and records now in the several Executive Departments at Washington not needed for current business of the Departments.

That Prof. H. Morse Stephens be reelected one of the board of editors of the American Historical Review from January 1, 1900.

That the treasurer be authorized to sell bank stock belonging to the association and to reinvest the funds as may be considered advisable by the committee on finance.

That appropriations be authorized for current expenses, for the Manuscripts Commission, and for the Historical Review, as in previous year.

That the resignations of Professors Jameson, Trent, and Turner, of the Manuscripts Commission, be accepted with regret.

That the committee on Justin Winsor prize be authorized to formulate and publish rules to govern the award of the prize.

That a committee on publications be appointed to serve for one year.

That the council recommend the organization of a Public Archives Commission of five members, with power to appoint adjunct members in the several States, to investigate and report on the character of the historical public archives of the several States and the United States and the means taken for their preservation and publication, and that \$100 be appropriated for organization expenses of said commission.

That a committee be appointed to consider the advisability and feasibility of publishing a monographic history of the United States under the auspices of the association.

That a committee be appointed to cooperate with the Royal Societies of England in the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great.

VOTED BY THE ASSOCIATION DECEMBER 29, 1899.

That Article III be amended by insertion of words "or corresponding" after the word "honorary," so that the sentence shall read: "Persons not residents in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members, and be exempt from the payment of dues."

That the thanks of the association be extended to Professor Jameson for the very able manner in which he has carried on the work during his chairmanship of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

That the recommendation of the Executive Council for the appointment of a Public Archives Commission be adopted and the appointment of members of the commission made by the council be confirmed.

That the report of the Treasurer be approved.

That the action of the Executive Council authorizing the Treasurer to sell certain bank stocks be approved.

That the recommendations of the Bibliographical Committee be adopted.

That the report and committee appointments of the Council be approved.

That a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring president.

That the assistant secretary be directed to present the thanks of the association to the chairmen and members of the several committees for their able management of the fifteenth annual meeting, and to the several colleges, organizations, and individuals who have extended hospitality to the association during the meeting.

That the association record its regret at the illness of Secretary Herbert B. Adams, and its hope for his early recovery to health.

PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The following list enumerates the present leading activities of the American Historical Association:

(1) The annual meeting of the association held during the Christmas holidays in the East or the West or the District of Columbia in triennial succession.

(2) The annual report of the secretary of the association concerning the annual meeting and its proceedings, with the papers, bibliographies, and other historical materials submitted through the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for publication by Congress.

(3) The Historical Manuscripts Commission of five members, established in 1895, and now receiving from the association a subsidy of \$500 a year for the collection and editing of important manuscripts. Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Madison, Wisconsin, chairman.

(4) The preservation of historical exchanges, books, pamphlets, reports, and papers of the association in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., in the keeping of Mr. A. Howard Clark, assistant secretary of the association and curator of the historical collections.

(5) The Committee of Seven, established in 1896, for Promoting the Study of History in Secondary Schools, Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, chairman.

(6) The Public Archives Commission, established this year, for investigating the public archives of the several States and of the United States, under the chairmanship of Prof. William MacDonald, of Bowdoin College.

(7) Committee to consider the advisability and feasibility of publishing a monographic history of the United States under the auspices of the American Historical Association. The chairman of this committee is Prof. A. B. Hart, of Harvard University.

(8) Committee of Three, to consider the possibility of unifying the public repositories of historical manuscripts in Washington. Dr. James Ford Rhodes, chairman.

(9) Committee on bibliography, to advise the Executive Council and to cooperate with the American Library Association upon matters of bibliographical interest. Mr. A. Howard Clark, chairman.

(10) A general committee, representing the local and State historical interests of the association. This committee is being gradually appointed by authority of the Executive Council. A list of those who have accepted membership on this committee is given on another page.

(11) The "Justin Winsor Prize" of \$100 for the best unpublished monographic work, based upon original investigation in American history. This prize has been awarded only once, and then in the year 1896 to Prof. Herman V. Ames, a graduate of Amherst College and a doctor of philosophy of Harvard University. Prof. C. M. Andrews, chairman of the committee.

(12) The Church History Section, which continues the work of the American Society of Church History, was originally an institutional offshoot of the American Historical Association in 1888, but in 1896 it became an organic part of the association, with Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson as secretary of the section.

(13) A Committee of Five for the Historical Study of Colonies and Dependencies. Prof. Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University, chairman.

(14) The American Historical Review, published quarterly, and now subsidized by the American Historical Association, whose Executive Council will henceforth fill vacancies in the board of editors.

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

1899. Dec. 23	To paid treasurer's clerk hire, vouchers 2, 30-33, 49, 66 ..	\$83. 66	1898. Dec. 27	By balance cash on hand	\$844. 63
	postage and stationery, treasurer, secretary, and assistant secretary, vouchers 6, 13, 14, 16, 25, 27, 33, 40, 44, 54, 61, 62, 63.....	170. 80	1899. Dec. 23	1,275 annual dues, at \$3	3, 825. 00
	secretary's clerk hire, vouchers 4, 18, 37, 53.....	310. 00		2½ life members, at \$50	125. 00
	assistant secretary's clerk hire, vouchers 3, 24, 46, 56	210. 00		dividends on bank stocks	130. 00
	preparing index annual report 1898, voucher 35.	41. 50		rebate of tax on bank stocks.....	41. 67
	American Historical Review, vouchers 1, 10, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 38, 42, 43, 47, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58.....	2, 487. 50		sales of publications	187. 00
	committee on study of history in secondary schools, vouchers 5, 20, 60.....	264. 26		interest on bond and mortgage.....	375. 00
	historical manuscripts, commission, vouchers 8, 34, 41, 55, 65.....	418. 44		1 annual dues.....	3. 02
	expenses last annual meeting, vouchers 7, 9, 12.	50. 00		dividend from executor, on annual dues	1. 49
	bank collection of checks, vouchers 26, 39.....	2. 00			
	Public Printer, vouchers 45, 59.....	141. 72			
	Tiffany & Co., certificates, voucher 32.....	7. 45			
	stereotype-plate boxes, voucher 36.....	14. 26			
	Balance cash on hand.....	1, 331. 22			
		5, 532. 81			
			1899. Dec. 23	By balance cash on hand	1, 331. 22
				The assets of the association are:	
				Bond and mortgage	7, 500. 00
				10 shares National Bank of Commerce, \$250.....	2, 500. 00
				5 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., \$250	1, 250. 00
				Cash.....	1, 331. 22
					12, 581. 22

An increase during the year of \$1,041.59. Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned auditing committee have examined the foregoing account of the treasurer, with accompanying vouchers, and find the same to be correct. Satisfactory evidence of ownership of the assets of the association, as stated in this report, have also been submitted to our inspection.

BOSTON, December 23, 1899.

A. MCF. DAVIS.
PETER WHITE.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
ELECTED DECEMBER 29, 1899.

President: Edward Eggleston, L. H. D.

First Vice-President: Moses Coit Tyler, LL. D., L. H. D.

Second Vice-President: Charles Francis Adams, LL. D.

Secretary: Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., LL. D.

Treasurer: Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D.

Assistant Secretary and Curator: A. Howard Clark.

Secretary of the Church History Section: Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D.

Executive Council (in addition to the above-named officers): Ex-presidents of the association, Andrew D. White, LL. D., L. H. D.; Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D.; William Wirt Henry, LL. D.; James B. Angell, LL. D.; Henry Adams, LL. D.; George F. Hoar, LL. D.; Richard S. Storrs, LL. D.; James Schouler, LL. D.; George P. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.; James Ford Rhodes, LL. D. Elected, George Burton Adams, Ph. D.; Melville W. Fuller, LL. D.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D.; Andrew C. McLaughlin, A.M.; William A. Dunning, Ph. D.; Hon. Peter White.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on programme for Detroit meeting: Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, University of Michigan, chairman; Prof. E. G. Bourne, Yale University; Mr. A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution; Prof. H. P. Judson, Chicago University; Prof. J. H. Robinson, Columbia University; Prof. F. J. Turner, University of Wisconsin.

Local committee for Detroit meeting: Hon. Peter White, Marquette, Mich., chairman.

Historical Manuscripts Commission: Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Historical Society of Wisconsin, chairman; Mr. James Bain, jr., Toronto Public Library; Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Library of Congress; Prof. F. W. Moore, Vanderbilt University; Mr. Robert N. Toppan, Prince Society, Boston.

Committee on bibliography: A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, chairman; William E. Foster, Providence Public Library; George Iles, New York City; J. N. Larned, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University; Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, Library of Congress. (Herbert Putnam was appointed chairman but declined and Mr. Griffin was added by President Eggleston.)

Committee on historical study of colonies and dependencies: Prof. H. E. Bourne, Western Reserve University, chairman; A. Lawrence Lowell, Boston; Prof. H. L. Osgood, Columbia University; Prof. F. Wells Williams, Yale University; Prof. George M. Wrong, Toronto University.

Committee on Justin Winsor prize: Prof. C. M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College, chairman; Prof. E. P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. H. L. Osgood, Columbia University; Dr. Theo. Clarke Smith, Vassar College; Prof. Ferdinand Schwill, University of Chicago.

Committee on publications (for one year): Prof. E. G. Bourne, Yale University, chairman; A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution; Prof. F. M. Fling, University of Nebraska; Prof. C. H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin; Samuel Macauley Jackson, New York City; Prof. A. D. Morse, Amherst College; Dr. James Schouler, Boston.

Public Archives Commission, with power to appoint adjunct members in the several States: Prof. William McDonald, Bowdoin College, chairman; (Dr. Frederic Bancroft, Washington, D. C., declined appointment.) L. G. Bugbee, University of Texas; H. W. Caldwell, University of Nebraska; Prof. J. H. Robinson, Columbia University.

Committee to consider the advisability and feasibility of publishing a monographic history of the United States under the auspices of the American Historical Association: Prof. A. B. Hart, Harvard University, chairman; Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president Massachusetts Historical Society; Dr. Herbert B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University; Prof. W. A. Dunning, Columbia University; Prof. John Bach McMaster, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. F. J. Turner, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, Cornell University.

Committee to cooperate with the Royal Societies of England in the international commemoration of the thousandth anniversary, in the year 1901, of the death of King Alfred the Great: Dr. J. M. Vincent, Johns Hopkins University; Prof. H. Morse Stephens, Cornell University; Dr. Melville M. Bigelow, Boston.

Finance committee: Mr. Ira Remsen Lane, New York; Mr. Robert N. Toppan, Cambridge.

Committee to consider the possibility of unifying the public repositories of historical manuscripts at Washington: Dr. James Ford Rhodes, Boston, chairman; Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University; Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University.

Committee on resolutions: Prof. H. E. Bourne, Western Reserve University; Prof. C. M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College; Prof. W. P. Trent, University of the South.

General committee appointed under resolution of New Haven meeting to represent the local and historical interests of the Association:

The following members have thus far accepted:

I. NEW ENGLAND.

Maine: Prof. Wm. McDonald, Bowdoin College.

Connecticut: Prof. E. G. Bourne, Yale University; Prof. Max Farrand, Wesleyan University, Middletown.

II. MIDDLE STATES.

New Jersey: Prof. E. L. Stevenson, Rutgers College, New Brunswick; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton.

Pennsylvania: Prof. Dana C. Munro, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

III. SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia: President L. G. Tyler, William and Mary College, Williamsburg.

North Carolina: Prof. E. A. Alderman, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Prof. J. S. Bassett, Trinity College, Durham.

Georgia: Prof. J. H. T. McPherson, University of Georgia, Athens.

Alabama: Prof. T. C. McCorvey, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Mississippi: Prof. F. L. Riley, University of Mississippi.

Louisiana: William Beer, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

Kentucky: Prof. Arthur Yager, Georgetown College, Georgetown; Prof. Henry L. Trimble, Bethel College, Russellville; R. T. Durrett, LL. D., Louisville.

Tennessee: Prof. J. B. Henneman, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Missouri: Prof. Charles L. Smith, William Jewell College, Liberty; Prof. M. S. Snow, Washington University, St. Louis.

IV. NORTHWEST.

Ohio: Prof. J. W. Perrin, Adelbert College, Cleveland.

Indiana: Prof. U. G. Weatherly, Indiana University, Bloomington; Prof. J. A. Woodburn, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Illinois: Prof. H. P. Judson, University of Chicago; Prof. J. P. Cushing, Knox College, Galesburg.

Michigan: Hon. Peter White, Marquette.

Wisconsin: Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.

Minnesota: Prof. F. M. Anderson, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

V. FAR WEST.

Nebraska: Prof. F. M. Fling, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Prof. H. W. Caldwell, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Iowa: Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, State University, Iowa City.

Oregon: Prof. F. G. Young, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Colorado: Prof. J. E. Le Rossignol, University of Denver, University Park.

VI. CANADA.

Montreal: Prof. C. W. Colby, McGill University.

Toronto: Prof. George M. Wrong, University of Toronto; James Bain, jr., Librarian of Public Library.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize issued the following announcement, dated March 15, 1900:

The Justin Winsor prize of \$100, offered by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of less well-known writers, will be

awarded for the year 1900 to the best unpublished monographic work based upon original investigation in American history which shall be submitted to the committee of award on or before October 1, 1900. If not typewritten, the work must be written legibly upon only one side of the sheet, and must be in form ready for publication. In making the award the committee will take into consideration not only research and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and literary form. No prize will be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence. The successful essay will be published by the American Historical Association.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, *Chairman.*

PROGRAMME OF FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1899.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 10.30 A. M.

PUBLIC SESSION ON COLONIZATION.

(South Congregational Church, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets.)

1. Address of welcome, by Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston.
2. Some Difficulties of American Colonization, by Prof. H. E. Bourne, Western Reserve University.
3. Chinese Emigrants in the Far East, by Prof. F. W. Williams, Yale University.
4. The Selection and Training of Colonial Officials in England, Holland, and France, by Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University.
5. Discussion, by Mr. Alleyne Ireland, Boston; Dr. Clive Day, Yale University; Mr. Arthur Lord, Plymouth, Mass., and Prof. H. Morse Stephens.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 27.

1.30 p. m.

LUNCHEON GIVEN BY MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(The society's building, Boylston street, corner of the Fenway.)

3 p. m.

PUBLIC SESSION OF THE CHURCH HISTORY SECTION.

Under the chairmanship of Moses Coit Tyler, LL. D., second vice-president (building of the Massachusetts Historical Society.)

1. The Prevalent View in the Ancient Church of the Purpose of the Death of Christ, by Rev. Prof. E. C. Smyth, D. D., Andover, Mass.
2. A Recent Service of Church History to the Church, by Rev. W. G. Andrews, D. D., Guilford, Conn.
3. Why Was Roger Williams Banished? By Rev. H. S. Burrage, D. D., Portland, Me.
4. Discussion, by Dr. Ezra H. Byington, Newton, Mass., and Prof. George P. Fisher.

4.30 p. m.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

(Building of the Massachusetts Historical Society.)

Historical Manuscripts Commission; Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize; Committee on the History of Colonies and Dependencies; Board of Editors of the American Historical Review; Bibliographical Committee.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27.

8 p. m.

PUBLIC SESSION, PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(South Congregational Church, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets.)

1. Address of welcome, by his excellency Roger Wolcott, LL. D., governor of the Commonwealth.
2. Inaugural address, by James Ford Rhodes, LL. D., president of the association.

9.30 p. m.

RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS AND THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

10.30 p. m.

SMOKER GIVEN BY THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB (71 NEWBURY STREET).

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

9 a. m.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

(The study, South Congregational Church.)

10.30 a. m.

PUBLIC SESSION ON FIELDS OF HISTORICAL STUDY.

(South Congregational Church, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets.)

1. A Plea for Military History, by Charles Francis Adams, Boston.
2. Sacred and Profane History, by Prof. James H. Robinson, Columbia University.
3. A Plea for Economic History, by Prof. W. J. Ashley, Harvard University.
4. Discussion, by Prof. Anson D. Morse, Amherst College; Prof. John Winthrop Platner, Harvard University; Mrs. Robert Abbe, New York; Prof. John M. Vincent, Johns Hopkins University.
5. Appointment of committees.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 28.

4 p. m.

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. RHODES (ALGONQUIN CLUB, 217 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE).

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28.

8 p. m.

PUBLIC SESSION ON EUROPEAN HISTORY.

(South Congregational Church, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets.)

1. Robert Fruin, Professor of Dutch History at Leyden, died 1899, by Miss Ruth Putnam, New York.

2. Should Recent European History have a place in the College Curriculum, by Prof. Charles M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College.
3. French Mistakes, by Mr. James Breck Perkins, Rochester.
4. Discussion, by Prof. Ferdinand Schwill, University of Chicago; Prof. Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin; and Dr. E. F. Henderson, Chestnut Hill.

10.30 p. m.

SMOKER GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT (ALGONQUIN CLUB, 217 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE).

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 10.30 A. M.

PUBLIC SESSION ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(Sanders Theater, Memorial Hall, Cambridge.)

1. The Government of Foreigners, by Prof. John Bach McMaster, University of Pennsylvania.
2. The Samoan Question, by Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Commissioner to Samoa.
3. The Proposed Absorption of Mexico in 1847-48, by Prof. E. G. Bourne, Yale University.
4. Democracy and Peace, by Prof. S. M. Macvane, Harvard University.
5. Discussion, by Prof. John B. Moore, Columbia University; Prof. Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago; Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, Secretary of the Samoan Commission.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 29.

1 p. m.

LUNCH GIVEN BY HARVARD COLLEGE (MEMORIAL HALL). BRIEF ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT AND OTHERS.

3.30 p. m.

'LADIES' TEA GIVEN BY RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

(Fay House, No. 10 Garden street.)

1. An Address of Welcome, by Mrs. Louis Agassiz, President of Radcliffe.
2. The History of the Craigie House, some time Headquarters of George Washington, by Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Cambridge. After the reading of the paper, Miss Longfellow will receive the ladies present at Craigie House.

4 p. m.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, opposite Memorial Hall.)

1. Report of the Council. (Honorary members; new activities; appointments; time and place of next meeting, etc.)
2. Reports of the Treasurer and Auditing Committee.

3. Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.
4. Report of the Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.
5. Report of the Board of Editors of the American Historical Review.
6. Report of the Bibliographical Committee.
7. Vote upon the following amendment to the constitution, proposed by the Council: That in Article III, after the word "honorary," be inserted the words "or corresponding."
8. Election of officers.
9. Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 7.30 P. M.

SUBSCRIPTION DINNER (HOTEL BRUNSWICK). PROF. H. MORSE STEPHENS,
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, TOASTMASTER.

PAPERS READ BY TITLE.

- American Power in the Pacific and the Far East, by James M. Callahan, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University.
- The Rise of the Lollards, by H. L. Cannon, Ph. D., Indianapolis High School.
- Governmental Conditions at Langres in the Early Middle Ages, especially the Eleventh Century, by Earle W. Dow, Assistant Professor of History, University of Michigan.
- Statistics of Removals by the President, derived from Official Sources, by Carl Russell Fish, A. M., Harvard University.
- Origin of the Interdict, by A. C. Howland, Ph. D., Teachers' College, Columbia University.
- Legal Qualifications for Office in the American Colonies and States, 1619-1899, by Frank Hayden Miller, Harvard University.
- The Droit de Banalité during the French Régime in Canada, by William Bennett Munro, Harvard University.
- The First Virginia Code of Laws; A Critical Study, by Walter F. Prince, Ph. D., New Haven.
- The Administration of Captain John Hart and the Anti-Catholic Laws of Colonial Maryland, by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University.

HONORARY RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, 1899.

President of the committee: His Excellency Roger Wolcott, governor of the Commonwealth.

Vice-presidents.

- Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University.
Dr. Franklin Carter, president of Williams College.
Dr. George Harris, president of Amherst College.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mead, president of Mount Holyoke College.
Dr. John F. Lehy, president of Holy Cross College, Worcester.
Dr. Elmer H. Capen, president of Tufts College.
Prof. James M. Crafts, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Rev. W. G. Read Mullan, S. J., president of Boston College.
Dr. Henry H. Goodell, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
Dr. William F. Warren, president of the Boston University.
Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College.
Dr. L. Clark Seelye, president of Smith College.
Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University.
Mrs. Louis Agassiz, president of Radcliffe College.
Mr. Alexander Agassiz, president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Mr. William Endicott, president of the Museum of Fine Arts.
Mr. Solomon Lincoln, president of the trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston.
Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, librarian of State Library.

Members of the committee.

(The presidents of the historical societies of Massachusetts.)

- Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Quincy Historical Society.
Judge Ira A. Abbott, president of the Haverhill Historical Society.
Mr. Lewis Alden, president of the Holbrook Historical Society.
Mr. Joseph A. Allen, president of the Medfield Historical Society.
Dr. Justin Allen, president of the Topsfield Historical Society.
Mr. William H. Allen, president of the Manchester Historical Society.
Gen. Francis H. Appleton, president of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
Mr. William F. Barnard, president of the Nantucket Historical Society.

- Mr. Robert Batcheller, president of the Quaboag Historical Society, North Brookfield.
- Dr. Franklin T. Beatty, president of the Society of the War of 1812.
- Mrs. George B. Blake, president of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America.
- Mr. George R. Blinn, president of the Bedford Historical Society.
- Mr. C. K. Bolton, chairman of the Brookline Historical Publication Society.
- Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, governor of the Society of the "Mayflower" Descendants.
- Maj. Frank Harrison Briggs, president of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.
- Hon. William Claflin, president of the New England Methodist Historical Society.
- Mr. Philip A. Chase, president of the Lynn Historical Society.
- Mr. Charles G. Chick, president of the Hyde Park Historical Society.
- Judge A. M. Copeland, president of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society.
- Mr. Deloraine Pendre Corey, president of the Malden Historical Society.
- Mr. Henry G. Denny, president of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society.
- Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, president of the Roxbury Military Historical Society.
- Rev. Richard Eddy, president of the Universalist Historical Society.
- Mr. Charles D. Elliot, president of the Somerville Historical Society.
- Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery, president of the Old Colony Historical Society.
- Hon. C. C. Esty, president of the Framingham Historical and Natural History Society.
- Hon. Anson D. Fessenden, president of the Townsend Historical Society.
- Mr. Edward S. Fessenden, president of the Arlington Historical Society.
- Mr. Julius A. George, president of the Mendon Historical Society.
- Dr. Samuel A. Green, president of the Groton Historical Society and of the Boston Numismatic Society.
- Mr. Curtis Guild, president of the Bostonian Society.
- Mr. Herbert J. Harwood, president of the Littleton Historical Society.
- Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, president of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society.
- Mr. Don Gleason Hill, president of the Dedham Historical Society.
- Mrs. C. D. Hendrickson, president of the Orange Historical and Antiquarian Society.
- Mr. W. Edgar Horton, president of the Foxborough Historical Society.
- Hon. Joseph Sidney Howe, president of the Methuen Historical Society.
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