

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1902.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1903.

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 1902.

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 THE SECRETARY,
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1903.

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 eighteenth annual meeting of the Association, held at Philadelphia, December 26 to 30, 1902. Several of the papers read and discussed at that meeting are recommended for publication in this report, together with a collection of letters from and to the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, collated by the Historical Manuscripts Commission; also a report by the Public Archives Commission, and an essay on the Anti-Masonic Party, 1827-1840, which has been awarded the Justin Winsor prize of the Association.

Very respectfully,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Secretary.

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

CONSTITUTION.

I.

The name of this society shall be The American Historical Association.

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying \$3, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of \$3. On payment of \$50 any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members, and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV.

The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a corresponding secretary, a curator, a treasurer, and an executive council consisting of the foregoing officers and six other members elected by the Association, with the ex-presidents of the Association. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting of the Association.

V.

The executive council shall have charge of the general interests of the Association, including the election of members, the calling of meetings, the selection of papers to be read, and the determination of what papers shall be published.

VI.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884. Incorporated by Congress January 4, 1889.

OFFICERS FOR 1903.

PRESIDENT:

HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D.,
Toronto, Canada.

EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D.,
Charleston, S. C.

SECRETARY AND CURATOR:

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D.,
Professor, Harvard University.

SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH HISTORY SECTION:

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D. D., LL. D.,
New York.

TREASURER:

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D.,
130 Fulton Street, New York.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

In addition to above-named officers.

(Ex-Presidents.)

HON. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D.,
Worcester, Mass.

JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D.,
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JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D.,
President University of Michigan.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

HENRY ADAMS, LL. D.,
Washington, D. C.

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

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.

ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D.,
New York.

(Elected Councillors.)

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D.,
Professor, Chicago University.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, A. B., LL. B.,
Professor, Harvard University.

F. J. TURNER, PH. D.,
Professor, University of Wisconsin.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Litt. D.,
Librarian of Congress.

GEORGE L. BURR, A. B.,
Professor, Cornell University.

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M.,
Professor, University of Pennsylvania.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

HON. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-85.
†HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-86.
†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-87.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-88.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-89.
†HON. JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-90.
†HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-91.
JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-93.
HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-94.
HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894-95.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895-96.
JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1896-97.
GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1897-98.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1898-99.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1899-1900.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900-1901.
ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901-2.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENTS.

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884-86.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1884-88.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1886-87.
†HON. JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1887-89.
†HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1888-90.
JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1889-91.
HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1890-93.
†EDWARD GAY MASON, A. M., 1891-93.
HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1893-94.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1894-95.
JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1894-96.
GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896-97.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1896-98.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898-99.
†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1897-1900.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1899-1900.
†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1901.
ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1900-1901.

SECRETARIES.

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-99.
A. HOWARD CLARK, 1889—
CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., 1900—

TREASURER.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D., 1884—

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HON. WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-86.
†CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-87.
†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-85.

Deceased officers are marked thus: †.

- EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., 1884-85.
 FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., 1885-87.
 †WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-87.
 †HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-88.
 †HON. RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-88.
 JOHN W. BURGESS, 1887-91.
 ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., 1887-89.
 GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888-91.
 †GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-96.
 JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-94.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, A. M., 1891-94.
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., 1891-97; 1898-1901.
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, A. B., LL. D., 1894-95.
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-95.
 HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, A. M., 1895-99.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., 1895-99; 1901—
 EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-97.
 MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., 1897-1900.
 A. C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., 1898-1901.
 WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph. D., 1899-1902.
 HON. PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900—
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, LL. B., 1900—
 HERBERT PUTNAM, 1901—
 GEORGE L. BURR, A. B., 1902—
 EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., 1902—

Deceased officers are marked thus: †.

COMMITTEES—1903.

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

- Committee on Programme for Nineteenth Meeting* (New Orleans, December, 1903): William A. Dunning, chairman, Columbia University, New York; George P. Garrison, Charles H. Haskins, Frederick W. Moore, and Charles L. Wells.
- Local Committee for Nineteenth Meeting*: John R. Ficklen, Edwin A. Alderman, William Beer, Alcee Fortier, and William W. Howe. (With power to add auxiliary members.)
- Committee on the Entertainment of Ladies at the Nineteenth Meeting*: Miss Ida M. Tarbell, chairman, New York City, and Mrs. George O. Robinson. (With authority to add auxiliary members at the discretion of the chairman.)

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

- Board of Editors of the American Historical Review*: George B. Adams, chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, J. Franklin Jameson, and William M. Sloane.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission*: Edward G. Bourne, chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Frederick W. Moore, Theodore C. Smith, Reuben G. Thwaites, George P. Garrison, and Worthington C. Ford.
- Public Archives Commission*: Herman V. Ames, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; William MacDonald, H. L. Osgood, J. M. Vincent, C. M. Andrews, and E. E. Sparks.
- Committee on The Justin Winsor Prize*: C. M. Andrews, chairman, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; E. P. Cheyney, Charles H. Hull, Roger Foster, and Williston Walker. (In Professor Andrews's absence during a portion of the year Prof. C. H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y., will act as chairman of the committee.)
- Committee on Bibliography*: Ernest C. Richardson, chairman, Princeton, N. J.; A. P. C. Griffin, George Hles, William C. Lane, Charles Gross, Reuben G. Thwaites, and Max Farrand.
- Committee on Publications*: George W. Knight, chairman, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; A. Howard Clark, F. M. Fling, S. M. Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, A. D. Morse, and Earle W. Dow.
- General Committee*: Henry E. Bourne, chairman, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles H. Haskins, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, George E. Howard, John S. Bassett, William MacDonald, George B. Adams, Marshall S. Brown, and Miss Lillian W. Johnson. (With power to add adjunct members.)
- Finance Committee*: Elbridge T. Gerry, chairman, New York City, and George S. Bowdoin.

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VOLUME II.

Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission, with Diary and Correspondence of Salmon P. Chase.

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DECEMBER 26, 27, 29, 30, 1902.

By CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

H. Doc. 461, pt 1—2

17

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.^a

By CHARLES H. HASKINS, Corresponding Secretary.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Philadelphia December 26, 27, 29, and 30, 1902. It was in all respects successful and satisfactory. Many members were in attendance, the programme was excellent, and there was everywhere indication of the great activity and vitality of the Association, and of the work it is doing for the promotion of historical scholarship in America. The meeting deserves no less strong an adjective than inspiring. It showed how thoroughly the historical work of the country is organized and how much the task of the individual investigator and teacher is lightened and his efficiency improved by the generous criticism and thoughtful suggestion of others. In the best sense of the word, American scholars are to-day writing history by the coöperative method; one does not seek to supplant the other, but to supplement his labors and to give him encouragement and help. The acquaintanceship and good fellowship which are produced by the meetings of the Association are in consequence much more than merely pleasant and agreeable; they are a distinct aid to the up-building of sound historical scholarship. Moreover, one could not listen to the papers that were read without being impressed also with the great amount of thoroughly scientific work that is now being carried forward. The materials of foreign as well as American archives and libraries are profitably and sanely used to an extent until recently quite unknown. The various commissions and boards of the Association showed by their reports that they are earnestly and

^aThis general account of the Philadelphia meeting of the Association is reproduced, with slight modifications, from the report prepared for the American Historical Review (April, 1903) by the managing editor of the Review, Prof. A. C. McLaughlin.

industriously doing their part in the classification and collection of material, in the publication of papers, and in the fulfilment of other plans which will be of inestimable service to the future student of American history. The members of these committees freely give their time and attention to these duties, from which they receive no personal benefit.

The arrangements for the meeting were carefully planned and admirably carried out. Although sessions were held in five different places, so judiciously were the details managed that there was not the least confusion or discomfort. When so many persons were unsparing in their efforts, it seems almost invidious to express appreciation of the labors of anyone in particular, but possibly it will not be amiss to mention especially the work of Prof. J. B. McMaster, the chairman of the programme committee, and the tireless attentions of Dr. Herman V. Ames, the secretary of the committee of arrangements. The friends of the Association in Philadelphia were very generous in their hospitality. Every afternoon and evening except Sunday some form of friendly entertainment was provided. On Friday evening after the joint session a reception was held at the Drexel Institute in honor of the presidents of the Historical and Economic associations. Luncheons were served by the University of Pennsylvania after the morning sessions on Saturday and Monday. At the Museum of Science and Art a tea was given Saturday afternoon by the university faculties. An informal smoker was held at the University Club Saturday evening. On Monday evening the Historical Society of Pennsylvania gave a reception and supper, and Tuesday Mr. Henry C. Lea, the president-elect, was the host of the Association at a luncheon in the hall of the American Philosophical Society. The privileges of the University Club were granted to the men members of the Association, while the ladies were shown like courtesy by the New Century Club. The pleasure of the meeting was much increased by the opportunity of visiting the rooms of the Historical Society and of the Philosophical Society, and by the interest taken in the Association by citizens of Philadelphia, whose historical work has long been known to American students.

The programme, carefully arranged so as to give to each session a particular center of interest, was quite as good as

usual, and perhaps no stronger word of commendation is necessary. All the papers provided for were, with one exception, read, and the readers as a rule regarded the limits of length set by the committee on programme—a matter of no slight importance. Following the practice of the last two years, two sessions were held jointly with the Economic Association, at one of which the annual addresses of the presidents were read. The church history section did not present a separate programme. There has been a growing feeling that there is no special reason for separation, and that the cause of ecclesiastical history, as well as of secular history, is not materially advanced by segregation. If topics in church history are treated thoroughly and scientifically, there is no ground for their exclusion from the general programme. It might be well to say, however, that the existence of a separate church history section did not come about by a cleavage of the Association, but was due to the affiliation some seven years ago of a separate society with the Association.

One session of this meeting was given up to the consideration of topics in diplomacy and diplomatic history, and those especially interested have taken into consideration the formation of a distinct section in which matters of diplomatic history and current problems of international law may be discussed. There may be difference of opinion as to whether there is good ground for taking such a step, but it may be argued that it is distinctly worth while for members who are paying attention to such subjects to come together and to give some thought to the preparation of papers; and, however this may be, there is such obvious community of interest that to organize in connection with the Historical Association certainly seems better than to establish a separate society.

The first evening, Friday, a joint session was held with the American Economic Association at Drexel Institute. Mr. Joseph Wharton presided and welcomed the associations. Capt. A. T. Mahan, president of the Historical Association, discussed the subject of Subordination in Historical Treatment. He passed rapidly over certain fundamental but well-recognized attainments of every successful historical writer, such as thoroughness and accuracy of knowledge, intimate acquaintance with innumerable facts, and mastery of the sources of evidence. He referred only in a few words to the

need of sound judgment and critical faculty in the discovery of isolated truth and in the estimation of particular facts, but dwelt at length on the necessity of organization of material, on the need of interpretation that brings out the essence of a subject. Knowledge acquired by faithful, rigid, acute examination of witnesses, and by the sifting of evidence, is the material with which the historian has to deal, out of which he has to build up an artistic creation which is much more than a bundle of ascertained facts, however undeniable each individual assertion may be. To present numerous related truths so as to convey an impression which will be *the* truth is the difficult task of the writer of real history, the chief problem of the man who would be more than a mere annalist or the compiler of arid details. Ill-arranged particulars not only confuse and weary the reader, but often leave erroneous impressions that are not far removed from falsehoods. "For the casual reader emphasis is essential to due comprehension; and in artistic work emphasis consists less in exaggeration of color than in the disposition of details in regard to foreground and background and the grouping of accessories in due subordination to a central idea." The function, therefore, of the historian is not merely to accumulate facts at once accurately and in entirety, but to present them in such a way that the wayfaring man may not err in his understanding of them. Facts must be so presented as to show essential unity; but unity is not the exclusion of all save one; it is "a multiplicity in which all the many that enter into it are subordinated to one dominant thought or purpose of the designer, whose skill it is to make each and all enhance the dignity and harmony of the central idea."

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, the president of the Economic Association, spoke on Economics and Social Progress. He dwelt on the fact that great changes had taken place in America, whose history was the history of national infancy, and that in addition to other forces economic impulses are everywhere discernible. By fully recognizing the influence of economic striving and conditions in the past one is better enabled to appreciate the meaning of the present and to look forward hopefully to the future. Such study helps to banish the idea that America's present prosperity must be followed by decadence. There are six points which differentiate us

from the civilization of the past: first, the practical exhaustion of free land, without which slavery is not likely to exist; second, the predominance of industrial capital, which means not industrial aristocracy, but democracy; third, the modern application of scientific methods to industry, making for international friendship and cooperation; fourth, the development of a competitive régime which is to be raised to a higher plane and not destroyed; fifth, the emergence of a true public opinion; sixth, the existence of the democratic ideal.

The Saturday morning session was held in Houston Hall, at the University of Pennsylvania. Provost Harrison, of the university, welcomed the Association and spoke of the history of the university and its relation to the past of the city. All the papers read during the morning were on subjects in American history. The title of Dr. James Schouler's paper was *The American of 1775*. It dealt chiefly with social and industrial conditions of the Revolutionary days, and gave an interesting description of slavery and white servitude of the time. Dr. James Sullivan, in a paper entitled *The Antecedents of the Declaration of Independence*, sought to show where the main philosophical assertions of the Declaration had previously appeared in earlier writings. He did not seek to trace out in detail the modern compact philosophy with which Jefferson was imbued or to mark out the connection between the theories of Jefferson and those of the English philosophers of the seventeenth century; but confined his attention to ancient writers, bringing out the fact that Protagoras the Sophist in the fifth century B. C. had put forth the compact theory of the state, that Socrates had spoken of natural law, that Aristotle and Plato referred to fundamental laws to which formal laws should conform in spirit, and that by the beginning of the fifth century A. D. all the important principles of the Declaration had been enunciated. The notion that there is a compact to obey kings appears in the writings of St. Augustine, where may also be found the thought that consent is the basis of government and that obedience to bad laws can be refused. The influence of Augustine through the Middle Ages serves to connect the ideas of the ancient world with the philosophers whose thinking was more directly felt by the Revolutionary fathers.

Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, of the University of Chicago, read a valuable paper on Letters from the Federal Convention of 1787, which will prove helpful to those who are seeking to understand the work of the convention. These letters supplement the official journal and the accounts of the debates given by Madison and others. The writers occasionally naively disregarded their obligations of secrecy and disclosed to their correspondents to some extent the character of the discussions that were in progress. By the study of these papers some additional light is gained on such important matters as the great controversy between the large and the small State parties. Together with certain other studies of Professor Jameson in the work of the Philadelphia Convention, this paper appears in the present volume.

Prof. William MacDonald, of Brown University, read a paper on A Neglected Point of View in American Colonial History. He declared that in spite of the great activity in publication and investigation there obtains still a natural tendency to dwell on matters of merely antiquarian interest, and that as a consequence the main lines of colonial progress and development are not properly traced and followed; that colonies are treated separately, as if they were quite unlike in character and experience; and that as a result the trouble with England, ending in war and revolution, generally flashes upon the scene quite unexpectedly, thus losing for the average reader most of its real nature and actual significance. The thought to be emphasized is that the colonies were part of the British Empire; their progress should be studied as a part of the history of English colonization; only by such study can early American history be understood. An appreciation of this palpable fact would dissipate the atmosphere of provincialism with which our history is still inclosed. By the student not desiring to promote patriotism, but to show facts, the West Indian possessions of England must not be neglected as if they held no place and played no part in colonial history. The position of these colonies, especially in the generation preceding the Revolution, is highly important. While not stimulating to American pride, the truth remains that the sugar islands were more seriously considered by the mother country than were her continental possessions. Professor MacDonald also expressed the opinion that many

phases of American life, notably slavery, can properly be understood only by a comprehensive examination of the conditions of the Empire. He also spoke in an interesting and suggestive way of the desirability of studying the introduction of English law into America, and its gradual modification by local usage and custom. This paper is in a measure supplementary to one read by Prof. Herbert L. Osgood at the Washington meeting, which dealt with American colonial history as a part of the history of English colonization, and traced out in broad lines the relationship of England and her colonies in the seventeenth century.

An interesting paper on Reasons for the Withdrawal of the French from Mexico was read by Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Leland Stanford Junior University. It examined the question as to whether or not the withdrawal of French troops which left the ill-starred Maximilian to his fate should be attributed, as writers customarily declare, to the interference of the United States and the plain intimation of Seward that the presence of a foreign army in Mexico could not be tolerated. Professor Duniway sought to show that the purpose of Napoleon was to build up in America a Latin influence able to counterbalance that of the United States, and that the true reason for giving up this earnest effort was overpowering necessity arising from many sources, and not simply the objection that came, late in the day, from Washington. Four facts, he said, were to be considered: the situation in Mexico, where it was plain that there was not the acquiescence in the rule of Maximilian that Napoleon had hoped for; such dissatisfaction in France, not only with the expense of Mexican conquest, but with several aspects of imperial plans and methods of administration, that no reliance could be placed on the continuing support of the people; the disturbing conditions in Europe, where Bismarck's strong hand was already visible, indicating the desirability of France's husbanding her resources and concentrating her energies rather than seeking distinction beyond the sea, and, lastly, the attitude of the United States, which must be considered only as a contributing cause for the abandonment of the somewhat quixotic enterprise. The first alarming note was sent to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister in Paris, November 6, 1865, when Napoleon was already under great pressure; and when the later

threatening communications were sent by Seward the difficulty of retaining the army in Mexico was already nearly, if not quite, sufficient to determine the policy of the French Government. By wise and judicious delay and by objecting at the critical moment Seward satisfied the demands of the people of this country, and yet took no serious risk of bringing on war with France. It may be said that, while this interpretation is less gratifying to American pride than is the usual interpretation, it does not detract from the wisdom of Seward's diplomacy.

The meeting of Saturday evening, at which Mr. Gregory B. Keen, librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, presided, was held in the rooms of that society, which are admirably adapted for the purpose. The first speaker was the Hon. James Breck Perkins, who discussed at some length the history of the French Parliaments. He spoke of the character and constitution of these bodies, and especially of the continuing controversy, which lasted with varying intensity for centuries, between King and Parliament as to the right or the duty of the judges to register the ordinances of the King. This was a central line of constitutional history until the Revolution. Mr. William B. Weeden, in a paper on *The Art of Weaving, a Handmaid of Civilization*, aimed not to give a technical history, but to show how one of the humblest and most domestic arts has grown out of man's experience and his contest with nature. Prehistoric as well as historic materials were freely used, and the gradual development of the upright loom among simple peoples was illustrated by outline drawings. He likewise spoke of the great variety of human motives that have stimulated the weaver; desire of comfort, awe in worship, pride of display, love of home, longing for symbolical utterance, have all moved him and contributed to his development and to the growth of his art. Prof. Charles W. Colby, of McGill University, read a very entertaining paper on *The Attractiveness of History*.

The programme of Monday morning was in the field of European history. Prof. Earle W. Dow, of the University of Michigan, in a paper on *Some French Communes in the Light of their Charters*, advocated the following propositions: first, we shall have to modify present opinion in regard to the form and content of at least many of the charters; far

from being unarranged and unordered collections of numerous unexplained matters, they are oftentimes intelligible and sensibly arranged solutions of a few problems in local conditions; second, by looking at the communes through glasses thus readjusted we get a clearer view of such associations, especially of their early aims and business; in many instances at least it is quite evident that their main function was to aid in the maintenance of law and order.

Prof. John M. Vincent, of Johns Hopkins, presented a paper on Municipal Problems in Medieval Switzerland, calling attention to the condition of the cities, which by the close of the Middle Ages had become sovereign states joined together in a feeble confederation, but practically independent. Their government, therefore, touched the highest and lowest forms of administration; treaties with kings, private law, criminal law, markets, streets, and stray animals all came within the purview of the municipal council. The necessity of city walls for military defense had a great influence on the inner life of the community. Two forms of government existed at this time in Swiss cities. In one the trade guilds had an important place, and in the other they were forbidden; the first formed a representative government, the other an aristocracy. Both extended their powers over districts outside the city walls. The paper indicated briefly how under these circumstances trade, taxation, paving, police, social and private conduct, and other matters were regulated. Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson read a brief bibliography of Italian communal history, giving a classification of the best secondary authorities and the collections of sources. He added helpful critical comments on the more important works. The fourth paper, on American Constitutional Principles in the Constituent Assembly, by Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, was a condensation of the article since published in the *American Historical Review*,^a embodying the results of study in the French archives and other unused material.

After luncheon in Houston Hall a short session was held, at which only one paper was read. It was by Prof. James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, on Party Politics in Indiana during the Civil War, a valuable treatment of an important subject. It dealt chiefly with the character of

^a April, 1903.

party opposition to the Lincoln Administration. The "War Democrats" sought to bring about a cessation of party strife and to aid the vigorous prosecution of the war. The "Copperheads," as the Republicans contemptuously termed the extreme peace party, were factious in their opposition, preferring the triumph of the Confederacy to the preservation of the Union by force. The main body of the Democrats in the State became almost exclusively a party of negation and obstruction, antagonizing Lincoln's conduct of the war, especially at all points where it seemed that the work of the Administration might make for emancipation; they were a party of conciliation and compromise in the interest of slavery, a party of antipathy toward abolition and toward New England as the nest of abolition heresies, a party of traditional dissatisfaction with the tariff, of attachment to abstract principles concerning constitutional right and the rights of the individual against arbitrary government. The strange and fantastic proposal for the preservation of the Union by ending the war, involving, as it did, the formation of a Union party in the South able to suppress secession and to bring about a peaceable settlement between the sections, was almost the only constructive proposition put forth during the course of the war. Mr. Woodburn's entire paper, which is published in the present volume, discusses the struggle between Governor Morton and the peace legislature of 1863, the secret political orders of the State, arbitrary arrests and treason trials, and closes with a brief consideration of the Milligan case.

At the second joint session with the Economic Association, which was held in Griffith Hall, Provost Harrison presided. The subject of Currency Problems in the Orient was discussed by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who was followed by Mr. Charles A. Conant, Mr. G. Bruce Webster, and Mr. Horace White. The Historical Association was represented at this session by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, whose paper on American Business Corporations before 1789 proved an interesting treatment of what might seem to many an arid topic.^a

Tuesday morning was given up to subjects in diplomatic

^aPrinted in *American Historical Review*, April, 1903; also in present volume.

history, especially those suggested by the proposed isthmian canal. The meeting was held in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society. Mr. Hiram Bingham, Jr., read an interesting account of the Scots Darien settlement in 1698. With new details and with reference to new materials, the story was told of the organization of Paterson's famous company, its dastardly mismanagement, the sufferings of the colonists, and the final miserable failure of the enterprise. Prof. George G. Wilson, of Brown University, commented on a letter of Humboldt, recently printed in the *American Historical Review*.^a He spoke of the influence of the letter and the value of the information and advice it contained. Prof. L. M. Keasbey, of Bryn Mawr, rapidly traced the history of the Isthmian transit question, and designated four distinct phases through which the policy regarding the transit between the oceans has passed: First, the very early national European policy, coming from the fact that Spain held colonies on the Pacific and that England also desired influence in the region and sought to control the passage; second, the Anglo-American policy, ending in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which provided for the neutrality of the canal; third, the international policy, following the example of the international guaranty of neutrality of the Suez Canal; fourth, the American national policy, arising from the American practice of holding aloof from the European concert, as well as from our peculiar interest and commanding position in the Western Hemisphere.

Prof. John H. Latané, of Washington and Lee University, in a paper on *The Neutralization Features of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty*, ably discussed the general principle involved in the term neutralization and tried to deduce from examples of so-called neutralized countries and waterways the real significance of the term and the duties, rights, and obligations involved. He advanced the view that while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty professes to establish neutralization, its provisions are in reality contradictory and ambiguous, and that so long as England wishes to maintain a free hand in the management of the Suez Canal, which she still does in spite of the convention of 1888, she will probably not be disposed to hold the United States to a strict interpretation of the Hay-

^aJuly, 1902.

Pauncefote treaty, for the conditions of the Suez and Panama canals are so similar that any rule which may be developed in the one case will in all likelihood be applied in the other.

In a paper entitled Central America and the American Foreign Policy, Dr. J. M. Callahan emphasized the necessity of a study of the diplomatic correspondence of commercial as well as of political agents in Spanish America, beginning with 1809. Only by such study, he said, could one understand the development of the idea of the Monroe doctrine in the mind of Monroe, who was Secretary of State from 1811 to 1817 and continued to read the dispatches after he became President. In 1823, after issuing his message, he sent one of his closest friends on a secret mission to watch the Holy Alliance. Dr. Callahan also gave a sketch of our relations with Central America from 1822 down to the end of the civil war. It is noteworthy that in the time of Buchanan one of our prominent diplomats, in a long dispatch, proposed that the United States should enter into treaties of alliance with the Spanish-American Republics, on the basis of the Monroe doctrine and non-expansion toward the South. It is plain that during the civil war Central America, fearing European intrusion and the possible encroachment of the filibusters, favored the cause of the North and Union and became more and more friendly with the authorities at Washington.

Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey was not present, and his paper was therefore read by Mr. J. B. Henderson, Jr., to whom the Association was chiefly indebted for the preparation of the programme for this session. The paper presented a parallel between the problems of the Suez Canal and those presented by the Panama Canal. The new canal, like the older one, would effect a change in the world's trade routes, and the courses of both canals lie within the limits of States themselves too poor and too weak to act as protectors. They will inevitably bring up political and military questions of similar import; they are alike in the early application of principles of neutralization by general guaranty and in the later substitution of national for international guaranty. Moreover, Professor Woolsey prophesied that as England has strengthened her hold upon Egypt to control Suez, so the United States, forced to protect the canal, is likely to acquire a certain polit-

ical authority in Central America and to assume large responsibility for the conduct of the United States of Colombia.

After the formal papers, Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, spoke entertainingly of the history of the American Philosophical Society from the time of its foundation by Franklin, one hundred and fifty years ago, and of the valuable manuscript materials in the vaults of the society, not the least important being the original journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition, an exact transcription of which is soon to be published.

At the Washington meeting the members who were present from the South held an informal gathering and appointed a committee to investigate the status of historical study and teaching in the Southern States and to make a report at the Philadelphia meeting. This committee, of which Prof. Frederick W. Moore, of Vanderbilt University, was chairman, after a careful examination of more than sixty degree-conferring institutions, reported to the group of Southern members in attendance at Philadelphia. The report showed that history is taught in every one of these institutions, that in each of them fully half the students are each year enrolled in at least one class in history, and that while twelve colleges offer less than six hours per week there are sixteen offering more than twelve. In more than fifty of the cases examined the professor has to give a portion of his time to other subjects. The course in history offered in many instances is not strong, but the outlook is very encouraging. Noteworthy improvement in many directions has come within the past ten years. Some twenty institutions have extended their courses of history and have put the work in charge of young men who have taken their degrees at the best institutions in America and abroad. There are, moreover, many Southern students engaged in working for the doctorate in the larger universities of the country, and they are writing creditable dissertations and making important investigation of historical material. The professors in the Southern colleges are not only offering stimulus to their students, but are themselves engaged in work of historical research. The committee recommended that investigation be made into the facilities offered by American colleges before 1860 for the study of history and allied subjects,

as well as into the character of the instruction furnished. In accordance with this suggestion such a committee was appointed.

The business meeting of the Association, which was held Monday afternoon, was not less interesting and significant than the other sessions. It showed that the Association is growing in strength and has to a remarkable degree enlisted the coöperation of the active historical workers of the country, each one of whom is ready to do his part in the various enterprises that are under way. The number of members is now so large and the different parts of the country so well represented that some new need in organization and in methods of administration is not unlikely soon to arise. The idea of having a special section for the consideration of questions in diplomatic history and of problems in international law and practice has already been mentioned. Something was also said at this meeting of the desirability of finding some means for the more intimate association of those especially engaged in the study of political science and kindred subjects. Such an informal organization as that made by the Southern members at Washington and continued at Philadelphia is an indication of the various interests included in the Historical Association, and an example of how those interested in a special line of work or in particular investigation may make use of the general gathering for furthering their study and carrying on their plans. After all, in spite of the different elements that seem to be coming together, there is no great danger of disruption of the larger body. History, it may safely be said, is a commanding subject, and is not likely to be subordinated to other studies, while the capacity for organization and progress shown by its course in the past seems to prove the Association competent for solving the problems which its very advancement and success have brought in their train, and for working out the completer system which development and increasing interest may demand.

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

		Dr.	
1902.			
Dec. 26	To paid treasurer's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 1, 26, 45, 59, 74, 84, 94, 109, 121, 122		\$178. 24
	secretary's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 37, 75, 91, 113		367. 65
	corresponding secretary's expenses, vouchers 18, 79, 93, 102, 103, 104, 118		115. 10
	postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 10, 14, 22, 25, 52, 54, 55, 64, 69, 71, 77, 88, 92, 105, 106, 107		175. 42
	American Historical Review, vouchers 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 27, 31, 34, 35, 36, 41, 46, 48, 57, 60, 63, 67, 68, 70, 83, 85, 86, 87, 89, 97, 99, 100, 111, 112, 115, 119		3, 460. 50
	Public Archives Commission, vouchers 3, 4, 8, 11, 24, 29, 30, 38, 43, 44, 50, 56, 58, 66, 98, 120		255. 98
	Historical Manuscripts Commission, vouchers 5, 6, 7, 33, 123, 124		205. 95
	Winsor Prize Committee, vouchers 19, 23, 40		118. 87
	general committee, vouchers 39, 49, 61, 80, 81, 82, 116, 117		182. 87
	account annual report, 1900, vouchers 2, 90		40. 50
	account annual report, 1901, voucher 53		4. 00
	printing 1902 catalogue, voucher 47		108. 00
	expenses eighteenth annual meeting, voucher 101		10. 75
	expenses executive council, voucher 108		10. 00
	engraving certificates, vouchers 16, 28, 72, 95, 110		4. 00
	bank collection charges, vouchers 32, 51, 65, 73, 76, 96, 114		9. 73
	printing Schaper essay, voucher 42		41. 00
	5 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, voucher 21		1, 387. 50
	certificate of deposit, United States Trust Co., voucher 62		4, 875. 00
	note at 5 months, voucher 76		425. 00
	balance cash on hand		2, 194. 21
			14, 170. 27
			14, 170. 27
	By balance cash on hand		2, 477. 65
1901.			
Dec. 24	By balance cash on hand		2, 477. 65
1902.			
Dec. 26	1, 787½ annual dues, at \$3.		5, 362. 50
	1 annual dues		3. 03
	1 annual dues		3. 05
	7 annual dues, at \$3.10		21. 70
	5 life memberships, at \$50		250. 00
	sales of publications		59. 10
	postage on publications		1. 00
	interest on bond and mortgage		600. 00
	dividends on bank stock		40. 00
	royalty on <i>The Study of History in Schools</i>		22. 15
	printing Schaper essay		41. 00
	Herbert B. Adams legacy		4, 875. 00
	proceeds of 5 months' note		414. 09
			14, 170. 27
	By balance cash on hand		2, 194. 21

The assets of the Association are:

Bond and mortgage	\$12, 000. 00
Bank stock, 5 shares American Exchange National Bank, New York, at \$270 ..	1, 350. 00
Cash on hand	2, 194. 21
Herbert B. Adams legacy	\$4, 875. 00
Accrued interest on certificate of deposit. June 17, 1902, to date, at 3 per cent.	78. 00
	4, 953. 00
Total	20, 497. 21
An increase during the year of	6, 019. 56
Or, deducting Adams legacy, of \$1, 066. 56.	

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December 26, 1902.*

We, the undersigned auditing committee, have examined the report of the treasurer, and have found the same correct in all particulars. The treasurer has also exhibited to us the evidences of the Association's ownership in the list of assets.

A. MCF. DAVIS,
R. G. THWAITES,
Auditing Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 27, 1902.*

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 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, secretary of the Association and curator of the historical collections.

(4) The Historical Manuscripts Commission of six members, established in 1895, and now receiving from the Association a subsidy of \$500 a year for the collection and editing of important manuscripts; Prof. Edward G. Bourne, New Haven, Conn., chairman.

(5) The Public Archives Commission, established in 1899, for investigating the public archives of the several States and of the United States, and now receiving a subsidy of \$500 a year for the expenses incident to preparing its reports; Dr. Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman.

(6) The committee on publications, to pass upon papers and monographs submitted to the Association for publication; Prof. George W. Knight, of the Ohio State University, chairman.

(7) The committee on bibliography, to advise the executive council and to cooperate with the American Library Association upon matters of bibliographical interest; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton University, chairman.

(8) A general committee, representing the local interests of the Association; Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, chairman.

(9) The "Justin Winsor prize" of \$100 for the best unpublished monographic work based upon original investigation in American history; Prof. Charles M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College, chairman of the committee.

(10) The church history section, which continues the work of the American Society of Church History, originally an offshoot of the American Historical Association in 1888, but since 1896 an organic part of the Association; Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, of New York City, secretary of the section.

(11) The American Historical Review, published quarterly, and subsidized by the American Historical Association, whose executive council elects the board of editors; Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, of the University of Michigan, managing editor.

(12) A series of reprints of the chief original narratives of early American history, published by authority of the Association; Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, of the University of Chicago, general editor.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT HOUSTON HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AT 3.30 P. M., DECEMBER 29, 1902.

President Mahan in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, his duties were performed by the corresponding secretary.

On behalf of the council, the corresponding secretary announced the following committees for the ensuing year:

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on programme for the nineteenth meeting.—William A. Dunning, George P. Garrison, Charles H. Haskins, Frederick W. Moore, Charles L. Wells.

Local committee for the nineteenth meeting.—John R. Ficklen, Edwin A. Alderman, William Beer, Alcée Fortier, William W. Howe. (With power to add auxiliary members.)

Committee on the entertainment of ladies at the nineteenth meeting.—Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. George O. Robinson. (With authority to add auxiliary members at the discretion of the chairman.)

Delegates to the International Congress of Historical Studies at Rome, April, 1903.^a—Andrew D. White, William R. Thayer, Worthington C. Ford.

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, George B. Adams' (these four hold over); J. Franklin Jameson, to fill the unexpired term of H. P. Judson (term expires January 1, 1908); William M. Sloane, reelected for term expiring January 1, 1909.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Edward G. Bourne, Frederick W. Moore, Theodore C. Smith, Reuben G. Thwaites, George P. Garrison, Worthington C. Ford.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.—Charles M. Andrews, E. P. Cheyney, Charles H. Hull, Roger Foster, Williston Walker. (In Professor Andrews's absence during a portion of the year Professor Hull will act as chairman of the committee.)

Public Archives Commission.—Herman V. Ames, William MacDonald, H. L. Osgood, J. M. Vincent, C. M. Andrews, E. E. Sparks.

Committee on bibliography.—Ernest C. Richardson, A. P. C. Griffin, George Iles, William C. Lane, Charles Gross, Reuben G. Thwaites, Max Farrand.

Committee on publications.—George W. Knight, A. Howard Clark, F. M. Fling, S. M. Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, A. D. Morse, Earle W. Dow.

^aAppointed subsequently to the meeting in Philadelphia.

General committee.—Henry E. Bourne, Charles H. Haskins, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Miss Lillian W. Johnson, George E. Howard, John S. Bassett, William MacDonald, George B. Adams, Marshall S. Brown. (With power to add adjunct members.)

Finance committee.—Elbridge T. Gerry, George S. Bowdoin.

The report of the treasurer and auditing committee was received and placed on file.

The council proposed a resolution recommending to the Association the plan for the proposed series of reprints of the chief original narratives of early American history submitted to the council by its committee, Messrs. Jameson and Turner. The Association voted its approval of the project with the provision that it be expressly stipulated in any contract with the publishers that the Association should not be committed to purchasing any of the books or to giving any pecuniary aid to the enterprise. It was also voted to appoint a committee of three members of the Association charged to secure a general editor and to give him such instructions as should define the relations of the Association to the enterprise and protect its interests. Profs. George B. Adams, Albert Bushnell Hart, and George L. Burr were appointed as such committee. (The committee subsequently appointed Prof. J. Franklin Jameson as general editor.)

The council laid before the Association a resolution providing that the Association pay the traveling expenses incurred by members of the council in attending one meeting a year, this meeting to be in addition to the meeting held in connection with the annual meeting of the Association. The resolution was adopted.

The following committees made brief reports: The historical manuscripts commission, Prof. E. G. Bourne, chairman; the public archives commission, Prof. William MacDonald, chairman; the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*, Prof. George B. Adams, chairman; the bibliographical committee, Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, chairman; the committee on publications, Prof. George L. Burr, chairman; the general committee, the corresponding secretary, chairman.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported its recommendation that the prize for the year 1902 be awarded to Dr. Charles McCarthy, of Madison, Wis., for his monograph on *The Anti-Masonic Party*, and that honorable mention be made of Mr. W. R. Smith's monograph on *South Carolina as a Royal Province*. The committee also expressed its desire to modify the annual announcement of the prize by a few verbal changes and additions, and proposed the following additions to the rules governing the award of the prize, which were adopted by vote of the Association:

"That the successful competitor shall be allowed to purchase copies of his essay from the Public Printer under the restrictions prescribed by law and shall be free to put them on sale at such price as he may see fit; and that he be allowed this privilege even though the Association itself charge only fifty cents for the same bound separately.

"That a competitor be allowed to make any use of his manuscript that he may desire, even while it is in the hands of the committee of the Association, provided that in case he receive the award he defer its publication by anyone else than the Association until after the report of the

Association containing the work in question. And, furthermore, that the successful competitor relinquish all right of copyright in any essay published by the Government for the Association, since the copyright of such material is forbidden by statute."

Reports were then received from the various temporary committees which had been announced by the president at the session of Saturday morning. The committee on time and place of next meeting, consisting of Messrs. William A. Dunning, A. L. P. Dennis, and F. H. Hodder, reported in favor of holding the meeting of 1903 at New Orleans, between the 28th and 31st of December, 1903; and the report of the committee was adopted by the Association.

The committee on nominations, consisting of Messrs. G. G. Wilson, J. H. Latané, and M. Zéligzon, proposed the following list of officers for the ensuing year, for which the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association: President, Henry Charles Lea, LL. D., Philadelphia; first vice-president, Goldwin Smith, D. C. L., LL. D., Toronto, Canada; second vice-president, Edward McCrady, LL. D., Charleston, S. C.; secretary, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D., Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., New York City; secretary of the church-history section, Samuel Macaulay Jackson, D. D., LL. D., New York City.

Executive council (in addition to the above-named officers and the ex-presidents of the Association): J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D., LL. D., Chicago; A. Lawrence Lowell, A. B., LL. B., Boston, Mass.; Herbert Putnam, Litt. D., Washington, D. C.; Frederick J. Turner, Ph. D., Madison, Wis. (these four were renominated); George L. Burr, A. B., Ithaca, N. Y.; Edward P. Cheyney, A. M., Philadelphia.

The following resolutions, proposed by a committee consisting of Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, and Mr. St. George L. Sioussat, were unanimously adopted by the Association:

"*Resolved*, That in recording their appreciation of this most interesting and successful session of the American Historical Association, held in the historic city of Philadelphia, the Association desires to acknowledge with gratitude the thoughtful hospitality of the trustees and faculties of the University of Pennsylvania, and to offer their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the university, whose cordial welcome has contributed so greatly to their enjoyment.

"*Resolved*, That the Association wishes to express its sincere sense of obligation to the officers of the Drexel Institute, whose generous hospitality has furnished so acceptable a feature of the session.

"*Resolved*, That the sincere thanks of the Association are extended to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and to the American Philosophical Society for their courtesies.

"*Resolved*, That the Association gratefully acknowledges its obligation to the University Club for its kindness in opening its doors to members and providing for their entertainment, and in behalf of the ladies of the Association we wish to express our appreciation of the most acceptable hospitality of the New Century Club.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Association offer their thanks and sincere acknowledgments to the committee on reception and entertainment, whose untiring efforts, thoughtfulness, and completeness of arrangement have contributed so greatly to the enjoyment of visitors and the success of the meeting."

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Acting Secretary.

THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE.

[Committee: Charles M. Andrews (chairman), Byrn Mawr College; Charles H. Hull, Cornell University (acting chairman for the year 1903); Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania; Roger Foster, New York; Williston Walker, Yale University.]

The Justin Winsor prize of \$100, offered by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, will be awarded for the year 1903 to the best unpublished monograph in the field of American history that shall be submitted to the committee of award on or before October 1, 1903.

I. The prize is intended for writers who have not yet published any considerable work or obtained an established reputation.

II. The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history, by which is meant the history of any of the British colonies in America to 1776, of other portions of the continent which have since been included in the territory of the United States, and of the United States. It may deal with any aspect of that history—social, political, constitutional, religious, economic, ethnological, military, or biographical—though in the last three instances a treatment exclusively ethnological, military, or biographical would be unfavorably received.

III. The subject-matter of the monograph must be of more than personal or local interest and in its conclusions and results must be a distinct contribution to knowledge. In its statements it must attain a high degree of accuracy and in its treatment of the facts collected it must show on the part of the writer powers of original and suggestive interpretation.

IV. The work must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. It must be presented in what is commonly understood as a scientific manner and must contain the necessary apparatus of critical bibliography (a mere list or titles will not be deemed sufficient) and references to all authorities. Failure to conform to these conditions will render a paper liable to rejection without further consideration. In length the work should not be less than 30,000 words, or about 100 pages of print. It may be more.

V. If possible each monograph submitted in competition should be typewritten, and should be presented to the committee as free as possible from erasures, interlineations, and other evidences of revision. If the work be not typewritten it must be written carefully and legibly on only one side of the sheet and must be in form ready for publication. In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and especially literary form. The successful monograph must be written in good English. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence.

VI. The successful monograph will be published by the American Historical Association in its annual report. The author will be given 25 copies of his work bound separately in paper and 25 bound in cloth, but in case he desires additional copies for personal distribution or to present as part of the requirement for the doctor's degree he shall pay the cost of striking off the extra copies. Separate copies of the monograph bound in cloth may be obtained of the secretary by any one desiring them, at a cost of 50 cents each.

VII. Under the rules of the Government the successful competitor can purchase copies of his work from the Public Printer and put them on sale at such price as he may see fit. Any competitor may make such use of his manuscript as he desires, even while it is in the hands of the committee, provided that in case he receive the award he defer its publication by anyone else than the Association until after the appearance of the report of the Association containing the work in question. He must, however, relinquish all right of copyright in his essay, since the copyright of material published by the Government is forbidden by statute.

Address all correspondence to the acting chairman of the committee, Prof. Charles H. Hull, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The prize has been awarded as follows: In 1896, to Herman V. Ames, Ph. D., instructor in American constitutional history, University of Pennsylvania, for his work entitled *The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States during the First Century of its History*; in 1897, not awarded; in 1898, not awarded; in 1899, not awarded; in 1900, to William A. Schaper, Ph. D., instructor in political science, University of Minnesota, for his work entitled *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina*, with honorable mention of the study of Miss M. S. Locke on *Anti-Slavery Sentiment before 1808*; in 1901, to Ulrich B. Phillips, Ph. D., instructor in history in the University of Wisconsin, for his work entitled *Georgia and State Rights*, with honorable mention of the paper of Miss M. Louise Greene on *The Struggle for Religious Liberty in Connecticut*; in 1902, to Charles McCarthy, Ph. D., of the State library, Madison, Wis., for his work entitled *The Anti-Masonic Party*, with honorable mention of W. Roy Smith for his monograph entitled *South Carolina as a Royal Province*.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES AT THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD
IN PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26, 27, 29, 30, 1902.

Persons not members of the association will be cordially welcome to the sessions.

FIRST SESSION, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.

8 p. m.

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

(Drexel Institute, Thirty-second and Chestnut streets.)

1. Address of welcome.
2. Subordination in Historical Treatment. Alfred Thayer Mahan, president of the American Historical Association.
3. Economics and Social Progress. Edwin R. A. Seligman, president of the American Economic Association.

SECOND SESSION, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27.

10.30 a. m.

(Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania.)

AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. The American of 1775. James Schouler.
2. Antecedents of the Declaration of Independence. James Sullivan, High School of Commerce, New York City.
3. Letters from the Federal Convention of 1787. J. Franklin Jameson, professor in the University of Chicago.
4. A Neglected Point of View in American Colonial History. William MacDonal, professor in Brown University.
5. Diplomacy and the Withdrawal of the French from Mexico. C. A. Duniway, professor in Leland Stanford Junior University.

3 p. m.

Meeting of the executive council in College Hall.
Meetings of boards, committees, and commissions.

THIRD SESSION, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27.

8 p. m.

1. The French Parliaments. James Breck Perkins.
2. The Art of Weaving—a Handmaid of Civilization. William B. Weeden.
3. The Attractiveness of History. Charles W. Colby, professor in McGill University.

FOURTH SESSION, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

10.30 a. m.

(Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania.)

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

1. The French Communes in the Light of their Charters. Earle W. Dow, professor in the University of Michigan.
2. Municipal Problems in Mediaeval Switzerland. John M. Vincent, professor in Johns Hopkins University.
3. Some Bibliographical Notes on Italian Communal History. Arthur Mayer Wolfson, assistant in history in De Witt Clinton High School, New York City.
4. American Constitutional Principles in the Constituent Assembly. Henry E. Bourne, professor in Western Reserve University.

FIFTH SESSION, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

2.30 p. m.

(Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania.)

WESTERN HISTORY.

Party Politics in Indiana during the Civil War. James A. Woodburn, professor in Indiana University.

3.30 p. m.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. Report of the council.
2. Report of the treasurer and auditing committee.
3. Report of the historical manuscripts commission.
4. Report of the public archives commission.
5. Report of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize.
6. Report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review.
7. Report of the bibliographical committee.
8. Report of the committee on publications.
9. Report of the general committee.
10. Election of officers.

SIXTH SESSION, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

8 p. m.

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

(Griffith Hall, 1420 Chestnut street.)

1. Currency Problems in the Orient. Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor in Cornell University.
2. American Business Corporations before 1789. Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of Errors, Connecticut.
3. Discussion.

SEVENTH SESSION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

10.30 a. m.

DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

(Hall of the American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth street.)

1. The Scots Darien Settlement. Hiram Bingham, jr.
2. A Letter of Humboldt Touching the Isthmian Canal. George G. Wilson.
3. The National Canal Policy. L. M. Keasbey.
4. The Neutralization Features of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. John H. Latané.
5. Central America and the American Foreign Policy. J. M. Callahan.
6. England and the Suez Canal. Theodore S. Woolsey.

PAPERS TO BE READ BY TITLE.

1. The Relation, in the Twelfth Century, of the Doctrine of the Sacrament of Marriage to the Canon Law of Marriage. Rev. Joseph Cullen Ayer, lecturer on canon law, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.
2. The Greek Church in Alaska. Rev. E. Lyman Hood, Aquebogue, Long Island, N. Y.
3. Some Remarks on English Monastic Towns. N. M. Trenholme, professor in the University of Missouri.

COMMITTEES FOR THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

John Bach McMaster, chairman; Charles H. Haskins, Samuel Macaulay Jackson, Dana C. Munro, Frederick J. Turner.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Charles C. Harrison, chairman; Herman V. Ames, secretary; Charles M. Andrews, Edwin S. Balch, Robert C. H. Brock, Edward P. Cheyney, Clarkson Clothier, Samuel G. Dixon, Franklin S. Edmonds, Theodore N. Ely, Hugh T. Henry, William I. Hull, Robert M. Janney, Charles Henry Jones, John J. Jordan, Gregory B. Keen, Henry C. Lea, William E. Lingelbach, John Bach McMaster, Samuel W. Pennypacker, William Brooke Rawle, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Isaac Sharpless, Joseph Swain, Francis H. Williams, Talcott Williams, Henry Willis, Isaac J. Wistar.