

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1900.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
*Washington, D. C., June 13, 1901.*

*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 1900.

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

S. P. LANGLEY,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
*President of the Senate.*

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

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*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.

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
*Washington, D. C., June 13, 1901.*

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 sixteenth annual meeting of the Association held at Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich., December 27-29, 1900, accompanied by some of the papers read and discussed at that meeting; also a very valuable report by the Public Archives Commission of this Association, prepared under the direction of Prof. William MacDonald, chairman of the commission.

Very respectfully,

A. HOWARD CLARK,  
*Secretary.*

Mr. S. P. LANGLEY,  
*Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.*

## CONSTITUTION.

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### 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 residents 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 of 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 in September, 1884. Incorporated by act of Congress, 1889.

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### OFFICERS FOR 1901.

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#### PRESIDENT:

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

#### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

HERBERT B. ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D.,  
*Baltimore, Md.*

#### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

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

#### SECRETARY AND CURATOR:

A. HOWARD CLARK,  
*Curator Department American History, Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, D. C.*

#### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D.,  
*Madison, Wis.*

#### TREASURER:

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

#### SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH HISTORY SECTION:

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

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

In addition to the above-named officers.  
(Ex-Presidents of the Association members of the Council ex officio.)  
ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., L. H. D.,  
*Ithaca, N. Y.*

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL.D.,  
*President Wisconsin University, Madison.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D.,  
*Joshua's Rock, Lake George, N. Y.*

(Elected members of the Council.)

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D.,  
*Professor Yale University.*

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M.,  
*Professor University of Michigan.*

WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph. D.,  
*Professor Columbia University.*

Hon. PETER WHITE, A. M.,  
*Marquette, Mich.*

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D.,  
*Professor Brown University.*

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, LL. B.,  
*Boston, Mass.*

## TERMS OF OFFICE.

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### 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, A. B., 1893-94.  
HON. GEORGE FRISBEE 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.

### 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, A. B., 1890-93.  
† EDWARD GAY MASON, A. M., 1891-93.  
HON. GEORGE FRISBEE HOAR, LL. D., 1893-94.  
† RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1894-95.  
JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1895-96.  
GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896-97.  
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1897-98.  
EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898-99.  
† MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899-1900.  
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1899-1900.

### SECRETARIES.

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D., 1884-1900.  
ALONZO HOWARD CLARK, 1889—  
CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D., 1900—

### TREASURER.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D., 1884—

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(In addition to above-named officers.)

HON. WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-86.  
† CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-87.  
† MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-85.  
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 BACH McMASTER, A. M., 1891-94.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., 1891-97; 99—

HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, A. M., 1895-99.

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., 1895-99.

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-97.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1898-1900.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., 1898-1900.

A. C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., 1899—

WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph. D., 1899—

Hon. PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899—

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., 1900—

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, LL. B., 1900—

The term of office is indicated by the dates following the name.

Deceased officers are marked thus †

## LIST OF COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, AND BOARDS.

*Committee on the Justin Windsor prize:* Prof. C. M. Andrews, chairman; Prof. E. P. Cheyney, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, Roger Foster, esq., Prof. E. E. Sparks.

*Historical manuscripts commission:* Prof. Edward G. Bourne, chairman; Reuben G. Thwaites, esq., Prof. F. W. Moore, Prof. Max Farrand, Dr. T. C. Smith.

*Public archives commission:* Prof. William MacDonald, chairman; Profs. L. G. Bugbee, H. W. Caldwell, and J. M. Vincent.

*Committee on bibliography:* A. Howard Clark, esq., chairman; Messrs. W. E. Foster, J. N. Larned, George Iles, W. C. Lane, A. P. C. Griffin, and E. C. Richardson.

*Committee on publications:* Prof. E. G. Bourne, chairman; A. Howard Clark, esq., Prof. F. M. Fling, Rev. Dr. S. M. Jackson, Prof. A. D. Morse, Miss Sarah M. Dean, E. F. Henderson, esq., and Prof. Charles Gross.

*General committee:* The corresponding secretary, chairman; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Profs. G. E. Howard, William MacDonald and J. H. Robinson.

*Committee on the programme of Washington meeting:* Prof. Charles H. Haskins, chairman; Prof. George B. Adams, Dr. Samuel M. Jackson, Prof. William MacDonald, President Lyon G. Tyler, and Prof. J. M. Vincent.

*Local committee of arrangements:* Gen. A. W. Greeley (with authority to complete the committee).

*Board of editors of American Historical Review:* William M. Sloane, Albert Bushnell Hart, Harry Pratt Judson, Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, and George B. Adams.

*Finance committee:* Elbridge T. Gerry and George S. Bowdoin.

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### VOLUME II.

Report of the Public Archives Commission.

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

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DETROIT AND ANN ARBOR, DECEMBER 27-29, 1900.

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By A. HOWARD CLARK, Secretary.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.<sup>1</sup>

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By A. HOWARD CLARK, Secretary and Curator.

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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, New Haven, and Boston. 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 sixteenth annual meeting convened in Detroit on December 27, 1900, and for three days in that city and in Ann Arbor, sessions were held for the reading and discussion of papers and topics pertaining to history, and for the transaction of the business of the Association.

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 increased to more than 1,600, 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. The popular interest in American history has very greatly increased during the last decade. There are now nearly four hundred local

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<sup>1</sup> An account of this meeting is printed in the April, 1901, number of the American Historical Review, and has been used in part in preparing the present report.

historical societies in the United States, and the majority of them issue publications of more or less national or local importance. The study of history in schools and colleges is yearly becoming more specialized, and since the report of the Committee of Seven of this Association was distributed there has been quite a general remodeling of courses of study in history.

The American Historical Association has published since its organization in 1884 a series of 23 octavo volumes, containing several hundred papers bearing on American history and the study of history in America, and including several exhaustive bibliographies of historical works, particularly a bibliography of the publications of all the historical societies of the United States and Canada. The annual report for 1899 was in two large volumes, the second volume comprising the correspondence of John C. Calhoun, edited by Professor Jameson.

The Government now prints 7,182 copies of each annual report, which includes the document edition of 1,682 copies used by Congress and distributed to designated depositaries throughout the country, 2,000 copies placed at the disposal of Representatives and 1,000 copies for Senators, while the remaining 2,500 copies are distributed to the larger historical societies of the world, in exchange for their publications, and to members of the Association.

There were seven sessions of the Association at the Detroit meeting. One devoted to the inaugural address, one was a joint session with the American Economic Association, one was given to the history of the crusades and the East, one to the church history section, one to Western history, one to British history and history of the United States, and one session was devoted to Association business. The first session was called to order in the convention hall of the Russell House, Detroit, at 10.30 a. m., Thursday, December 29. Ex-President Rhodes presided in the absence, through illness, of President Eggleston, and Vice-Presidents Moses Coit Tyler and Charles Francis Adams. Dr. Herbert B. Adams, the secretary, also being absent through illness, Assistant Secretary Clark performed the duties of that office.

The first paper of the meeting was by Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University, on "The year one thousand and antecedents of the crusade." Mr. Burr told of the results obtained

from the researches of the past two years, and, by the way, exploded a theory that has been long maintained. This theory was that, in view of the nonappearance of the panic prophesied for the year 1000, the crusade following was organized spontaneously as a means of thanksgiving that the world had not come to an end. Mr. Burr offered the proof against this theory that has resulted from the before-mentioned researches.

Following Professor Burr was heard Dr. James B. Angell, who talked on "The Turkish capitulations." Dr. Angell, whose paper appears in full in another part of this volume, said that since the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 the relations of the Western nations to the Ottoman Empire have been mainly determined by the decrees of the sultans. These, being divided into chapters, are called capitulations. They were personal grants to foreigners, by the sultans, of privileges and powers. The paper set forth the chief modifications in the concessions of the capitulations which have been made in modern treaties. Most of the nations except the United States have surrendered in large degree extraterritorial jurisdiction. Serious difficulties are encountered by us in attempting to exercise such jurisdiction, because the Sultan denies that the treaty of 1830, which defines our relations to Turkey, grants us the right, and also because many Armenians, naturalized in this country, return to their native land, and the validity of their naturalization is denied by the Sultan. The Turkish Government contends that the treaty which we publish is not a true copy of the treaty negotiated in 1830. There is great need of a revision of our treaty, said Dr. Angell, so that the two nations may come to an understanding concerning the rights of our citizens in Turkey.

Prof. Oliver J. Thatcher, of the University of Chicago, treated in his paper our sources of information of the Crusades, and was followed in the discussion by Profs. Archibald Coolidge and Alfred L. P. Dennis, both of Harvard. Professor Thatcher's paper is printed in full in this volume.

The afternoon meeting of the church history section drew about sixty people to listen to papers on ecclesiastical subjects. Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, of the University of New York, presided.

The first speaker was Prof. George James Bayles, of Columbia University. Professor Bayles spoke on "American ecclesiology," and his paper appears in full in this report.

Professor Bayles was followed by Prof. Francis A. Christie, of Meadville Theological School, who said:

On the basis of the Chronicon of Eusebius the date most often assigned to the Ignatian Epistles is about 100 A. D. The Eusebian date, derived ultimately from Julius Africanus, seems to rest upon the dogma that the bishops of Antioch were in direct succession from Peter, Ignatius being named by tradition as the second after Peter. This belief that the mon-archic episcopate was an apostolic institution being untenable, we are obliged to date the letters by internal evidence. The contents favor a date under Hadrian. The chief heresy attacked is the Doketic denial of the flesh of Christ and the consequent withdrawal from the Eucharist as celebrated by the parish bishop. From the language of Ignatius it is clear that the bishop is viewed as a signal instance of the immanence of Christ in the flesh, and the Eucharist is a means of providing divine incorruptibility to human flesh.

Ignatius and Polycarp preach not so much against gnostic speculations concerning the upper world as against that element of thought which they recognize as inconsistent with the Eucharistic life of the Church. They write therefore before the gnostic speculations were combated by means of the Logos doctrine, but at a time when Doketic conceptions of Christ are becoming known in the churches of Syria and Asia Minor. Such views seem not to be known in those regions until the appearance of Saturnilus, Cerdon, and Marcion. These heretic teachers can not have been active before 130 A. D., and the tradition concerning their relations to Christian churches corresponds to the indications given in the Ignatian letter. The allusion in Polycarp's Epistle, Chapter VII, is plainly an allusion to Marcion, the absence of any reference to the distinction of Creator and Redeeming God being explicable by a date before Marcion's literary activity began.

Dr. Jackson announced that owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, he would read the doctor's paper on "The origin of the Apostles' Creed." The paper stated that several writers have endeavored to place the date at which what is now known as the "Apostle's Creed" was written in the sixth century, in Spain and in Gaul. The probability is that it came into existence much earlier. Its origin was had undoubtedly in the old Roman "symbol," a briefer form of practically the same thing. This was introduced into the church of Rome early in the fourth century, and is traceable back to the beginning of the second century.

Dr. McGiffert records that the use of the Roman symbol started between 150 and 175 A. D. It must have originated



in Rome, for it can be traced back to that date in that region, and in no other. It was a form of words in which the newly converted was to declare his faith. The question has been raised as to the possibility of determining the reason for its being a confession of faith and no promise of conduct. Before the time when its use began many people were preaching views which the apostles regarded as heretical, and this was the cause for the Roman symbol. The very omissions of the creed, as well as its statements, point to the fact that it was used as a protection against error. The word "Father" meant either Maker or Creator, and was used to express the concept of Lord of the world. The second part, in regard to belief in Christ, is significant also from its omissions. These are not to be set down as the results of a need for brevity. It emphasizes that although Christ was crucified He was still worthy of being a leader—a view which was difficult of acceptance by many people of the time. The sentences which follow are apparently designed to show the earthly character of Christ's life on earth. His birth, crucifixion, and death, His burial and ascension were anti-Doketic. It was the actuality of His birth and not its unique quality upon which stress was laid. Neither heathens nor gnostics had any difficulty in forming the concept of several spiritual beings. The use of the words "Holy Spirit" was not introduced as a rebuke. The reference to the belief in the holy church was set over against the gnostic denial of the holiness of the church itself. It emphasized the existence of a veritable, empiric church. The article on the remission of sins was placed in the creed for the purpose of showing the spiritual side of the belief of the time.

Between 300 and 400 people gathered at the Central M. E. Church on Thursday evening to attend the joint meeting of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association. The inaugural address of Prof. Richard T. Ely and Dr. Rhodes's address, which took the place of one which was to have been read by President Eggleston, of the American Historical Association, made up the programme.

President Ely introduced Mayor Maybury as the first speaker, and the mayor heartily welcomed the members of both associations to Detroit. "We have a city rich in historical story here," he said, "and it is with unusual interest

that I welcome you. Believe me, it is no perfunctory duty that I perform. The character of the work that you are doing—in studying historical and economic subjects—makes you valued guests to a city like ours, where history and finance are alike represented.”

At the conclusion of the mayor's remarks, President Ely thanked him in the name of the associations, and paid a high tribute to the city of Detroit. President Ely's inaugural address was the second speech of the evening and was a discussion of economic competition. He said that competition, in a large sense, means a struggle of conflicting interests; economic competition is a struggle of conflicting interests for wealth. “But is all struggle for wealth competition? If I knock you down and rob you, is that competition? If I fit out an armed ship and prey upon the commerce of the world, is that competition? If I cheat you, is that competition? Not every struggle of conflicting interests is to be denominated competition. The competitive struggle is limited by law, and its boundaries are further fixed by the social order within the framework of which we live. But even with these limitations placed upon the struggle, we do not have a sufficient idea of economic competition. We must bring to mind also the great principle of evolution, which is present wherever there is life.”

Following the address, Dr. James Ford Rhodes was introduced. He read his paper rapidly, but with clear enunciation. His topic was concerning the Writing of History, and in the main was a continuation of his address delivered at the Boston meeting and printed in the last report. He spoke quite fully of historical originality. The first topic was the employment of some sources of information open to everybody, but not before used. A significant case of this in American history is the use which Dr. Von Holst made of newspaper material. In the part of his history covering the period 1850-1860 he made an extensive and varied employment of newspapers by studying the files themselves. As the aim of history is truth, and as papers fail sadly in accuracy, it is not surprising that many historical students believe that examination of newspapers for any given period will not pay them for the labor and drudgery involved. But Dr. Von Holst used this material with pertinence and effect; his touch was nice. In that

decade facts were to be found in the newspapers which were nowhere else set down. Public men of commanding position were fond of writing to the journals with a view to influencing public sentiment. Men made speeches that one must read which he will find nowhere else than in the journals. The immortal debates of Lincoln and Douglass were never put into a book until 1860—existing previously only in newspaper print. Newspapers were sometimes important in fixing a date and in establishing the whereabouts of a man. If, for example, a writer asserts that President Lincoln went to see Edwin Booth play “Hamlet” in Washington in February, 1863, and by a consultation of newspaper theatrical advertisements one finds that Edwin Booth did not visit Washington in that month, one knows there has been a misstatement.

Dr. Rhodes closed his paper, given in full on another page of this volume, with a series of commentaries on the relative value of the well-known writers of history. Herodotus, Thucydides, Tacitus, Macaulay, Addison, Froude, and Langlois were criticised by the speaker, and something good was found in each subject to the caution against too hasty generalizations.

On Friday morning a special train took the members of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association to Ann Arbor. The members were received in Sarah Caswell Angell hall by President Angell, of the university. The hall was only recently dedicated, and it made a pleasant place in which to hold the meeting.

Dr. Angell, in his official capacity, made the visitors welcome, saying that Ann Arbor was a peculiarly fitting place for such organizations to hold a convention.

We esteem it a high honor that you have chosen this place for a meeting. The objects of your work, the seeking after historical and economic truths, have long been cherished in this institution. Your former president, Andrew D. White, gave his famous course of lectures here, and his pupil and successor, Charles Kendall Adams, began his plan of giving seminary work in history in this place. No body of men could receive a warmer welcome or find a more congenial atmosphere than here. We are glad that you have joint meetings. The explanations for the prosperity or the decline of nations were not given prominence in former years. We have had enough and to spare of the doings of princes and the battles of warriors, but economics have not until recently been discussed with that attention which they deserve. Industrial history, too, has been somewhat neglected by former writers. The text-books were full of a priori reasonings, and they often led to erroneous conclusions. One of the best features

of modern study of economics is the attention which is being paid to industrial history and to evolution in all its many and diverse relations. I am glad that you are here to discuss colonial problems; there is no subject upon which this country needs more light and advice at present than upon that concerning colonies and dependencies.

President Ely, of the American Economic Association, returned thanks to President Angell, calling attention to the fact that the university was the crowning glory of the State, and also to the distinguished diplomatic services which Dr. Angell had rendered to his country. "I feel that we are meeting under very favorable auspices," he said.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, his paper on "French experiments with political assimilation in the West Indies," was read by Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of the same university. He spoke of the French as having gone further than any other nation in the attempt to assimilate the populations of their dependencies and colonies. Ever since the French revolution the rationalist ideals of universal brotherhood and progress, of liberty and equality, to which Rousseau and Condorcet had given currency, have been of predominant influence in French politics. They lead to the attempt to incorporate the older colonies, the Antilles, Guiana, French India, and Senegal, into the French nation, by giving them representation in the national parliament and by assimilating their internal administration to that of a French department. Representation in the national parliament has had the effect, primarily, of giving importance to the colonial deputies. But the colonies whom they represent have not apparently gained much benefit. Considerations of personal power and patronage seem to have been uppermost. Similarly the representative local councils have given themselves over largely to the machinations of an acrid personal and factional struggle for influence and patronage. Thus the small colonies have become the epitome of all social ills—the spoils system, electoral corruption, bitter personal feuds, race hatred, socialist agitation, strikes, and the necessity of armed suppression.

England has not used the method of representation with manhood suffrage in any of her tropical colonies. There are practically two kinds of English colonies, the self-governing, with responsible cabinets, and the Crown colonies, where the

real power is in the hands of the administration. In the latter the colonies are generally only advisory, and representative not of numbers but of certain industrial interests, such as commerce or agriculture. It is this system that modern nations are coming to favor for tropical colonies; an administration by officials familiar with local conditions, unhampered by constant interference on the part of the home government; assisted—not antagonized—by an appointive council, representative of economic interests, not of mere numerical aggregate. Professor Reinsch thinks that what these regions need is not politics, but administration by a highly-trained independent service. Spain sterilized her colonies by constant attempts at assimilation. France is at present recognizing the mistakes of her older policy. England and Holland have interfered but little with native customs, but have given their colonies an effective economic administration. The idea that colonial populations should have the same laws, the same religion, language, literature, and governmental machinery as the mother country is rapidly being outgrown.

“The turning points in the history of British administration in India” formed the topic of an address by Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of Cornell University. Professor Stephens spoke without notes or manuscript. His ideas were clear and he punctuated his sentences with sallies of dry humor that put his audience on his side at once. He said he would be the last one to deny that many great and serious mistakes have been made by England in India; but they all seem to have been made in good faith—they have that mitigation. The whole trouble has been caused by a lack of understanding on the part of Europeans of the Asiatic peoples. Administration, he said, should be based on the ideals of the peoples, and not on exaggerated opinions of the beauties of the style of the home government.

The address was a synopsis of his forthcoming work on the subject. He divided it as follows:

1. The desire to place the English Government in the same position as the Roman Empire toward her colonies. This was advanced by Warren Hastings, who discouraged missionaries. His administration was carried out upon native lines. This was upheld from 1772 to 1828.

2. 1828-1857. During this period came the abolishment of many of the evil native customs. The administration of Sir William Bentinck was reformatory. Missionaries were permitted.

3. The period from 1857 (following the Indian mutiny) until 1872 marks the period of reconstruction. It was a period of great administrative efficiency. This period ended in administrative decentralization.

4. The last period recognized that India was a land of many races, conditions, and religions. The system shows that many mistakes have been made, but the mistakes have been made in good faith.

Dr. J. H. Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico, was to have read a paper on "The finances of Porto Rico," but his duties would not permit him to leave the island, and he was unable to send his manuscript to be read by someone else. It was therefore necessary to omit his paper from the programme.

Prof. John H. Finley, of Princeton University, who spent some time in the island, read an entertaining paper on "Our Porto Rican policy." It was to have been, in a sense, a continuation of the paper by Dr. Hollander, and on this account he was obliged to give a brief résumé of the conditions which prevail in the fiscal branch of the administrative department of Porto Rico. He said that so long as there are untouched or undeveloped lands the people of the temperate zone will continue to develop them. Climatic difficulties will be more and more done away as improved methods of communication and transportation are developed and as medical science advances in the knowledge of the destruction of pathogenic germs. The whites predominated in Porto Rico, and they had had some experience in practical government. Many of the natives were familiar with our language, manners, and customs. The difficulties of securing revenue can hardly be overestimated. A system of taxation along lines similar to those in the United States is contemplated for the islands, when the revenue from the tariff shall have ceased from the limitations set forth in the bill. At present the franchise is virtually free of restriction. At the last election 130,000 registered. Now, as the total voting population is about 200,000, and 85 per cent of these are illiterate, while only 26,000 are taxpayers, it can readily be seen that the restrictions are not

rigidly enforced. From a somewhat hasty view of the island and its people Professor Finley said he was led to the conclusion that neither complete independence nor early admission into the United States would be desirable for Porto Rico. A territorial form of government is the thing for the natives at present. It is the form desired by the people of the island themselves, and it is one which, while it is in harmony with our past, is not a menace to our future.

The discussion which followed the papers was taken part in by Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University, and others. The trend of the arguments advanced was that the ideals of the people in new colonial possessions should be regarded as much as possible in the formation of a government for them.

At the close of the morning session Dr. Angell announced the death of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler at Ithaca.

Room C in the new university building was the place of meeting for the afternoon session of the historical association, and the large lecture room was well filled with devotees of history when President Angell called the meeting to order. Between 250 and 300 people listened with attention to a trio of historical papers involving Western history. The paper by Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, of the University of Iowa, on "Frontier land clubs or claims associations," was omitted owing to his illness, but is printed in this volume. Dr. Angell introduced as the first speaker Prof. Edward G. Bourne, of Yale.

In a paper on the widely circulated story of how Marcus Whitman rode to save Oregon to the United States in 1842-43 Professor Bourne showed that Whitman came East at that time on business relating to his mission, and that the accounts ordinarily given of the circumstances and purpose of his journey are entirely untrue. The professor then described the origin and purpose of this fictitious narrative and showed how it had been perpetuated since then in State and national histories, text-books, and encyclopedias. He illustrated the extent of the diffusion of this fiction by showing that in the vote for the Hall of Fame Whitman received more votes than Senator Benton, Chief Justice Chase, and General Scott, and the same number as President Monroe.

At the conclusion of Professor Bourne's paper, Prof. William I. Marshall, of Chicago, gave an interesting account

of the same matter, which appears in full on another page. He was followed by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, who paid a tribute to the intrepid Westerner.

Prof. Samuel B. Harding, of Indiana University, read a monograph on the party struggles in Missouri between 1861 and 1865, giving a picture of the action that took place in that State, which was so sadly harassed by her own people and their political biases. His paper appears in full on another page of this report.

Following Professor Harding, Prof. Frank H. Hodder, of the University of Kansas, was introduced. His paper was a description of a curious error which had been the cause of a peculiar phase of the second Missouri compromise and which had its effect in lengthening the debate in regard to the Territory's admission into the Union as a State. The first attempt at admission was through a preamble drawn up by the inhabitants of the Territory, who styled themselves citizens of "the free and independent republic of Missouri." One of the provisions of the proposed constitution was that no free negroes or mulattoes should ever settle within the confines of the Territory. It was this clause which gave rise to the trouble. Professor Hodder said:

In 1821, when the second Missouri compromise went through, it was stated that the Federal Constitution could never be construed so as to exclude any citizen of the country from the enjoyment of his rights. This statement gave rise to discussion, and those who were opposed to the admission of Missouri pointed out the clause which was at variance with this decision. By some strange mistake the right clause was not named, and much of the debate against the admission of the Territory was on a false basis. Whether the mistake was an intentional one or not I do not know, but there is no mention of it in any books that I have been able to find, and the unique quality of the error, if it was one, seems to me to deserve a passing mention.

The discussion was led by Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, and Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

At the Saturday morning session Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott, of Dartmouth, described the results of an investigation into the history of the opposition in Parliament during the time of the American war, and especially in the Parliament of 1774-1780. At first the opposition usually numbered only forty or fifty. By the beginning of 1776 it had increased to



eighty or ninety. While the surrender of Burgoyne had no effect upon it, the news of the French alliance immediately added forty or fifty members. Speaking generally, it was not till this time that the country gentlemen began to go over. From this point the opposition steadily increased till Dunning's motion was carried. Dr. Abbott described the nature of the ministerial party and its resulting liability to sudden collapse; the influence of army officers discredited by the Government because of defeat; the small effects of the accession of Fox. He concluded that the American war had less influence on Parliament than was commonly supposed, and that enlistments were not so difficult, nor the war so generally unpopular as has been thought.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir John Bourinot, of Ottawa, Canada, who was to have read a paper on "The breakdown of the old colonial system in Canada," this number was not heard and Prof. William A. Dunning, of Columbia University, followed with a paper on "The breakdown of reconstruction." Professor Dunning declared that the men who dealt with the negro question in the middle of the century were narrow in their judgment, although strong in their emotion.

Contrasting the abundant possession of political power by the negroes in 1870, when reconstruction was complete, with their present exclusion from the exercise of political rights, he characterized the three chief periods of the process through which this has come about. The first period, which had already begun during the years of reconstruction, and was complete by 1877, was marked by the ejection of the blacks from the governments of the Southern States, especially through the "Mississippi plan" of systematic intimidation. The second, 1877-1890, during which the balance of national political parties made partisan Federal legislation impossible, while the judiciary rejected the civil rights acts, was the period of fraud as distinguished from force. The last decade had been marked by open assertion of the necessity of repression and of white rule, and by systematic endeavors, through constitutional revision, to legalize what had before been done illegally. Professor Dunning dwelt on the thoughts, that the problem of the coexistence of the two races in the United States could not be settled by the mere abolition

of slavery; and that the undoing of reconstruction had shown that it could not be settled on the basis of equality.

In the discussion which ensued, Professor Hart, of Harvard, alluding to the various aspects under which the subject might be discussed, confined himself to the question how far success had been attained in the great endeavor to abolish the distinction of color in legal relations. He touched upon the abolition of slavery, the extent to which there was equality before the courts, the exclusion from the franchise, and the failure to secure social equality. Mr. Percy N. Booth, of Louisville, spoke of the drift of the Southern negroes into the black States, from the highlands into the lowlands, and away from the villages, the apparent tendency toward isolation of the races. Dr. Theodore Clarke Smith discussed the question, what the Republican leaders of the reconstruction movement expected. He showed that most were uncertain; that Stevens's aim was to secure party supremacy and the results of the war; that Sumner, Wilson, and Greeley, filled with the spirit of the liberalism of their generation, had no doubts. The negro was a man, therefore give him a vote. He was a man, therefore he would use it well. Stevens and many others thought that there would be enough Southern white Republicans to control him. Others, with some doubting, thought that he would soon learn. Others expected that his vote would always be so valuable to either side that he would be courted by both. Others thought that he would maintain his newly conferred rights only so long as supported by force. All predictions proved wrong except these last. The reasons why the Republicans had acquiesced in the recent situation were, first, that they had concluded that the dangers apprehended by Stevens were imaginary; secondly, because of the decay of the old-fashioned liberalism, of the belief in equal rights and abstract rights generally, and the substitution of an evolutionary philanthropy for that based on the earlier doctrines.

An informal meeting of both associations was held at noon at the Russell House, presided over by President James B. Angell. In his introductory remarks President Angell recalled the fact that fifty years ago there was no such thing as a chair of history or of economics in any American college or university. He referred to a Detroit engineer who, during

the siege of the foreigners in Peking, put his knowledge to such an extensive and practical use that he was honored by the British Government with a vote of thanks for his services.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, recalled some of the important economic features of the year that is now closing, referring to the banking act allowing the establishment of national banks with a capital of \$25,000; to the "burial" of the cheap money agitation and to the expansion of this country, in connection with which subject he stated that one member of the Economic Association is at present engaged in taking the census of Manila and another is treasurer of Porto Rico.

R. G. Thwaites, of Madison, secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Association, spoke on "Idol smashing and romance," and gave some interesting material for romance work in connection with his own State.

W. Z. Ripley, of the Boston Institute of Technology, expressed his appreciation of the cordial treatment and hospitality of the West at this meeting, and Prof. A. B. Hart, of Harvard, on behalf of the two associations, tendered their thanks to the citizens of Detroit and Ann Arbor for their kindness, referring touchingly to the death of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler.

President Angell in return expressed the appreciation on the part of the two cities of the pleasure of the company of the two associations.

A session for the election of officers and for general business of the Association was held on Saturday afternoon.

The death of the first vice-president and the resignation of the secretary gave especial significance to the election of officers at this meeting. The second vice-president, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Association; Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, the retiring secretary, first vice-president; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., second vice-president. Mr. A. Howard Clark, hitherto assistant secretary, was elected secretary; Professor Haskins, corresponding secretary. Chief Justice Fuller and Professor Hart retiring from the council, Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, and Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, of Brown University, were elected in their places. A minute expressing the society's appreciation of the long and effective

services of Prof. Herbert B. Adams as secretary was adopted by a rising vote. Prof. Theodor Mommsen, of Berlin, was elected an honorary member. It was agreed that delegates should be elected to the International Historical Congress to be held at Rome in 1902. Resolutions expressing the sorrow of the members at the loss of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler were adopted by a standing vote. The project of a "Monographic history of America," to be issued under the auspices of the society, was discussed at some length. It was finally referred back to the council for further consideration and for discussion at the next annual meeting. There is given below a statement prepared by Professor Hart and sent out to members, by permission of the council, shortly before the Detroit meeting.

The treasurer, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, reported that the expenditures of the year had been substantially \$5,335, and showed assets of \$13,405, an increase of \$824 since last year. Mr. Thwaites reported for the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr, chairman of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, reported that it was awarded to Mr. W. A. Schaper, of Dubuque, hereafter to be a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, for an essay on "Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina." He also reported a code of rules for the award of the prize in future years. They were adopted by the meeting, and are printed on a later page. Reports were also made by Prof. George B. Adams, for the editorial board of the Review; by Prof. Edward G. Bourne, chairman of the committee on publications; and by Prof. William MacDonald, of Bowdoin College, chairman of the Public Archives Commission. Resolutions were adopted expressing thanks for the hospitality of those who have been mentioned above as entertaining the Association, and to the two committees who had assured the success of the meeting; and the Association adjourned.

#### PROJECT OF A COOPERATIVE HISTORY.

The committee appointed at Boston to consider a cooperative history of the United States has reported to the council in favor of the project, and will ask the council at the Detroit meeting to pass the following proposed vote:

*Voted*, That a standing committee of five be appointed to arrange for the

publication of a cooperative history of the United States, under the auspices of the Association, on the following conditions:

1. The committee to have power to decide on the scope and extent of the work; the publication to be made in small volumes, each complete in itself so far as it goes.

2. The committee to have power to choose an editor in chief, to carry on the work, subject to the determinations of the committee, which will represent the Association.

3. The committee to have power to make publishing arrangements.

4. The Association in no case to have any pecuniary responsibility or liability for any expense connected with the history.

5. The committee to report annually to the Association until the work is finished.

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

Dr		Cr	
1900. Dec. 22	To paid treasurer's clerk hire, postage, printing, etc., vouchers 1, 6, 10, 15, 13, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 38, 40, 47, 48, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 67, 73, 84, 85, 86, 89, 8, 21, 41, 65, 71.....	\$383.82	
	secretary's expenses, vouchers 11, 17, 26, 75, 83, 88.....	476.65	
	assistant secretary's expenses, vouchers 18, 19, 27, 45, 46, 70.....	264.00	
	Public Archives Commission expenses, vouchers 22, 35, 43, 44, 82.....	166.40	
	Historical Manuscript Commission, vouchers 76, 77, 69, 62, 52.....	471.33	
	American Historical Review, vouchers 4, 7, 12, 14, 16, 25, 36, 42, 49, 50, 53, 54, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 80, 87.....	3,165.45	
	Public Printer, vouchers 20, 78.....	7.80	
	making index of annual report, voucher 79.....	32.50	
	committee on publication, church history section, voucher 39.....	4.41	
	loan on bond and mortgage, voucher 33.....	4,500.00	
	attorney fees making loan, voucher 37.....	22.48	
	dockets, voucher 81.....	3.50	
	auctioneer selling bank stocks, voucher 29.....	14.55	
	expenses entertainment committee; annual meeting 1899, vouchers 2, 3, 5, 9.....	292.70	
	To balance to new account.....	1,404.72	
		<u>11,239.81</u>	
		1899. Dec. 22	By balance on hand.....
			\$1,331.22
		1900. Dec. 22	1,602 annual dues, at \$3.....
			4,806.00
			7 annual dues, at \$3.10.....
			21.70
			2 annual dues, at \$3.02.....
			6.04
			1 annual dues.....
			3.25
			1 annual dues, settlement of estate.....
			1.50
			5 life members, at \$50.....
			250.00
			interest on bond and mortgage.....
			487.50
			sale Bank of Commerce stock.....
			2,880.00
			sale Bank of New York stock.....
			1,308.75
			sale of publications.....
			40.00
			dividend Bank of Commerce.....
			64.50
			dividend Bank of New York.....
			25.00
			rebate of tax on bank stocks.....
			14.35
			<u>11,239.81</u>
		1900. Dec. 22	By balance on hand.....
			1,404.72

Your treasurer reports that on April 12, 1900, by the advice and direction of the committee on finance, he sold 10 shares of stock of the National Bank of Commerce for \$2,880, and 5 shares of the Bank of New York N. B. A., for \$1,308.75, and reinvested the proceeds in a bond and mortgage on the property, 68 Prince street, New York City, being the same property upon which the association previously held mortgage for \$7,500. The total amount of the bond and mortgage on this property now held by the association is \$12,000.

The assets owned by the association are bond and mortgage, \$12,000; cash in National Park Bank, New York, \$1,404.72; total, \$13,404.72, a gain during the year of \$323.72.

Respectfully submitted:

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer*.

NEW YORK, December 26, 1900.

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 the report, have also been submitted to our inspection.

BRYANT WALKER,  
A. MCF. DAVIS.

DETROIT, December 27, 1900.

## 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. Prof. Edward G. Bourne, New Haven, Conn., 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, 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 in 1899, for investigating the public archives of the several States and of the United States, under the chairmanship of Prof. William MacDonald, of Brown University.

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

(8) 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.

(9) A general committee, representing the local and State historical interests of the association, Prof. C. H. Haskins, chairman.

(10) The "Justin Winsor prize" of \$100 for the best unpublished monographic work, based upon original investigation in American history. Prof. C. M. Andrews, chairman of the committee.

(11) 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.

(12) The American Historical Review, published quarterly, and subsidized by the American Historical Association, whose executive council fill vacancies in the board of editors.



MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN THE CONVENTION  
ROOM OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH., AT 3  
P. M., DECEMBER 29, 1900.

Mr. James Ford Rhodes in the chair. In Mr. Clark's absence, Prof. A. B. Hart acted as secretary at the opening of the meeting and Mr. Haskins during the latter part of the session.

Mrs. George O. Robinson moved the appointment of a committee of ladies, whose duty it should be to arrange for the providing of suitable social gatherings of ladies in attendance upon the meetings of the association. The motion was carried, and the chair appointed as such committee Mrs. George O. Robinson, of Detroit, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York.

The report of the assistant secretary was read and accepted.

The report of the council was then presented by Professor Hart. The following appointments made by the council were announced for the ensuing year:

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

*Committee on programme for the seventeenth meeting.*—Charles H. Haskins (with authority to complete the committee at his discretion).

*Local committee for the seventeenth meeting.*—Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. (with authority to complete the committee at his discretion).

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

*Editors of the American Historical Review.*—William M. Sloane, Albert Bushnell Hart, Harry Pratt Judson, Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, George B. Adams (reelected for term expiring January 1, 1907).

*Committee on bibliography.*—A. Howard Clark, W. E. Foster, A. P. C. Griffin, George Iles, William C. Lane, J. N. Larned, E. C. Richardson.

*Committee on the History of Colonies and Dependencies*<sup>1</sup>—George L. Burr, Henry E. Bourne, J. H. Latané, John B. Moore, F. Wells Williams (with power to fill vacancies till the next meeting of the council).

*Historical Manuscripts Commission.*—Herbert L. Osgood,<sup>2</sup> Max Farrand, Frederick W. Moore, Theodore C. Smith, Reuben G. Thwaites.

*Committee on Justin Winsor prize.*—C. M. Andrews, E. P. Cheyney, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, Roger Foster, E. E. Sparks.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor Burr found it impracticable to serve and the council discontinued this committee.

<sup>2</sup> Professor Osgood found it impossible to serve and Prof. E. G. Bourne has been appointed in his place.

*Public Archives Commission.*—William Macdonald, Lester G. Bugbee, H. W. Caldwell, David J. Hill<sup>1</sup> (with power to add adjunct members and to fill vacancies till the next meeting of the council).

*Committee on publications.*—E. G. Bourne, A. Howard Clark, F. M. Fling, S. M. Jackson, A. D. Morse, Miss Sarah M. Dean, E. F. Henderson, Charles Gross.

*General committee.*—The corresponding secretary, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, George E. Howard, William Macdonald, James H. Robinson (with power to add adjunct members).

The council proposed an amendment to the constitution of the Association, Section IV, changing the words "an assistant secretary" to "a corresponding secretary," so that the clause should read:

"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 of 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."

The amendment was duly adopted by the Association.

The council recommended that the next meeting of the Association be held in the city of Washington in April, 1902. On motion of Professor Coolidge, the motion was amended by changing the time to the Christmas holidays, the exact date to be fixed by the committee on programme in conference with the officers of the American Economic Association.

The council reported that it had elected Dr. Theodor Mommsen an honorary member of the Association; and that it had accepted, on behalf of the Association, an invitation to send delegates to the historical conference to be held in Rome in the year 1902, under the direction of Prof. Ettore Pais, of the University of Naples.

The resignation of Secretary H. B. Adams was received and the following minute was adopted:

"Recognizing with reluctance the necessity of accepting the resignation of Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the office of secretary, on account of his continued ill health, the Association desires to place upon its records an expression of its high appreciation of his services.

"Secretary of the Association from its beginning, no one had more to do than he with its founding and successful organization, nor has anyone given greater aid, with wise counsel and generous loyalty, to its expanding usefulness. Ever ready for any labor, however great, open minded toward every suggestion of new possibilities, always forgetful of himself and mindful only of the interests of the Association, he has been during these years a most efficient officer. The Association regrets that this connection, so useful to itself, is now terminated, and is glad to believe that, in some new capacity, it may still have the advantage of his counsels.

"The secretary is instructed to send to Mr. Adams a copy of this minute, and to convey to him the most hearty esteem of the members of the Association and their best wishes for the future."

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<sup>1</sup>Mr. Hill declined appointment and Dr. J. M. Vincent has been appointed to the vacancy.

On motion of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, the Association adopted the following resolution in regard to the death of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler:

*"Resolved,* That the American Historical Association has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death of our first vice-president, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, which occurred during this annual meeting.

*"The contributions to American historical literature from his graceful pen have been numerous and important, and his associates in this body feel the loss of a wise leader and cherished friend."*

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

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Professor Judson, chairman of the committee on nominations, presented the following candidates, for whom the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Association: For president, Charles Francis Adams; for first vice-president, Herbert B. Adams; for second vice-president, Capt. A. T. Mahan; for secretary, A. Howard Clark; for corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins; for treasurer, C. W. Bowen; for councillors, George B. Adams, William A. Dunning, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Peter White (renominated); J. Franklin Jameson, A. Lawrence Lowell.

The council reported the following action on the question of a cooperative history, which was referred to it at the Boston meeting:

*"Voted,* That a standing committee of five be appointed to arrange for the publication of a cooperative history of the United States, under the auspices of the Association, on the following conditions:

"1. The committee to have power to decide on the scope and extent of the work; the publication to be made in small volumes, each complete in itself so far as it goes.

"2. The committee to have power to choose an editor in chief to carry on the work, subject to the determinations of the committee, which will represent the Association.

"3. The committee to have power to make publishing arrangements.

"4. The committee in no case to have any pecuniary responsibility or liability for any expense connected with the history.

"5. The committee to report annually to the Association until the work is finished."

President Angell took the chair, and Mr. Rhodes moved the adoption of the resolution as proposed. After some discussion it was voted, on motion of Judge Baldwin, to postpone further consideration of the project for one year. Professor MacDonald then moved that the council be requested to reconsider the proposition of a cooperative history of America, and to report to the Association in print, before the next annual meeting, a statement of their conclusions in reference thereto and their reasons for the same. The motion prevailed. On motion of Professor Woodburn, the committee on programme for the next meeting was instructed to arrange for a general discussion of the subject at Washington.

The report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission was presented by the chairman, Mr. R. G. Thwaites.

Prof. G. B. Adams reported for the board of editors of the American Historical Review, and Prof. E. G. Bourne for the committee on publications.

In the absence of Secretary Clark, the report of the bibliographical committee was not presented.

On behalf of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, Prof. C. M. Andrews reported a series of rules which the committee had drawn up to govern the award, and stated that the prize for this year had been given to Mr. W. A. Schaper, of Dubuque, Iowa, for a monograph on "Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina," with honorable mention of the study of Miss M. S. Locke on "Anti-Slavery Sentiment before 1808."

Professor MacDonald reported briefly as chairman of the Public Archives Commission.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, Judge Baldwin, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*"Resolved*, That the Association most sincerely appreciates the thorough preparations for the annual meeting which were made by the local committee of arrangements, and the patience and courtesy with which they have fulfilled the duties of their appointment.

*"Resolved*, That our cordial thanks be tendered to Dr. James F. Rhodes, formerly president of the Association, for acceding to the request of the programme committee that he would resume the functions of the Presidency on the occasion of the formal opening of our meeting, in the absence of Dr. Eggleston.

*"Resolved*, That the American Historical Association desires to express its grateful acknowledgment of the kind hospitalities on the part of General and Mrs. Alger, Mrs. George O. Robinson, the Detroit Club, the University Club, and the president and faculties of the University of Michigan, which have contributed so much to the pleasure of its members during its sixteenth annual meeting."

The Association adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

At a meeting of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, held the same evening, the board accepted the resignation of Professor Jameson as managing editor, to date from July 1. Professor McLaughlin was appointed to act as managing editor for a period of fifteen months from that date, at the same time retaining his membership on the board of editors.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,  
*Acting Secretary.*

## THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE.

[Committee: Charles M. Andrews (chairman), Bryn Mawr College; Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Elizabeth K. Kendall, Wellesley College; Roger Foster, New York; Edwin E. Sparks, University of Chicago.]

The Justin Winsor prize of \$100, offered by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, will be awarded for the year 1901 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, 1901.

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, military, or biographical, though in the last two instances a treatment exclusively 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 of titles will not be deemed sufficient), references to all authorities, and footnotes. In length the work should not be less than 30,000 words, or about 100 pages of print. It may be more. 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, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and literary form. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence. The successful monograph will be published by the American Historical Association. Address all correspondence to the chairman of the committee, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

JANUARY 26, 1901.

## PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES AT SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Persons not members of the Association will be cordially welcomed to the public sessions.

Papers are limited to twenty minutes and discussions to ten minutes for each speaker.

Those who read papers, as well as those who take part in the discussions, are requested to send abstracts of their papers or remarks to the secretary before the meeting.

### THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27.

*10.30 a. m.*

#### THE CRUSADES AND THE EAST.

(Convention room in the Russell House.)

1. The Year One Thousand and Antecedents of the Crusade, by Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University.
2. Critical Work on the Sources of the First Crusade, by Prof. Oliver J. Thatcher, University of Chicago.
3. The Capitulations in Turkey, by President James B. Angell, University of Michigan.
4. Discussion, by Prof. Archibald Coolidge, Harvard University; Mr. Alfred L. P. Dennis, Harvard University.
5. Appointment of committees.

### THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 27.

*2.30 p. m.*

#### PUBLIC SESSION OF THE CHURCH HISTORY SECTION.

(Convention room in the Russell House.)

1. American Ecclesiology, by Prof. George James Bayles, Columbia University.
2. The Origin of the Apostles' Creed, by Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, Union Theological Seminary.
3. The Date of the Ignatian Epistles, by Prof. Francis A. Christie, Meadville Theological School.

*2.30 to 4 p. m.*

#### PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

(Rooms for the meetings of the various committees will be designated on application to the clerk of the committee of arrangements, who will be found at headquarters.)

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

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*4 to 6 p. m.*

RECEPTION BY GENERAL AND MRS. ALGER (150 FORT STREET WEST).

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27.

*8 p. m.*

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

(First Methodist Church, corner of Woodward and Adams avenues.)

1. Address of Welcome, by Hon. William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit.
2. Inaugural Address, by Prof. Richard T. Ely, president of the American Economic Association.
3. The Writing of History, by James Ford Rhodes, LL. D., ex-president of American Historical Association.

SMOKER AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB (CORNER OF FORT AND GRISWOLD STREETS).

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

(Train leaves Michigan Central station at 8.50 a. m., Central standard time.)

*10.30 a. m.*

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

(Sarah Caswell Angell Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.)

1. Address of Welcome, by President James B. Angell, University of Michigan.
2. French Experiments with Political Assimilation in the West Indies, by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, University of Wisconsin.
3. The Turning Points in the History of British Administration in India, by Prof. H. Morse Stephens, Cornell University.
4. The Finances of Porto Rico, by Dr. J. H. Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico.
5. Our Porto Rican Policy, by Prof. John H. Finley, Princeton University.
6. Discussion, by Prof. Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University, and Prof. Charles H. Hull, Cornell University.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 28.

*3 p. m.*

WESTERN HISTORY.

(Room C, Law Building, Ann Arbor.)

1. Frontier Land Clubs or Claim Associations, by Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, University of Iowa.
2. The Legend of Marcus Whitman, by Prof. Edward G. Bourne, Yale University.
3. Party Struggles in Missouri, 1861-1865, by Prof. Samuel B. Harding, Indiana University.

4. The Second Missouri Compromise, by Prof. Frank H. Hodder, University of Kansas.
5. Discussion, by Prof. Jesse Macy, Iowa College; Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

(Train leaves for Detroit at 5.20, Central standard time.)

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28.

Smoker given by the Detroit Club (corner Fort and Cass Streets, Detroit).

The women members of the Association and the wives of members are invited to the residence of Mrs. George O. Robinson, 425 Cass avenue, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29.

10.30 a. m.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HISTORY.

(Convention room, Russell House.)

1. The Opposition in Parliament, 1765-1775, by Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott, Dartmouth College.
2. The Breakdown of the Old Colonial System in Canada, by Prof. George M. Wrong, University of Toronto.
3. British Rule in Canada, by Sir John Bourinot, K. C. M. G., LL. D., Ottawa, Canada.
4. Discussion, opened by Prof. Victor Coffin, University of Wisconsin.
5. The Breakdown of Reconstruction, by Prof. William A. Dunning, Columbia University.
6. Discussion, by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University; Mr. Percy N. Booth, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Theodore Clarke Smith, Brookline, Mass.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 29.

12.30 p. m.

SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON.

(Dining room of the Russell House.)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 29,

3 p. m.,

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(Convention room, Russell House.)

1. Report of the council.
2. Report 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. Report of the committee on publications.
8. Report of the Public Archives Commission.
9. Report of the committee on monographic history of America.
10. Election of officers.
11. Report of the committee on resolutions.

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PAPERS TO BE READ BY TITLE.

1. Stein's German Policy at the Congress of Vienna, by Prof. U. G. Weatherly, Indiana University.
2. The Considerations which led Edward III to assume the Title, King of France, by Prof. Walter I. Lowe, Wells College.
3. Why the Austin Colonists went to Texas, by Prof. Lester G. Bugbee, University of Texas.
4. Cuban Diplomacy of the Pierce Administration, by Francis S. Philbrick, Harvard University.
5. Plato's Opposition to Imperialism in Athens and Syracuse, by Dr. Henry A. Sill, New York.
6. The Negro Companions of the Spanish Conquistadores, by President R. R. Wright, Georgia State Industrial College.
7. American Influence in Hawaii before the Missionaries, by Hiram Bingham, jr., Cambridge, Mass.
8. Military government of Southern territory, 1861-1865, by Allen H. Carpenter, A. M., Harvard University.
9. Lord Baltimore's Struggle with the Jesuits, 1634-1649, by Prof. Alfred Pearce Dennis, Smith College.

## COMMITTEES FOR DETROIT MEETING.

### LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Hon. Peter White, chairman; Russell A. Alger, Don M. Dickinson, Thomas W. Palmer, Levi L. Barbour, James E. Scripps, August Marxhausen, William E. Quinby, William Livingstone, Henry Russel, Clarence M. Burton, Bryant Walker, Earle W. Dow, Fred M. Taylor.

### GENERAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Hon. William C. Maybury, W. J. Chittenden, Samuel T. Douglas, George H. Barbour, H. M. Duffield, Jeremiah Dwyer, W. H. Elliott, Silas Farmer, Dexter M. Ferry, R. H. Fyfe, Silas W. Goodale, A. H. Griffith, Theodore P. Hall, Fred W. Hayes, Col. F. J. Hecker, George Hendrie, Collins B. Hubbard, Right Rev. John S. Foley, R. R. Elliott, Charles A. Kent, Hermann Keifer, Otto Kirchner, H. B. Ledyard, Rev. John McCarroll, M. D., Stephen Baldwin, Samuel S. Babcock, Rev. Alfred H. Barr, Rev. C. L. Arnold, John H. Bissell, Dr. J. B. Book, James N. Wright, George N. Brady, Edwin F. Conely, Hon. James McMillan, Alexander McPherson, Ashley Pond, M. W. O'Brien, George H. Russel, Alfred Russell, J. M. B. Sill.

### RECEPTION COMMITTEE FOR SMOKER AT UNIVERSITY CLUB.

H. C. Bulkley, C. H. Campbell, J. D. Hawks, Paul F. Bagley, Sidney T. Miller, Walter S. Russel, James C. Smith, Bethune Duffield, E. W. Pendleton, Samuel S. Harris, C. B. Warren, D. M. Ferry, jr., Henry Ledyard, Rufus G. Lathrop.

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE AT DETROIT CLUB.

Truman H. Newberry, Cameron Curry, B. S. Warren, C. A. Ducharme, Charles L. Freer, W. J. Gray, George H. Hopkins, Strathearn Hendrie, Judge Geo. S. Hosmer, Jere C. Hutchins, Dr. H. W. Longyear, Cyrus E. Lothrop, John N. Bagley, George H. Barbour, W. R. Bates, Michael Brennan, E. W. Cottrell, W. C. McMillan, H. G. Meredith, R. E. Plumb, E. T. Slocum, George A. Steel, A. L. Stephens, Charles M. Swift, H. M. Campbell, Dr. E. T. Tappey, H. T. Thurber, Waldo A. Avery, Clarence A. Black, Dr. Donald Maclean.

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