

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1901.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1902.

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 1901.

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 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., June 10, 1902.

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 seventeenth annual meeting of the Association, held at Washington December 27-31, 1901. Some of the papers read and discussed at that meeting have been printed elsewhere, and some are recommended for publication in this report, as are also several papers read by title only. There is also included a report of considerable length by the Public Archives Commission, showing the condition of the official archives in several States and cities, and particularly the archives of the city and county of Philadelphia. As a paper of unusual interest, there is transmitted an essay on "Georgia and State rights," by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, of Milledgeville, Ga., for which the Justin Winsor prize of the Association has been awarded.

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 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.

OFFICERS FOR 1902.

PRESIDENT:

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

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

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

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

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

SECRETARY AND CURATOR:

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

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D.,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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.

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D.,
President of the 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 in Yale University.

JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D.,

Boston, Mass.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D.,

Joshuas Rock, Lake George, N. Y.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D.,

Boston, Mass.

(Elected members of the Council.)

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Professor in Columbia University.

PETER WHITE, A. M.,

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J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D.,

Professor in the University of Chicago.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, LL. B.,

Boston, Mass.

HERBERT PUTNAM, LITT. D.,

Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.,

Professor in the University of Wisconsin.

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- 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 SCHOULER, 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.

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† 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.
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- † 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.
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JOHN BACH McMASTER, A. M., 1891-94.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., 1891-97; 1899-1901.
HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, A. M., 1895-99.
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EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-97.
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WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph. D., 1899—
HON. PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899—
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900—
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, LL. B., 1900—
HERBERT PUTNAM, Litt. D., 1901—

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

Deceased officers are marked thus †

LIST OF COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, AND BOARDS.

- Historical manuscripts commission:* Edward G. Bourne, chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Reuben G. Thwaites, Frederick W. Moore, Theodore C. Smith, George P. Garrison.
- Committee on the Justin Winsor prize:* Charles M. Andrews, chairman, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Edward P. Cheyney, Roger Foster, Charles H. Hull, Williston Walker.
- Public archives commission:* William MacDonald, chairman, Providence, R. I.; Herbert L. Osgood, John M. Vincent, Charles M. Andrews, Edwin E. Sparks. (With power to add auxiliary members and to fill vacancies till the next meeting of the council.)
- Board of editors of The American Historical Review:* William M. Sloane, Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, George B. Adams, Harry Pratt Judson.
- Committee on bibliography:* Ernest C. Richardson, chairman, Princeton, N. J.; William E. Foster, A. P. C. Griffin, George Iles, William C. Lane, J. N. Larned, Charles Gross.
- Committee on publications:* George L. Burr, chairman, Ithaca, N. Y.; A. Howard Clark, Fred M. Fling, Samuel Macauley Jackson, Anson D. Morse, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, George W. Knight.
- General committee:* The corresponding secretary, chairman, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, George E. Howard, John S. Bassett, William MacDonald, James H. Robinson, George B. Adams, Henry E. Bourne. (With power to add auxiliary members.)
- Finance committee:* Elbridge T. Gerry, chairman, New York City; George S. Bowdoin.
- Committee on programme for the eighteenth meeting* (Philadelphia, December, 1902): John B. McMaster, chairman, Philadelphia; Dana C. Munro, Charles H. Haskins, Samuel Macauley Jackson, Frederick J. Turner.
- Local committee for the eighteenth meeting:* C. C. Harrison, chairman, Philadelphia; S. W. Pennypacker, J. G. Rosengarten, Talcott Williams, Henry Willis. (With authority to add auxiliary members at the discretion of the chairman.)
- Committee on the entertainment of ladies at the eighteenth meeting:* Mrs. J. B. McMaster, chairman, Philadelphia; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. George O. Robinson. (With authority to add auxiliary members at the discretion of the chairman.)

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VOLUME II.

Georgia and State Rights, Prize Essay by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips.
Report of the Public Archives Commission.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 27, 28, 30, 31, 1901.

By CHARLES H. HASKINS,
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

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

By CHARLES H. HASKINS, Corresponding Secretary.

In 1901, for the first time since 1895, the American Historical Association held its annual meeting at Washington. Six years ago the meeting was not well attended and interest in the Association did not seem to be growing. With intent of awakening new interest and attracting the attention of students of history, it was determined to hold some of the meetings in other places than Washington, especially under the auspices and general direction of the universities. The migratory plan seems to have proved successful. Doubtless the new life and energy that are everywhere apparent in the work of the Association are due in large measure to other causes, but they are also in part attributable to the fact that by holding sessions in different parts of the country new members have been added, local interest has been awakened, a large number of persons have been enabled to attend its gatherings, and the Association has been recognized as really national in its purpose and scope.

The growth and increasing influence of the Association were well shown by the large attendance at the Washington meeting, December 27 to 31, 1901. It was estimated that nearly, if not quite, 200 members were in attendance. Many of them came long distances. Representatives were present not only from the neighboring States, but from California and Texas, as well as from the States of the Mississippi Valley and the farther northeast. There was an unusually large representation from the Southern colleges and universities, an indication not only of the value of an occasional meeting in the South, but

^a With some modifications, this general account of the Washington meeting is reproduced from the report prepared for the April, 1902, number of the American Historical Review by the managing editor of the Review, Prof. A. C. McLaughlin.

also of the developing interest in history in that region. One of the most valuable sessions was given to a consideration of topics in Southern history, and after the session those that were especially concerned came together to discuss in an informal conference the general subject of history teaching in the Southern States. The acquaintanceship and mutual cooperation resulting from such a gathering is likely to prove of considerable service in the advancement of historical study.

The local committee, of which Gen. A. W. Greely was chairman and Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor was secretary and treasurer, made elaborate preparations to care for the entertainment of the Association. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort and convenience of those in attendance was neglected. Ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson gave a reception to the members of the Association; Mrs. Roosevelt received informally the lady members and wives of members. The privileges of the Cosmos Club, which were generously extended to all, were much appreciated. Arrangements were also made to give the amplest opportunity to visit the places and the collections which had special significance for the historical student. The libraries of the State and War Departments were open to inspection under the courteous supervision of Mr. Andrew H. Allen and Mr. J. W. Cheney. Of unusual interest and value were the opportunities of visiting the various departments of the Library of Congress, notably the departments of documents, of prints, of manuscripts, and of maps. The hours spent in the library were full of profit and a source of inspiration to the visitors. Many students and teachers will go back to their tasks with renewed hope and courage, and with confirmed convictions as to the bright future of historical scholarship in the United States. A great library conducted in the most liberal and enlightened manner, offering its advantages not only willingly but with positive eagerness, will be of incalculable service to historical investigation.

The programme was so arranged as to give to each session a character and interest of its own. The American Economic Association likewise held its meeting in Washington, and the members of the two Associations were thus enabled to meet together, as they did last year at Ann Arbor and on some previous occasions. Two joint sessions were held. In the first the presidents of the two societies delivered the customary

annual addresses; in the other, subjects of common interest to workers in both fields were discussed.

The first session was held Friday evening, December 27, in one of the lecture rooms of Columbian University. The presidential address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, entitled "An undeveloped function," appeared in the January number of the *American Historical Review*, and is also printed in the present volume. Mr. Adams gave it as his conviction that the Association should not forbear entirely from considering topics of political moment. He believed that its members, trained historical investigators and students of past politics, should stand ready to discuss live political subjects in the historical spirit and to offer solutions of present problems in accordance with the teachings of history. Professor Ely, president of the Economic Association, spoke on "Industrial Liberty."^a He declared that complete liberty can not be an absolute ideal, because authority is needed in society in order to secure an harmonious cooperation of its various elements, and without social authority we should have no production of wealth and should be without the material basis for that popular liberty which enables men to use their faculties in the common service. The basis of social authority is institutional in the broadest sense, not merely political. Socialism, on the other hand, does not furnish an ideal industrial condition. The true ideal lies midway between anarchy and socialism. It may be termed the principle of social solidarity. According to this principle the great institutions must be conserved, but developed in the interests of liberty positively conceived.

The session of Saturday morning was held in the assembly room of the Congressional Library in connection with a visit of the Association to the Library. The first paper was read by Miss Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College, in advocacy of the establishment of an American school of historical studies at Rome. Miss Salmon pointed out that recent years have worked great changes in American universities; that the time has long passed when one could complain, as did John Quincy Adams, that the footnotes of Gibbon could not be verified in American libraries; that there still exist, however, certain

^aThe address is printed in the report of the proceedings of the American Economic Association.

defects in our educational system, defects due in large measure to our separation from the actual scenes of historical events. The lack of proper correlation of history with other subjects is a noticeable fault in the present situation, and this is especially noteworthy in the absence of proper appreciation of the bearings of classical learning and of archaeological study on history. It is plain, too, that the American student needs to have his knowledge vivified by personal acquaintance with monumental records and relics of the past. Above all, the disposition to treat American history as an isolated field of inquiry needs to be counteracted. It is no longer necessary to go to European universities for advanced work, but study in Europe under proper guidance is still to be desired. There is need, then, of an established colony of American students abroad in some center of historical interest, where their researches can be guided and where they can receive the sympathetic instruction and counsel that are adapted to their peculiar wants. Miss Salmon argued that the most suitable site for such a school was the Eternal City, replete as it is with interesting suggestions of the past and with stimulating associations for the American scholar.

Prof. George L. Burr read an interesting paper on European archives.^a The article did not pretend to be in any respect a detailed description of the public records that are accessible to scholars, but only a general characterization accompanied by practical suggestions to American students who may be contemplating researches in the records of European States. The paper, written with fullness of knowledge and from personal experience, will prove serviceable to those who have not had Professor Burr's opportunities for learning the contents of European archives or the best methods for turning their treasures to account.

Mr. Robert T. Swan, commissioner of public records of Massachusetts, in a valuable paper, printed in the present volume, told an interesting story of the efforts of the commissioners to gather and safeguard the public papers, not only of the State government, but also of the towns and counties of the Commonwealth. A general law has been passed requiring the protection of documents. New buildings have been built and old ones remodeled, vaults have been constructed

^a Printed in the American Historical Review for July, 1902.

and safes purchased, until now nearly every community has its principal records in safe keeping. Stores of valuable papers have been discovered, examined, and placed under proper protection; printing of the records has been encouraged and many volumes have been published; annual reports have been issued containing information for the custodians of records or for those who seek to use them in investigations. Perhaps the most valuable result of the commission's labors is the fact that the importance of keeping papers has been brought to public attention, while the recording officers, finding themselves clothed with more authority and responsibility, have come to appreciate more fully the significance and value of their tasks.

The last paper of the Saturday morning session was given by Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of the Congressional Library. He spoke of the character of the Library and of the desire cherished by those in charge to make it widely useful and to give every possible facility not simply to readers but to investigators. He referred to his forthcoming report, which contained many matters of detailed information in which the members of the Association would naturally be interested. He spoke also of the desirability of cooperation and mutual understanding between local libraries and the National Library, in order that, avoiding injurious competition, each might obtain the material which properly belonged to it. The need of building up the collections of valuable sources was also emphasized, and especially the desirability of obtaining facsimile reproductions or transcripts of American material in foreign archives, an undertaking in which the Historical Association might profitably take active interest. The Library is already engaged in the task of preparing card catalogues of the Library, which are to be deposited in some of the chief cities of the Union and in places where they are likely to be of special service to students; it is also willing to furnish to libraries catalogue cards for such volumes as may be indicated. Publications, like the List of Maps recently prepared by Mr. P. Lee Phillips, are to be issued from time to time, giving students fuller knowledge of the contents of the Library. Mr. Putnam's views in full are found later in this volume. After the morning session a luncheon, served in the restaurant of the Library, was tendered by the

Washington members of the Association. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan and others spoke briefly and informally to those present.

The regular session of the Church History Section was held in the lecture room of Columbian University Saturday afternoon. Prof. Williston Walker spoke most entertainingly of the Sandemanians of the eighteenth century. After outlining the origin of Sandemanianism in the work of John Glas and Robert Sandeman, in Scotland, and describing the theological tenets, worship, and discipline of the Sandemanian churches, the speaker described Sandeman's missionary journey to America in 1764, and gave an account of his preaching and appearance at Newport, Danbury, Portsmouth, and Boston, presenting information derived from the unpublished manuscripts of President Ezra Stiles, of Yale College. He told of the formation of Sandemanian congregations at Portsmouth, Danbury, Boston, New Haven, Taunton, and Halifax, and mentioned some of their leading members. He noticed their prevailing Toryism at the time of the American Revolution, due in part to their confidence in the biblical command of obedience to kings and all others in authority, and pointed out the consequent difficulties in which they were involved. He narrated Sandeman's American experiences down to his death at Danbury in 1771, and traced the story of American Sandemanian churches through internal disputes and consequent schisms to the extinction of all these bodies save that at Danbury, which he described as still consisting of four members far advanced in years. The paper, printed in full in the present volume, presented a curious and little-known episode in eighteenth century religious history. The second paper of the session, by President J. E. Rankin, of Howard University, was a tribute to the life and character of Prof. Edwards Amasa Park. Dr. J. L. Ewell, also of Howard University, read excerpts from a sketch of the history of Byfield, a Massachusetts Country Parish.

Of special interest to college men was the Saturday afternoon conference of teachers to discuss the first year of college work in history. The meeting was intended to be very informal in character and to give opportunity for the frank presentation of theories and practices of those who have had somewhat large experience in the conduct of introductory

courses. The discussion was led by Dr. Clive Day, of Yale University; Dr. Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Earle W. Dow, of the University of Michigan; Prof. E. D. Adams, of the University of Kansas; Prof. K. C. Babcock, of the University of California; and Prof. A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard University. It was clear from their reports that the conduct of the work varies considerably. Though the introductory course is usually given in the field of general European history, in some places it is in English history and in others students have a choice from several different courses. Some teachers have in view principally a knowledge of cardinal facts; others, while requiring such knowledge, lay special emphasis on the historical significance of such facts. Frequently, very special attention is given to the use of books and the library; sometimes, as at Kansas, maps and historical geography have an exceptionally prominent place. Here and there, as at Pennsylvania, stress is laid upon the life of the people, and lantern slides are extensively used. As a rule the work is carried on wholly in small classes; but in some places, as at Harvard and Michigan, lectures are given to a class of several hundred members. Some teachers require much collateral reading and written work; others rely more on the lecture or on a text-book; in some of the colleges each student is quizzed periodically by an assistant; elsewhere, as at Michigan, the large class is divided into sections for a weekly quiz and discussion. This absence of uniformity in method is no doubt due not so much to a variety of pedagogical principles as to varying conditions. But it is clear that though there are numerous differences, there is much agreement. All the teachers insist, in one degree or another, upon a knowledge of facts; they all have in view some measure of training in the study of history; each is accustomed to use not one but a number of means and methods of securing the end in view; text-book work, collateral reading, oral and written exercises are generally, if not always, required as supplementary to the work of the lecture room. It seems probable that as history becomes an older and better organized study in the secondary schools, university professors will be enabled to work under conditions similar in all the higher institutions, and will more nearly agree in their methods than is now the case.

But two papers were read on Saturday evening, both of them treating of subjects in American history. Prof. Herbert L. Osgood, in a carefully prepared paper,^a treated in a general way the most significant features of the relations between Great Britain and her colonies in the seventeenth century. Professor Osgood is interested not only in the development of the colonies into States and of the colonists into American citizens, but in the growth of the British Empire and in the rise and fall of British dominion. The paper was written from the latter point of view. Colonial history has been treated, even by Englishmen, so persistently as if it were only, or in large measure, the history of the United States in its infancy, that one is furnished a pleasing sensation of novelty when he sees many of the well-known facts fitted cleverly into the history of English colonization, and used to explain in part the great process of empire building. The main theme of the paper was the gradual development of centralized authority in colonial matters during the first century after Jamestown, the gradual substitution of the royal colony for the colony managed by corporations or by personal proprietaries. Of peculiar interest was the account of the method by which Massachusetts Bay was deprived of its charter. A writ of quo warranto, sent out in 1635, was ineffective, because to serve the writ on a company whose officers were across the sea and to make return within proper time proved impossible. In 1684, therefore, resort was finally had to a writ of scire facias, the personal service of which is not required in order that a court may obtain jurisdiction.

In a paper, presented in this volume, on James Madison and Religious Liberty, Mr. Gaillard Hunt traced Madison's connection with the establishment of religious liberty in Virginia, showing that in 1776 he had offered in the Virginia convention an amendment to the Bill of Rights, which, if it had been adopted, would have rendered any subsequent legislation in behalf of religious liberty unnecessary. This amendment was molded by George Mason into that clause of the Bill of Rights relating to religious freedom, but not in the same radical form in which Madison submitted it. Eight years afterwards Madison returned to service in his State, and by means of his memorial and remonstrance, which was sent to every quarter

^aPrinted in the Political Science Quarterly for June, 1902.

of the State of Virginia and signed as a petition by the voters, he defeated the bill for religious assessment which Patrick Henry had introduced. So strong an effect did this have in turning the tide which had been setting toward Henry's bill that the people demanded the enactment of Thomas Jefferson's bill for religious freedom; and yet this bill, Mr. Hunt contended, would have been redundant if Madison's proposed amendment to the Bill of Rights had been accepted in its original form.

The subjects considered in the Monday morning session were in the field of European history, and dealt with the Renaissance and Reformation. Prof. E. L. Stevenson, of Rutgers College, read a paper dealing with the Spirit of German Humanism as it showed itself in the intellectual life of the nation in the period of the Renaissance. He referred to the economic, religious, political, and educational preparation for the humanistic movement, and discussed the Italian influence in the earlier period. Reference was made to the bearing of humanism on the development of education, literature, and the coming of the Reformation. Prof. Ephraim Emerton then presented a scholarly piece of critical work in a paper, appearing in the present volume, dealing with the Chronology of the Erasmus letters. He examined some of the results already reached upon this question, particularly by Richter and Nichols; illustrated especially the disagreements between editions and the methods by which the recent attempts to establish the dates of the letters have proceeded, and pointed out that these attempts show cleverness, but are scarcely convincing. He thus came clearly to the conclusion that the problem of Erasman chronology is still open to investigation.

The third paper of the morning, on Recent Contributions to the History of the Protestant Revolt, by Prof. James Harvey Robinson, of Columbia University, was devoted to a general estimate of the historical literature from which we obtain knowledge of the Reformation. He declared that the material customarily used greatly embarrasses those who are anxious to reach a reasonable judgment as to the issues and the leaders of the movement, and that the Catholic historian, Janssen, gives on the whole the clearest notion of the spiritual life of Germany before the appearance of Luther.

The second joint session of the Historical and Economic

associations was held Monday evening. Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, presented a paper on Party Legislation in Parliament, in Congress, and in the State Legislatures, which consisted chiefly in discussing a carefully prepared chart of the divisions or yea or nay votes in the House of Commons, Congress, and some of the State legislatures, lines of a different color indicating the proportion of party votes. For the House of Commons, sessions were taken about every ten years, beginning in 1836 (when the division lists were first printed); the result showed clearly that party voting was at its minimum about 1860, and that from this time it had increased steadily until in the last two sessions taken (1894 and 1899), it was very large. For Congress, the result showed a very irregular amount of party voting, varying with the question which happened to come up for consideration, there being, for example, a great many votes where party lines were nearly strictly drawn whenever a tariff bill was under consideration, while in some other sessions they were very few. On the average, there is more party voting in Congress than there was in the House of Commons in 1860, but less than there is in the House of Commons to-day. The States taken were Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, and in all these, with the exception of New York, the amount of party voting was very slight. Some figures were also given in regard to the proportion of public and private bills enacted by these various legislative bodies on which a party vote had been taken at some stage in their passage. Prof. Lowell's paper is given in full in the present volume.

In commenting on Professor Lowell's paper, Professor Judson spoke chiefly of party voting in State legislatures, pointing out the fact that questions that have a bearing on national party policies or organization are decided on party lines, as are problems that involve new and important policies for the State and imply higher taxation or increased responsibility. But the great mass of State legislation is nonpartisan in character, and very often, on ordinary questions, party feeling will not be manifested as a decisive factor in the voting.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, the president-elect of the Economic Association, spoke upon the Economic Interpretation of History, and sought to give a practical estimate of the so-called

"materialistic conception of history."^a Attention was directed primarily to the five criticisms usually met with. First, that the theory of economic interpretation is a fatalistic doctrine; second, that it rests on the assumption of historical laws, the very existence of which is open to question; third, that it is socialistic; fourth, that it neglects the ethical and spiritual phases of history; fifth, that it leads to absurd exaggerations. While these objections were shown to be in a large measure destitute of foundation, it was pointed out that from the purely philosophical standpoint the theory, especially in its extreme form, is no longer tenable as the universal explanation of all human life; but in the more restricted sense, economic interpretation—in the sense, namely, that the economic factor has been of the utmost importance in history and that the historical factor must be reckoned with in economics—the theory has been and still is of considerable significance. The subject of Professor Seligman's paper was discussed briefly by Prof. Isaac A. Loos, of the University of Iowa, and Prof. E. P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Cheyney objected to the practice of beginning the examination of historical facts with the preconceived notion that the leading causes and influences are economic in their nature, or, indeed, with any theory of interpretation. He contended that the simple but arduous task of the historian was to collect facts, view them objectively, and arrange them as the facts themselves demanded, without reference to any especial operating force beyond that clearly shown by actual conditions. He thought that many students had been led astray because they approached the past with predetermined principles of classification and organization.

The session of Tuesday morning, devoted to Southern History, was held in the lecture hall of the National Museum, all the papers, except Professor Dodd's, being published in the present volume. The first paper, by President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary College, recounted the history of the records of the London Company. Prof. John S. Bassett, of Trinity College, North Carolina, gave an interesting description of the Relations between the Virginia Planter and the London Merchants. The Virginia Company

^a The paper is printed in the report of the proceedings of The American Economic Association.

attempted unsuccessfully to restrict the trade of Virginia to itself. The fall of the company, in 1624, left the trade entirely open to the world. Then appeared the direct trade between the planter and the London merchant. This system produced some serious evils. It prevented the establishment of strong trading centers in Virginia; it thus gave the colony over to a rural life; it brought about irritating disputes between the planter and the merchant; it fostered the existing system of transportation, which was unsatisfactory and expensive; it had a tendency to breed antagonism to foreign capital. Many Virginians realized the need of towns, but neither the large planters nor the merchants would support the laws made to encourage towns.

The Place of Nathaniel Macon in Southern History^a was the title of a paper by Prof. William E. Dodd, of Randolph-Macon College. After giving a brief outline of Macon's life the speaker selected for emphasis the most significant of his political tenets and the influence of the doctrines which he tenaciously held and boldly advocated. Macon was consistently and without variation a supporter of State rights, and is justly entitled to a place beside the members of the Southern triumvirate, Jefferson, Randolph, and Calhoun. Opposed to Federalism in all its forms, standing firmly against everything sought for by the commercialists of the North, he was the typical Southern agrarian; and yet, like other agriculturists and supporters of local rights, an advocate of territorial expansion. Even before Randolph announced his notion of the interdependence of State rights and slavery, Macon had proclaimed a like doctrine and had gone so far as to anticipate Calhoun's dogma concerning the necessity of perpetual balance between the sections.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of Johns Hopkins University, spoke on the Early Courts of Maryland, closing his paper with the year 1657. The period was selected because it covered the published volumes of the provincial court records, because in it were laid the foundations of the jurisprudence of the province, and because within it occurred the numerous tumults and oppositions to the authority of the lord proprietor. Attention was called to the wide judicial powers conferred upon the

^aPrinted in the American Historical Review for July, 1902.

proprietor by the provincial charter, and to the organization of the courts both by ordinance of the proprietary and by act of the general assembly. The governor was supreme judge and sat in provincial court with his counselors. At times judicial functions were exercised by the general assembly, especially when there was no law to cover the case; manorial courts were provided for by the charter and some of them were actually organized. The paper closed with a brief summary of the procedure of the courts and of the kinds of cases that were chiefly found in the records.

Prof. George P. Garrison, of the University of Texas, gave the last paper of the meeting, an interesting description of the work that was being done by men of the Southwest in studying and writing the history of that section of the country. By the Southwest was meant the old Spanish territory south and west of the line of 1819. After speaking of the courses that were given in other schools and universities, he discussed at greater length the work and ambitions of his own university and the Texas Historical Association, showing how much was being accomplished in the way of adding to our scant knowledge of the early history of that region. Of chief interest to historical students were his remarks concerning the abundance of manuscript material of the greatest value to the investigator, such material as that contained in the Bexar archives, which were described by Mr. Lester G. Bugbee in a small pamphlet issued in 1899. In that collection alone there are some 350,000 pages. The Austin Papers, which have just been transferred to the custody of the university, are "the most important repository of documents relating to the Anglo-American colonization of Texas." Unlimited opportunity for profitable research is offered by these collections, which fortunately are now placed where they can be wisely used and industriously exploited.

At the close of this session, as we have said, the persons that were specially interested in Southern history met informally to consider the subject of history and the teaching of history in the South. The formation of a Southern section within the Association was thought to be inadvisable; but the conference determined to make a beginning in the examination of Southern conditions by investigating the methods of teaching history in the schools. Prof. Frederick W. Moore,

of Vanderbilt University, was chosen chairman of the committee that will undertake this investigation.

At the business meeting of the Association, which was held Monday afternoon, papers were read upon the life and work of two men who had held positions of honor and usefulness in the Association, and who by their persistent labor had done much to promote its prosperity. Prof. George L. Burr, who intends to write a life of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, gave a short sketch of Professor Tyler's career, speaking of the charming personality and lovable traits which endeared him to so many, and paying the tribute of a friend and admirer to literary works which were the result of painstaking and laborious research, were constructed with scrupulous accuracy and regard for truth, and were written withal in a singularly felicitous and brilliant style. The chief events in the life of Herbert B. Adams were told in a paper by Prof. John M. Vincent, of Johns Hopkins University. It recounted the early school and college days of Mr. Adams, his years of study in Europe, his success in founding and carrying forward the historical work at Johns Hopkins, his own enthusiastic zeal which he imparted to the young men who came under his instruction, his skill and vigor as a teacher, his unremitting toil in the interests of the Historical Association, and his own contributions to scholarship. The speaker fittingly called to mind the personal qualities of one who exerted a remarkable influence in the encouragement and promotion of historical studies in America. Both of these biographical sketches appear later in the present volume.

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

DR.

CR.

1901.					1900.				
Dec. 24	To paid treasurer's clerk hire, vouchers 1, 18, 34, 51, 68, 80, 88, 89...	\$137.00			Dec. 24	By balance cash on hand	\$1,404.72		
	secretary's clerk hire, vouchers 42, 43, 73, 84.....	301.05			1901.				
	corresponding secretary's clerk hire, vouchers 50, 81.....	74.63			Dec. 24	1,653 annual dues, at \$3	4,959.00		
	postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers					2 annual dues, at \$3.02	6.04		
	5, 12, 18, 20, 24, 31, 32, 34, 41, 45, 48, 57, 61, 63, 68, 77.....	172.97				3 annual dues, at \$3.05	9.15		
	American Historical Review, vouchers 9, 11, 21, 22, 23, 26,					1 annual dues	3.09		
	29, 33, 38, 39, 44, 46, 52, 53, 55, 56, 60, 62, 66, 69, 71, 72, 74,					6 annual dues, at \$3.10	18.60		
	76, 78, 82, 87	3,346.50				1 annual dues	3.12		
	account annual report 1900, vouchers 59, 83.....	58.52				1 annual dues	3.50		
	Public Archives Commission, vouchers 2, 30, 36, 47, 67,					1 annual dues	1.00		
	70, 79.....	183.08				3 life memberships, at \$50	150.00		
	Historical Manuscripts Commission, vouchers 6, 7, 8, 13,					sales of publications	58.60		
	14, 15, 16, 17.....	219.18				interest on bonds and mortgage	600.00		
	Winsor prize committee, vouchers 19, 27	107.55				Political Science Association	48.03		
	committee on publications, voucher 40.....	3.40				royalty on The Study of History in Schools.....	18.45		
	expenses sixteenth annual meeting, vouchers 3, 28	111.82							
	expenses seventeenth annual meeting, vouchers 85, 86.....	47.65							
	expenses executive council, voucher 75	9.10							
	engraving certificates, vouchers 10, 25, 65.....	3.00							
	bank collection charges, vouchers 35, 49, 54, 58, 64, 90.....	10.20							
	flowers and engrossing resolutions deceased members,								
	Moses Coit Tyler and Herbert B. Adams, vouchers								
	4, 37.....	25.00							
	Balance cash on hand.....	2,477.65							
		7,283.30							
					1901.				
					Dec. 24	By balance cash on hand.....	2,477.65		
									7,283.30

The assets of the Association are: Bond and mortgage, \$12,000; cash, \$2,477.65; total, \$14,477.65, an increase during the year of \$1,072.93.

Respectfully submitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1901.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

We have examined the accompanying report, and find the same correct. Vouchers have been exhibited to us covering the disbursements, and satisfactory evidence of the ownership of the investments and cash assets has been exhibited to us.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1901.

A. MCF. DAVIS,
RIPLEY HITCHCOCK,
Auditing Committee.

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 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.

(6) The committee on publications, to pass upon papers and monographs submitted to the Association for publication, Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University, chairman.

(7) 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, chairman.

(8) A general committee, representing the local and State historical interests of the Association, Prof. Charles H. Haskins, 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, 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 as secretary of the section.

(11) 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 AT THE COLUMBIAN UNI-
VERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., AT 3 P. M. DECEMBER 30, 1901.

President Charles Francis Adams 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 eighteenth meeting.—John B. McMaster, Dana C. Munro, Charles H. Haskins, Samuel M. Jackson, Frederick J. Turner.

Local committee for the eighteenth meeting.—C. C. Harrison, S. W. Penny-
packer, J. G. Rosengarten, Talcott Williams, Henry Willis. (With author-
ity to add auxiliary members at the discretion of the chairman.)

Committee on the entertainment of ladies at the eighteenth meeting.—Mrs. J. B. McMaster, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. George O. Robinson. (With author-
ity to add auxiliary members at the discretion of the chairman.)

Delegates to the International Congress of Historical Studies at Rome, April, 1902.—Herbert Putnam, Henry E. Bourne, Dana C. Munro, Charles H. Haskins, Ernest C. Richardson.

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

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

Committee on bibliography.—Ernest C. Richardson, William E. Foster, A. P. C. Griffin, George H. H. Lane, J. N. Larned, Charles Gross.

Historical manuscripts commission.—Edward G. Bourne, Reuben G. Thwaites, Frederick W. Moore, Theodore C. Smith, George P. Garrison.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Charles M. Andrews, Edward P. Cheyney, Roger Foster, Charles H. Hull, Williston Walker.

Public archives commission.—William MacDonald, Herbert L. Osgood, John M. Vincent, Charles M. Andrews, Edwin E. Sparks. (With power to add auxiliary members and to fill vacancies till the next meeting of the council.)

Committee on publications.—George L. Burr, A. Howard Clark, Fred M. Fling, Samuel Macauley Jackson, Anson D. Morse, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, George W. Knight.

General committee.—The corresponding secretary, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, George E. Howard, John S. Bassett, William MacDonald, James H. Robinson, George B. Adams, Henry E. Bourne. (With power to add auxiliary members.)

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

The council proposed the following resolution, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives through the appropriate channels:

"In view of the recommendations of the different Executive Departments for a hall of records, where the documents no longer needed may be deposited for safe-keeping, The American Historical Association desires respectfully to draw the attention of Congress to the importance for American history that such a hall of records would possess. It would ultimately bring together a vast quantity of papers, and among them great stores of valuable material, where they would be available for scholars."

The following resolution was also proposed by the council and unanimously adopted by the Association:

"The American Historical Association, as the national organization of those who are interested in the study of history, desires to express its high appreciation of the wise and liberal action of Congress, not merely in providing for the preservation of the materials of history in a library building of which the country is justly proud, but also in making possible the scientific organization of that material which promises to render it in the near future unusually accessible to the student. The work of setting forth the achievements of the nation and the public services of her distinguished sons in fitting and permanent form, which is the task of the historian, can only be performed when the sources of information in regard to past events are freely at his disposal. Not the least important of the good results of this meeting is the stimulus which we have all received to renewed activity in our individual work from the knowledge we have gained of the rapidly enlarging opportunity offered in the Library of Congress for the successful completion of that work."

The report of the treasurer and the auditing committee was presented by Dr. Bowen and accepted.

The treasurer announced that a bequest of \$5,000 had been made to the Association in the will of its late secretary and vice-president, Dr. Herbert B. Adams, and on motion the Association adopted a resolution of thanks, to be transmitted to Professor Adams's executors.

The following commissions and 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, through Prof. George B. Adams; the committee on publications, Prof. E. G. Bourne, chairman; the general committee, Prof. Charles H. Haskins, chairman.

In the absence of its chairman, Mr. A. Howard Clark, no report was presented by the bibliographical committee.

On behalf of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, Prof. Charles M. Andrews reported that the prize for the year 1901 had been awarded to Mr. Ulrich B. Phillips for a monograph on the subject of "Georgia and State Rights," and that honorable mention had been made of a monograph by Miss M. Louise Greene on "The Struggle for Religious Liberty in Connecticut." The chairman also reported the following recommenda-

tions regarding the prize, which had been accepted by the council, and were approved by the Association:

"1. That the names of all former prize winners be added to the yearly announcements.

"2. That if it be found impossible to print the successful essay as a separate volume of the annual report, as was done in the case of Mr. Ames' monograph and in the opinion of the committee, ought to be done now, the following regulation be adopted: 'A certain number of copies, not less than 50, shall be struck off at the expense of the Association and bound as separate volumes in cloth. These shall be sold at the rate of 50 cents a volume to anyone desiring the work in the form of a separate volume.'

"3. That in case the work be published as a separate volume of the report, the author shall be given 50 copies so bound; but in case the work is not so published, but is issued as part of the volume containing the report, then the author shall be given 25 copies of his work bound in paper, and 25 copies bound in cloth, at the expense of the Association.

"4. That the successful competitor, in case he or she shall want additional copies of the work to present in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the doctor's degree, shall pay for the cost of striking off the extra copies.

"5. That the council approve of the action of the chairman of the committee, taken on his own responsibility, authorizing the secretary of the Association to cause 200 additional copies of Mr. Schaper's monograph to be printed, of which 150 were for the use of the author and the other 50 to be bound in cloth and sold to those who might desire separate volumes."

The council reported that at a meeting held in New York, November 29, the proposition of a cooperative history of America was carefully considered, and in view of the difficulties involved, the council had voted that it would not be expedient for the American Historical Association to take part in forming or carrying out a plan for the composition or publication of a cooperative history of the United States. On motion, the action of the council was unanimously approved by the Association.

On the recommendation of the committee on time and place of next meeting, Prof. George E. Howard, chairman, the Association voted to accept the invitations received from the University of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the American Philosophical Society, and hold its next meeting in Philadelphia in the Christmas holidays of 1902, the exact date to be determined by the committee on programme.

On behalf of the committee on nominations, Prof. J. H. Robinson reported the following officers for the ensuing year, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for them: President, Alfred Thayer Mahan, D. C., L., LL. D., New York City; first vice-president, Henry Charles Lea, LL. D., Philadelphia; second vice-president, Goldwin Smith, D. C. L., LL. D., Toronto, Canada; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., New York City; secretary and curator, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.;^a corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D., Madison, Wis.; secretary of the church history section,

^a The nomination and election of Mr. Clark took place at the session of the Association on Tuesday morning, December 31.

Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D., New York City; councilors, William A. Dunning, Ph. D., Peter White, A. M., J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D., A. Lawrence Lowell, LL. B., Herbert Putnam,^a Litt. D., Library of Congress, Washington, and Frederick J. Turner,^a Ph. D., Madison, Wis.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Professor Garrison, and unanimously adopted by the Association:

"That the Association hereby expresses its profound sorrow for the death of its first vice-president and, until the regular meeting in 1900, its secretary since its organization, Prof. Herbert B. Adams, whose career has been a splendid example of productive scholarship and professional devotion, whose work in the training of investigators and the teaching of teachers deserves the most grateful recognition, and whose loss comes as a personal bereavement to so many of his students and coworkers.

"That the Association tenders its most hearty thanks to the various local committees that have had in charge the arrangements for this meeting, for the patient thoroughness with which they have discharged their duties, and for their kind attention to visiting members; and that it makes specially grateful acknowledgment of the courtesy and hospitality of Mrs. Roosevelt; of ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson; of Mr. Herbert Putnam, of the Congressional Library; of the president and faculties of the Columbian University; of the officers and members of the Cosmos Club and of the Washington Club, and of the resident members of the Association in general."

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Acting Secretary.

^aNew nominations. The other four councilors were renominated.

THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE.

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

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

The Justin Winsor prize of \$100, offered by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, will be awarded for the year 1902 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, 1902.

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 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.

V. The successful monograph will be published by the American Historical Association in its annual report. The author will be given 20

copies of his work bound separately in paper and 25 bound in cloth; but in case he desire 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 anyone desiring them, at a cost of 50 cents each. Address all correspondence to the chairman of the committee, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

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 history, University of Minnesota, for his work entitled *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina*; in 1901, to Ulrich B. Phillips, Milledgeville, Ga., for his work entitled *Georgia and State Rights*.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES AT THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD
IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 27, 28, 30, 31, 1901.

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.

The executive council of the Association will meet at the Arlington, Friday, December 27, 1901, at 4.30 p. m.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27.

8 p. m.

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

(Columbian University.)

Presidents' addresses.

1. Industrial Liberty. By Prof. Richard T. Ely, president of the American Economic Association.
2. An Undeveloped Function. By Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the American Historical Association.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

9.30 a. m.

The Association will visit the Library of Congress at 9.30 a. m., and in connection with the visit opportunity will be offered at 10.30 to listen to the following papers on—

HISTORICAL RECORDS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

1. An American School of History at Rome. By Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College.
2. European Archives. By Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University.
3. The Massachusetts Public Record Commission and its Work. By Mr. Robert T. Swan, commissioner of public records of Massachusetts.
4. The Relation of the National Library to Historical Research in the United States. By Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

12.30 p. m.

Members will be entertained at luncheon at the restaurant of the Congressional Library.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 28.

2.30 p. m.

PUBLIC SESSION OF THE CHURCH HISTORY SECTION.

(Columbian University.)

1. Edwards Amasa Park. By President J. E. Rankin, Howard University.
2. The Sandemanians of the Eighteenth Century. By Prof. Williston Walker, Yale University.
3. Byfield Parish, Massachusetts, and its First Three Pastorates, 1702-1825. By Prof. J. L. Ewell, Howard University.

3.30 p. m.

CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE TEACHERS OF HISTORY.

(Columbian University.)

The First Year of College Work in History. A discussion led by Dr. Clive Day, Yale University; Prof. Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Earle W. Dow, University of Michigan; Prof. E. D. Adams, University of Kansas; Prof. K. C. Babcock, University of California; Prof. A. C. Coolidge, Harvard University.

4.30 p. m.

PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

(Columbian University.)

4 to 7 p. m.

Members of the Association are invited to a reception tendered by ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson at their residence, Florida avenue and Sixteenth street.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28.

8 p. m.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

(Columbian University.)

1. Relations between Great Britain and the American Colonies during the Seventeenth Century, by Prof. Herbert L. Osgood, Columbia University.
2. The Diplomatic Antecedents of the Louisiana Purchase, by Prof. Frederick J. Turner, University of Wisconsin.
3. James Madison and Religious Liberty, by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Department of State.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30.

10.30 a. m.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

(Columbian University.)

1. The Spirit of German Humanism, by Prof. E. L. Stevenson, Rutgers College.
2. The Chronology of the Erasmus Letters, by Prof. Ephraim Emerton, Harvard University.
3. Recent Contributions to the History of the Protestant Revolt, by Prof. James Harvey Robinson, Columbia University.
4. Discussion.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 30.

3 p. m.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(Columbian University.)

1. Memorial addresses:

Moses Coit Tyler, by Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University.

Herbert Baxter Adams, by Prof. John M. Vincent, Johns Hopkins University.

2. Report of the council.
3. Report of the treasurer and auditing committee.
4. Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.
5. Report of the Public Archives Commission.
6. Report of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize.
7. Report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review.
8. Report of the bibliographical committee.
9. Report of the committee on publications.
10. Report of the general committee.
11. Election of officers.
12. Report on the proposed monographic history of America.

At a meeting of the executive council held in New York, November 29, the proposition of a cooperative history of America was carefully considered, and in view of all the difficulties involved the council voted that it would not be expedient for the American Historical Association to take part in forming or carrying out a plan for the composition or publication of a cooperative history of the United States.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30.

8 p. m.

JOINT SESSION WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

(Columbian University.)

1. Party Legislation, in Parliament, in Congress, and in the State Legislatures, by Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University.
2. Discussion, opened by Prof. Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago.

3. Historical Materialism and the Economic Interpretation of History, by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University.
4. Discussion, opened by Prof. Isaac A. Loos, University of Iowa, and Prof. E. P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania.

9.30 p. m.

An informal gathering at the Cosmos Club.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31.

10.30 a. m.

SOUTHERN HISTORY.

(National Museum.)

1. The Records of the London Company, by President Lyon G. Tyler, William and Mary College.
2. The Relations of the Virginia Planter and the London Merchant, by Prof. John S. Bassett, Trinity College.
3. The Place of Nathaniel Macon in Southern History, by Prof. William E. Dodd, Randolph-Macon College.
4. Maryland's First Courts, by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, Johns Hopkins University.
5. Southwestern History in the Southwest, by Prof. George P. Garrison, University of Texas.
6. Closing reports and announcements.

PAPERS TO BE READ BY TITLE.

1. Committees of Correspondence of the American Revolution, by Edward D. Collins, Ph. D., Barton Landing, Vt.
2. Jay's Treaty and the Slavery Interests of the United States, by Frederic Austin Ogg, A. M., Indianapolis, Ind.
3. The Public Services of Governor Jacob D. Cox, by James R. Ewing, Ph. D., Washington, D. C.
4. The Legislative History of Naturalization in the United States, 1776-1795, by F. G. Franklin, Ph. D., Knightstown, Ind.
5. The Assumption of State Debts and the Location of the Federal Capital, by Dr. O. G. Libby, University of Wisconsin.

COMMITTEES FOR THE WASHINGTON MEETING.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

Charles H. Haskins, chairman; George B. Adams, Samuel Macauley Jackson, William MacDonald, J. M. Vincent, Lyon G. Tyler.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

A. W. Greely, chairman; Gilbert H. Grosvenor, secretary and treasurer.

Entertainment.—Herbert Putnam, Frederic Bancroft, Cyrus Adler, Teunis S. Hamlin, Perry B. Pierce.

Finance.—J. L. M. Curry, George C. Gorham, George W. McLanahan.

Place of meetings.—Carroll D. Wright, Andrew H. Allen, A. Howard Clark.

Press.—Charles Moore.

Public comfort.—Gaillard Hunt, James Q. Howard, P. Lee Phillips.

Transportation.—A. Howard Clark.

Social welfare.—David J. Hill, A. B. Hagner, James McMillan, Merrill E. Gates, J. B. Henderson, jr., William C. Sanger, Thomas J. Shahan.