

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1903.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1904.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1904.

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 1903.

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

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

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

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1904.

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 nineteenth annual meeting of the Association, held at New Orleans December 29, 30, and 31, 1903. Several of the papers read and discussed at that meeting are recommended for publication in this report, together with selections by the Historical Manuscripts Commission from the correspondence of the French ministers to the United States, 1791-1797, the Justin Winsor prize essay on the American Colonial Charter, a paper by Gen. A. W. Greely on Public Documents of the First Fourteen Congresses, and a valuable report by the Public Archives Commission, showing the condition and contents of the archives of several of the States.

Very respectfully,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Secretary.

Mr. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUTION.

I.

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

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

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

IV.

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

V.

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

VI.

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

OFFICERS FOR 1904.

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

JOHN BACH McMASTER, A. M., PH. D., Litt. D., LL. D.,
Professor University of Pennsylvania.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D.,
Professor Yale University, Associate Judge of Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.

SECRETARY AND CURATOR:

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

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

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

TREASURER:

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

In addition to above-named officers.
(Ex-Presidents.)

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

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

JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D.,
Philadelphia.

(Elected Councillors.)

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

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

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

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

EDWARD G. BOURNE, PH. D.,
Professor Yale University.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M.,
Carnegie Institution of Washington.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-85.
†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.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-90.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-91.
JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-94.
GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894-95.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895-96.
JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1896-97.
GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1897-98.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1898-99.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1899-1900.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900-1901.
ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901-2.
HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902-3.

EX-VICE PRESIDENTS.

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

SECRETARIES.

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1899.
A. HOWARD CLARK, 1889—
CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., 1900—

TREASURER.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D., 1884—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-1886.
 †CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.
 †MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-85.
 EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., 1884-1885.
 FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-1888.
 †RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-88.
 JOHN W. BURGESS, 1887-1891.
 ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., 1887-1889.
 GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888-1891.
 †GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-1896.
 JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, LL. D., 1891-1894.
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, A. B., LL. D., 1894-95.
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-95.
 HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, A. M., 1895-1899.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., 1895-1899; 1901—
 EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-97.
 MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., 1897-1900.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, LL. B., 1898-1901; 1903—
 WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph. D., 1899-1902.
 PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, LL. B., 1900-1903.
 HERBERT PUTNAM, Litt. D., LL. D., 1901—
 GEORGE L. BURR, A. B., 1902—
 EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., 1902—
 EDWARD G. BOURNE, Ph. D., 1903—

Deceased officers are marked thus †

COMMITTEES—1904.

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Programme of Twentieth Annual Meeting (Chicago, Ill., December, 1904): J. Franklin Jameson, Henry E. Bourne, Ralph C. H. Catterall, Charles H. Haskins, Reuben G. Thwaites.

Local Committee of Arrangements: Charles L. Hutchinson, Edward E. Ayer, E. W. Blatchford, Edward O. Brown, James H. Eckles, James W. Fertig, Marshall Field, C. F. Gunther, William R. Harper, J. Franklin H. Head, H. N. Higinbotham, James A. James, Franklin Jameson, Harry P. Judson, Elbridge G. Keith, Samuel H. Kerfoot, jr., Herman H. Kohlsaat, J. B. Leake, Franklin McVeagh, E. E. Prussing, Martin A. Ryerson, Otto L. Schmitt, Francis W. Shepardson, Edwin E. Sparks, Benjamin S. Terry, James Westfall Thompson, Joseph P. Warren; with power to add members at the discretion of the chairman.

Committee on the Entertainment of Ladies: Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth, Miss Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, Miss Ida M. Tarbell; with power to add other members at the discretion of the chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

Editors of the American Historical Review: Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, George B. Adams, J. Franklin Jameson, William M. Sloane (these five hold over); Albert Bushnell Hart (reelected for term ending January 1, 1910).

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

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

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize: Charles Gross, George L. Burr, Victor Coffin, James Harvey Robinson, John Martin Vincent.

Public Archives Commission: Herman V. Ames, William MacDonald, Herbert L. Osgood, Charles M. Andrews, E. E. Sparks.

Committee on Bibliography: Ernest C. Richardson, A. P. C. Griffin, George Iles, William C. Lane, Reuben G. Thwaites, Max Farrand.

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

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

Finance Committee: Elbridge T. Gerry, George S. Bowdoin.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

	Page.
I. Report of Proceedings of Nineteenth Annual Meeting, at New Orleans, December 29-31, 1903, by Charles H. Haskins, corresponding secretary.....	17
II. Ethical Values in History, by Henry Charles Lea.....	53
III. Compromises of the Constitution, by Max Farrand.....	71
IV. The World Aspects of the Louisiana Purchase, by William M. Sloane	85
V. The Story of Lewis and Clark's Journals, by Reuben Gold Thwaites	105
VI. The Aaron Burr Conspiracy at New Orleans, by Walter Flavius McCaleb	131
VII. The Spanish Archives and their Importance for the History of the United States, by William R. Shepherd	145
VIII. The American Colonial Charter, by Louise Phelps Kellogg..	185
IX. Public Documents of the First Fourteen Congresses, by Gen. A. W. Greely	343
X. Report of Public Archives Commission	407

VOLUME II.

Seventh Report of Historical Manuscript Commission. Correspondence of the French Ministers to the United States, 1791-1797.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 29, 30, 31, 1903.

By CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

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

By CHARLES H. HASKINS, Corresponding Secretary.

For some time it has seemed desirable to hold a meeting of the American Historical Association in the far South. The meetings that are held periodically at Washington are not inconvenient for the members living in the Southeastern States, but from the beginning until 1903 no meeting was held in the southern part of the Mississippi Valley within easy reach of members from the South and Southwest. The members in this region, it is true, are not many, but nevertheless a meeting that all could attend without trouble would, it is thought, bring together an unusual number and prove helpful to the scholars who are striving to arouse the Southern people to greater interest in history and to a greater appreciation of historical opportunity. The year 1903 seemed the appropriate time; a meeting at New Orleans would be a suitable recognition of the centennial anniversary of the acquisition of Louisiana. With these various considerations in mind, the Association determined to hold its nineteenth annual meeting at New Orleans. The sessions were held December 29, 30, and 31.

Although there were not in attendance so many southern members as the most enthusiastic desired to see, there were enough to show the growing interest in historical work; and, while the value of the meeting cannot yet be weighed or measured, there is reason to believe that it gave new courage and zeal to historians and to historical students of the South—not only to teachers and students of history, but also to those

^aThis general account of the New Orleans meeting of the Association is reproduced, with slight modifications, from the report prepared for the American Historical Review (April, 1904) by the managing editor of the Review, Prof. A. C. McLaughlin.

who are engaged in gathering historical material and in preserving the manuscript records of the Southern States. The number of members from other sections of the Union was, perhaps, not quite so large as at some of the recent meetings, but on the other hand the attendance was very widely representative of all sections and States. Members were present from California and Arizona beyond the mountains, from Massachusetts and Connecticut in the Northeast, from most of the other States of the Atlantic coast, and in unusual numbers from all parts of the Mississippi basin. A special train brought most of the members from the Northeast. It started from New York and followed the line of the Southern Railway, offering an opportunity to visit Richmond, Atlanta, Mobile, and other places on the southward journey, and Chattanooga on the return trip. A special car, starting at Chicago for the convenience of the northern members, stopped on the return trip at Vicksburg. In spite of some delays and the discomforts incident to crowded sleeping cars, these excursions seem to have been very successful and to have given general satisfaction.

The programme was so arranged as to have an occasional character. Two joint sessions were held with the Economic Association; at the first the regular annual addresses of the presidents were given; at the second the relation of sociology to economics and history was the subject of discussion. The papers of one session related chiefly to the Louisiana purchase; at another session the study and teaching of history in the South was discussed; at other sessions several papers were read bearing directly on the history of the South or the Southwest. The only possible fault to be found with the programme was that there was too much of it, and this seems an ungrateful comment to pass on a scheme that was evidently the result of much hard work and serious planning by the members of the committee having the subject in charge. So far as the quality of the papers is concerned, the programme was one of the very best in the history of the Association. But the weary member who had traveled maybe 1,500 or 2,000 miles to attend the meeting, who was desirous of seeing the sights of the old French city, and was even more anxious to exchange experiences with some fellow-worker whom he had not seen since the meeting at Philadelphia, was in a distracted state

when confronted by an excellent programme filled with interesting and profitable papers, and so arranged as to leave practically no free time outside of the three daily sessions.

In addition to the attractions of the programme must be mentioned the courteous attentions of the friends of the Association in New Orleans. The local committee of arrangements, of which Prof. John R. Ficklen, of Tulane University, was chairman, left nothing undone to care for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. On the first day of the meeting, after a series of appropriate papers bearing on Louisiana history, the members were given a creole luncheon by the Louisiana Historical Society. Wednesday noon a luncheon was served in the refectory of Tulane University, in the evening a smoker was given to men at the Round Table Club, and in the same afternoon Mrs. T. G. Richardson gave a reception especially intended for the lady members of the Association. The president and faculty of Tulane University received the members of the Association Thursday evening in the library of the university. On Friday morning the members of the Association were given a steamboat ride on the Mississippi, in the course of which they stopped to see the site of the battle of New Orleans and to visit a sugar plantation. At the point where Jackson beat back the British, short addresses were made by Prof. J. B. McMaster and by the president of the Louisiana Historical Society, Prof. Alcée Fortier. At the sugar plantation Professor Fortier spoke entertainingly of the beginning of the planting industry in Louisiana, of how sugar cane gradually supplanted the indigo crop, and of the old plantation life before the war. The pleasure of the week was enhanced by the hospitality of the Round Table Club, the Boston Club, and the Athletic Club, which opened their club-houses to the use of the members of the Association.

A year ago, at the Philadelphia meeting, a number of persons who were members either of the Historical Association or of the Economic Association met and discussed the advisability of forming an association devoted to the study and discussion of topics in political science. It was then decided to take the matter under advisement and to give it serious consideration. A committee, appointed at Philadelphia to investigate the subject and gather opinions, reported at New Orleans in favor of establishing an organization not affiliated

formally with either of the older associations. In accordance with that recommendation, a new society, called the American Political Science Association, was formed. Its purpose is to advance the study of politics, public law, administration, and diplomacy. There was a general feeling among the men who formed this association that their fields of work were so decidedly different from the fields of economics and history that only by the formation of a separate society could their topics receive proper attention and be sufficiently discussed.

The first session of the Historical Association was held under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society at the Cabildo, the picturesque and interesting *hôtel de ville* in the center of the old French quarter. The subjects under consideration all bore more or less directly on the Louisiana purchase. The first paper, by Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University, dealt with the "World Aspects of the Louisiana Purchase," presenting in a few words and in an interesting manner the epochal character of the movement and the treaty that gave to the United States the western half of the Mississippi basin.^a Hon. William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, read a valuable paper on "The Civil and the Common Law in the Louisiana Purchase." When the colony was first settled, the law of France and the custom of Paris prevailed, but with the Spaniards naturally came the Spanish system. In 1769 a small treatise containing rules of practice, some rules of criminal law, and directions in regard to wills was promulgated by Governor O'Reilly. From that time the laws of Spain really governed Louisiana; but they were in many respects similar in their origin to the laws of France, and the difference was scarcely perceived. After the cession to the United States, the Louisiana Purchase was divided, one portion, about the present area of the State of Louisiana, being set off as the Territory of Orleans. Within these limits the old civil law as codified in 1808, largely along the lines of the Code Napoleon, continued to be fundamental, while in the rest of the purchase, which in 1812 became the Territory of Missouri, the common law of England was naturally introduced by immigration, and in 1816 was adopted by Territorial statute as the rule of judicial decision. The two legal systems,

^aPrinted in the present volume, also in the American Historical Review, April, 1904.

however, are not now so diverse as formerly; technicalities have been gradually disappearing, and the elementary principles of right and justice are to-day much the same in all parts of the Louisiana Purchase.

A paper on "New Orleans and the Aaron Burr Conspiracy" was read by Dr. Walter F. McCaleb, and is printed in the present report. He referred to Burr's plan for revolutionizing the Spanish colonies, and recounted the formation of the "Mexican Association," the object of which was to obtain information regarding the forces and the internal condition of New Spain. The ordinary notion that the Creole resented the acquisition of Louisiana, Mr. McCaleb said, was altogether unfounded. He described how the idea gained currency that the Spaniards by threatening invasion would gain adherents among the people of New Orleans, and how Wilkinson, with characteristic effrontery and knavishness, announced that New Orleans was a hotbed of sedition and that Burr was plotting to disrupt the Union, and, while so professing, began to make military arrests and to rule the city with arrogance and injustice. Jefferson himself, under the influence of Wilkinson, came to believe that Burr was engaged in treasonable undertakings, and that in New Orleans was centered his strength.

The paper of Dr. W. R. Shepherd, of Columbia, on "Louisiana in the Spanish Archives," also printed in the present volume, was in a measure a plea for the examination of Spanish archives as sources of American history. Contrary to the commonly received opinions, the archives of Spain, Mr. Shepherd said, are more accessible than those of other European countries. The only requirements for admission are a good knowledge of Spanish and the proof that the investigator is a responsible person. The dispersion of the materials among several centers and an imperfect classification of the documents themselves are serious obstacles in the way of the investigator, and personal research is indispensable in practically all cases. The three great repositories that contain materials of importance for the history of the United States are those at Simancas, Madrid, and Seville. Among the papers at Simancas are many valuable sources for the study of United States history during the period of the Revolution, but many important documents of this time are to be found also in Madrid and Seville. As to the

materials concerning Louisiana more specifically, the archives at Simancas and Madrid supplement each other, but the bulk of them is to be found in Madrid. Here also are the state papers properly so called as distinguished from the correspondence of the colonial officials with the Council of the Indies. This correspondence constitutes the wealth of the Archives of the Indies at Seville and hence is of special value for the internal history of Louisiana.

Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, told the story of Lewis and Clark's journals, and his paper is printed in full in the present volume. It is popularly supposed that the *Travels* edited by Nicholas Biddle and published at Philadelphia in 1814 are substantially the journals of the two explorers. But Mr. Thwaites showed that the original manuscripts of these journals amounted to over a million words, from which Biddle prepared a condensed popular narrative of 370,000. Practically all of the scientific matter was omitted, as Dr. Benjamin S. Barton had been engaged to make a separate volume of this, but he died without preparing his part. From 1816 to 1818 Thomas Jefferson spent much time in collecting the scattered notebooks, which he deposited with the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, in trust for the public. In 1892-93 Dr. Elliott Coues made several extracts from these manuscripts, as notes to his reprint edition of Biddle's work; but the manuscripts are, as a whole, as yet unpublished. Recently Mr. Thwaites unearthed in New York, in the possession of the Clark heirs, several additional notebooks by William Clark, together with a large mass of other data relative to the expedition. The story, as told by Mr. Thwaites, abounds in interesting details, some of them humorous, but others almost tragic in character.

On Tuesday evening a joint meeting of the two associations was held at Newcomb Hall. President Edwin A. Alderman, of Tulane University, gave the address of welcome, in the course of which he spoke of the interesting and picturesque character of the history of the city, and of the fundamental tragic fact in the life of the South, the presence of the negro—the all-important economic fact of the present as of the past. For sixty years, he declared, the South stood ready to die and did die for the doctrine of state sovereignty, and to-day it would

die for the doctrine of racial integrity. He deprecated, however, the continued discussion of the race question. "The discussion has become a national disease and should be quarantined against, for it is getting hysterical and dangerous." The speaker concluded that people who hold to high political doctrines which do not admit of compromise in their minds gain in a genius for intensity of conviction what they lose in liberalism, and that America needs the intense idealism of the South. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, president of the Economic Association, spoke on "Social aspects of economic law." He said that while everyone is aware that economics is a social science, the theory has received lip service only and not brain homage. He asked real recognition of the social basis of economic law, and advocated serious application of sound social principle to the solution of the pressing problems of the day. "We are beginning to see," he declared, in referring to the labor problem, "that the securest guaranty of liberty is the social sanction—that true and perfect freedom is at bottom the outgrowth of social forces, and that individual bargaining results in a mere empty husk of freedom." The speaker dwelt chiefly on the need of a new study of taxation based on the existence of economic law and in accord with actual social facts and forces. "We shall then be able to prove," he said, "that in order to secure justice we do not need to impose a tax which seeks equally to hit in the first instance every individual member of the community." He argued, however, that the proper subordination of the individual does not mean his depreciation or the establishment of the crude socialism that is loudly proclaimed by some as the ideal policy of the future.

The address of Dr. Henry C. Lea, president of the Historical Association, on "Ethical values in history," was read by the corresponding secretary, as Mr. Lea was unable to be present.^a Mr. Lea declared utterly fallacious the notion that there is an absolute and invariable code by which men of all ages and all degrees of civilization can be judged. Standards of right and justice, in part at least, are merely a social product, changing with the passing years, and to judge a man's motives and acts by the rigid rule of to-day is to judge unjustly. The

^a The address is printed in full in the present volume (pp. 35-69). It will also be found in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1904.

historian who would aspire to be a judge must not try a case by a code unknown to the defendant. Mr. Lea considered at some length the career of Philip II of Spain, declaring that the student in earnest quest of truth may reasonably pause and ask himself whether Philip is to be held morally responsible for all his acts, whether he was a mere bloodthirsty tyrant, rejoicing in the suffering of others, or the conscientious but misguided agent of false standards, believing himself to be rendering the highest service to God. The address, therefore, advocated a calm recital of facts and conditions, the telling of the unadorned tale which because of its truth will not lose its claims as a teacher of the higher morality. The study of the past in this spirit may render us more impatient of the present and more hopeful of the future.

The session of Wednesday morning was devoted to a conference on the study and teaching of history in the South. Prof. W. E. Dodd, of Randolph-Macon College, spoke of the discouraging conditions in the South, where the teachers are underpaid, the school equipment is meager, and the pupils preparing for college have difficulty in getting proper instruction. He spoke of the rigidity of public opinion and of the fact that a large portion of the people are not accustomed to reading or the use of books. Under the circumstances strenuous effort must be made to awaken the people of the South, who love their own past and take pride in the achievements of their fathers, to an intelligent, sympathetic interest in history and history teaching in the schools and colleges. Prof. Alcée Fortier spoke of the curriculum in the New Orleans schools, and referred to the work of the Louisiana Historical Society and to its collections. Miss Lilian W. Johnson, of the University of Tennessee, spoke principally of the work done in the schools and colleges of Tennessee, of the influence of the summer school at Knoxville, and the spirit of progress that is discernible, even though to the impatient the forward movement seems at times hopelessly slow. The difficulties of the situation are heightened by the fact that Tennessee has a debt, a reminder of the days of reconstruction, and has, moreover, no school fund. The school system is supported only by direct and immediate taxation. Prof. Frederick W. Moore, of Vanderbilt University, discussed the past rather than the present of historical study. He spoke of the conditions

before the war, of the men who had been conspicuous teachers of history in the early days, and of the gradual improvement in recent years. Up to 1860 the North and the South were not very unequal in their facilities for historical study; in both sections there was gradual improvement. In the next fifteen years the northern schools and colleges developed their curricula; in the South conditions grew worse. During the last twenty years there has been a rapid growth in the North and slow improvement in the South. Prof. Franklin L. Riley, of the University of Mississippi, spoke of the work done in his State for the improvement of historical teaching and study, but dwelt chiefly on the founding of the Mississippi Historical Society and the establishment of the department of archives and history in the State government. Prof. David Y. Thomas, of Hendrix College, commented briefly on the situation in Arkansas. Mr. Thomas M. Owen, who is in charge of the newly created department of archives and history of the State of Alabama, gave a statement of the aid that is now given by the Southern States for the preservation, collection, and publication of their records and other historical material. Scarcely any States in the Union are doing as much as are Alabama and Mississippi, where the State governments have established departments charged with the task of gathering and preserving valuable historical papers. Most of the other Southern States do not give much direct financial support to historical undertakings, though some of them have made appropriations for the publication of materials. In Texas a small appropriation has been made for the classification and translation of early Texas manuscripts, while the Texas Historical Association, without material financial encouragement from the State, has been courageously undertaking the enormous task of bringing together the old records and miscellaneous papers bearing on the early history of the Southwest.

Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, of the University of Chicago, being called upon to speak as a representative of the North, said that no one could fail to be gratified upon a general view of the reports which had been made respecting the progress of historical work in the South. Not the least gratifying evidence was the frankness with which deficiencies and drawbacks were admitted and discussed. He preferred not to

speak as a representative of the North. The line of cleavage, for purposes of the present discussion, does not lie between the North and the South. The South and the West can be classed together as regions in which the study and teaching of history have not yet come to their full rights. The one region in which they may be said to have done so is that east of the Alleghenies and north of the Potomac; yet the time is not exceedingly remote when, for instance, colleges of considerable importance in that region did not have separate chairs of history.

If we face the present conditions of historical work in the South and West, the question, What could and should be done? resolves itself in large part into the general question, What are the means by which a subject which has not yet received its due share of public attention or its due place in the educational curriculum may be enabled to secure it? In the first place, like any other ideal cause, this cannot be promoted but by single-minded devotion on the part of the students and teachers of history. They must be content to make sacrifices. To be specific, they must steel themselves against the blandishments of publishers. Publishers are forever tempting able students to write text-books and other books that pay. By this time there are plenty of good text-books for almost all subjects, and hardly any real need of more. He that would advance the ideal interests of history must devote himself to those kinds of work that do not and cannot pay.

In the second place, our situation should inculcate the spirit of mutual coöperation. Wherever there is much new or pioneer historical work to be done there is a strong temptation to work for individual credit; but the best interests of history can not be subserved in this way, by isolated achievement. Southern workers must work together and constantly help each other. This Association itself and its various activities afford excellent examples of the value of such coöperation. There is, the speaker believed, no profession in the United States in which harmony and the sense of fellowship are more complete than among the workers in history, and the effects of this are constant and invaluable.

In the third place, historical teachers and workers in the South and West alike ought constantly to push for larger and

better libraries. The average German university library is about twice as large as that of the American university which engages in graduate work. In university, college, or school we are trying to do work like that of the Germans with wholly insufficient equipment. Few persons appreciate in the least what a profusion of books is necessary for excellent historical work and teaching. Here in New Orleans the Howard Memorial Library and its librarian, Mr. Beer, have laid all students of Southern and Southwestern history under the deepest obligations by building up an invaluable collection of books and maps for their use. This will be more and more appreciated as time goes on. But college libraries in the South and West are in most cases wholly insufficient. Professors of history must not cease to agitate for better facilities in this respect. In particular, the trustee mind must be impressed. By a striking anomaly among the educational institutions of the world, the typical American college or university consists, as to its government, of a body of persons who are relatively experts in special fields, ruled over by a body of persons who are relatively amateurs. We must accept the consequences, and proceed to educate.

Finally, the speaker briefly urged attention to the materials and opportunities which southern students now had before them, but would not have much longer, for depicting a vanished social order. A hundred years from now inquiring minds will be eagerly seeking for knowledge of American slavery as an actual institution and for an understanding of the social system which was bound up with it, but now is the golden time to collect the data, before it is too late.

The paper of Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar, dealt with matters of interest to teachers of history in schools generally, as well as to those in the South. She discussed in a most entertaining and suggestive manner the problem of cultivating by historical study the pupil's power of observation. Opportunity for developing this faculty is everywhere abundant and open to every discerning and intelligent teacher. Historical occurrences as well as human aspirations are plainly presented in the place—names of every region of America. The architecture of every land, too, is a solid, permanent record of its stages of civilization and its different phases of human thought; thus, to the observant student of history the evanes-

cent and ephemeral spirit of the passing centuries is seen firmly fastened in the stone, brick, and mortar of private dwellings and public edifices.

The afternoon session of Wednesday was taken up with three papers on European history. Prof. F. M. Fling, of the University of Nebraska, read a paper entitled "Louis XVI, Machault, and Maurepas," in which he examined the commonly accepted tradition that the King began the series of unfortunate acts that led to his execution by selecting as his adviser the frivolous Maurepas in place of the upright and sober Machault. According to the common story, he had originally decided upon Machault, but, yielding to the influence of his aunt Adelaide, he recalled the messenger and substituted Maurepas for Machault on the envelope. The tradition, Professor Fling declared, is a mere legend, against the probability of which can be cited, not only written evidence, but the historical setting and circumstances of the time. Maurepas was the man that would naturally be chosen as adviser; Machault was an impossibility. The next paper, on "Sermons as a Source of Mediaeval History,"^a by Prof. C. H. Haskins, of Harvard, dwelt chiefly on the sermons preached at Paris in the thirteenth century, which contain much valuable material for the history of mediaeval culture. They throw light on the everyday life of the time and especially upon university conditions, touching upon various aspects of academic methods and procedure, the character of the studies pursued, and the nature of the examinations. Dr. H. A. Sill, of Cornell University, next spoke on "Plato in Practical Politics." Plato's political theories, Dr. Sill maintained, were intended to lead to practical results. He had purposed in early life to enter public service; the *Republic* was offered as a concrete programme of attainable reform; its more polemical portions were directed against imperialistic democracy as well as against the tyrannies represented by Dionysius of Syracuse. On the death of Dionysius, Plato was called by the party of reform to Syracuse to give aid in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy and in freeing the communities subject to Syracuse. The attempt failed, but he still clung to the hope of affecting the policy of the younger Dionysius. He took no active part in the revolution, which resulted in nothing but confusion.

^a Published in the *American Historical Review*, October, 1904.

The *Laws*, written near the end of Plato's life and designed to present his theories in a form adapted to actual existing conditions, was evidently composed in a spirit of resignation, bearing witness nevertheless to his undying hope that his ideals might find ultimate realization.

The session of Wednesday evening, the third session of a day filled with good papers and interesting discussions, was devoted to diplomatic history. Prof. F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, read the first paper, which was a valuable summary statement of the relations of Spain, England, and France in the Mississippi basin from 1789 to 1803. The paper dwelt on the significance of the Louisiana purchase, which gave to the United States the undeniable control of the Mississippi basin, and put an end to a long system of intriguing and plotting which had occupied France, Spain, and England for many years. It recounted briefly the efforts of Spain to secure the western country, the later ambition of France, and the hope of England. The chief value of the paper lay in the fact that it traced in broad outline through the administrations of Washington and Adams the course of diplomatic history; for in the twenty years succeeding the Revolution, as throughout the war itself, diplomatic effort and diplomatic difficulty were intimately associated with the great problem of the West, with American expansion and the occupation of the Mississippi Valley, for the possession of which France and England had already fought a long and exhausting war. The paper read by Prof. George P. Garrison, of the University of Texas, dealt with the annexation of Texas, and, though the title is an old one, the treatment was new, the whole being an important study largely based on hitherto unused documents. Possibly the statement that will attract most attention is that the annexation movement was not brought into being or at first stimulated by pro-slavery influences; that it was the natural product of American growth, of American expansive spirit. The student who has read western history to any purpose will probably be easily convinced by Professor Garrison's assertions. Dr. Jesse S. Reeves gave an interesting account of the events leading up to the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. He told of the appointment of Trist as commissioner for this critical negotiation. Trist was a clerk in the State Department, devoid of diplomatic experience and without the diplomatic temperament, but he was thought to be

amply qualified to bring to an end Polk's "little war," which was intended to be a lesson to the Mexicans and to furnish an opportunity to get much land as an indemnity for a little trouble. The idea of sending a peace commissioner to accompany the army and seek a favorable opportunity for proposing peace was a very unusual procedure, which may be explained by the coincidence that Santa Anna, having been permitted by Polk to pass into Mexico, had barely arrived at the capital when Polk's overture for peace reached him. Trist succeeded in getting into sundry difficulties with General Scott, in giving untold annoyance to Polk, who wanted California without too much fighting and without any commotion, and finally, in making a treaty, after he was recalled, which was in exact conformity with the letter of his original instructions—a unique and amusing episode in diplomatic history. His correspondence leads one to believe that he did this because he thought that Polk now wanted all of Mexico and that he could throw on Polk the odium of making excessive demands and annihilating Mexico. A generation after these events this petulant diplomat, who had disregarded the orders of his superior and made a treaty which turned over an empire to his country, was paid by Congress for his successful if forbidden services.

The day's programme was brought to an end by an entertaining talk by Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, who spoke of a collection of valuable manuscripts in his possession—the correspondence and diaries of Baron von Closen of Count de Rochambeau's staff. The papers furnish important material for the study of the social conditions and military incidents of the Revolution. By the use of a stereopticon some of the more interesting letters and a number of original drawings by von Closen were exhibited, among the drawings being a sketch of Martha Washington by Alexander Hamilton.

At the Thursday morning session, which, like all the sessions of the previous day, was held at Tulane University, papers in the general field of American history were read. First on the programme was an important paper by Prof. Max Farrand, of Leland Stanford University, on the "Compromises of the Constitution."^a Professor Farrand showed

^a The paper is published in the present volume and also in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1904.

that the current view of the "three great compromises" of the Constitution arose from a distortion of the history of the convention of 1787 under the influence of later controversies. The first and greatest compromise of the Constitution was that which determined the composition of the two Houses of Congress, the provision that three-fifths of the slaves should be counted and that representation and direct taxation were to be apportioned among the States in proportion according to their respective numbers of population being only a subordinate part of the first compromise. Another compromise of the greatest importance related to the method of electing the Executive. The compromise upon the slave trade and navigation acts must be classed with a number of other matters of distinctly lesser importance, while there are in the Constitution many clauses which were worded sometimes ambiguously and always significantly in such a way as to make them of much importance as compromises. It was suggested that the Constitution is a more direct result from the conditions during the period of the Confederation and a more unbroken development from the Articles of Confederation themselves than is generally supposed; and the paper closed with a plea for a careful and unprejudiced study of the work of the convention.

In an interesting paper on the Constitutional Convention of 1864 in Louisiana, Prof. John R. Ficklen, of Tulane University, described the effort to form a constitution, the problems that were presented to the convention, and especially the difficulty of dealing with negro suffrage. Peculiar interest attaches to this convention because it was one of the earliest attempts to restore a seceded State to its place in the Union; because it shows what Union men within the Federal lines were willing to do for the negro; because the reconvening of this convention in 1866 is properly regarded as the proximate cause of the severity of Congressional reconstruction in the South; and lastly, because the scheme devised for the reconstruction of Louisiana was entirely the work of Abraham Lincoln. The result of the convention's work was a constitution containing every provision desired by General Banks, and otherwise mainly a revised edition of the constitution of 1852. It favored the abolition of slavery, and provided for

public schools for colored and white children, but did not extend suffrage to the negroes. The convention lasted seventy-eight days, adopted a constitution filling ten pages, and spent during its deliberations \$125,000, of which \$791 was for goblets and wineglasses, and \$9,421.55 was for liquors and cigars. The next paper on the programme was by Hon. Peter J. Hamilton, of Mobile. It gave an outline of the history of West Florida from 1763 to 1781. The last paper of the morning was on "Popular Sovereignty and the Development of the West," by Prof. Allen Johnson, of Iowa College. The paper was substantially a study of Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The argument was in brief as follows: Neither Douglas nor any other statesman invented the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." The right of the people to regulate their own domestic concerns was already a part of the political creed of western democracy. Douglas, always an advocate of territorial expansion, sought to give it wider application in the new Territories. He is not, therefore, to be regarded as a tool of the slave power. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was the outcome of repeated efforts through ten years to secure the organization of the Territory of Nebraska. His chief concern was the development of the farther West, so that our Pacific possessions might be brought into vital connection with the commonwealths of the Mississippi Valley. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was not planned before the Thirty-third Congress as a political coup. Douglas believed that by repealing the Missouri Compromise in favor of the principle of "popular sovereignty" he was making an apparent but not an actual concession to the South. He did not expect that even Kansas would become slave territory.

The last session of the Association was held in connection with the Economic Association, the subject of discussion being the relation of sociology to history and economics. There was much sober statement, considerable assertion, and a good deal of amiable recrimination. The debate was not without interest, but the residuum of conviction was negligible. The sociologists complained that history is unscientific, if not meaningless. The historian answered that facts are facts, even if sound generalizations are not drawn from them, and they denounced the modern notion that knowledge is not knowledge if it is not obtained, classified, and labeled accord-

ing to the demands of the student of physical science. The sociologists, the historian suggested, may draw as many conclusions as they see fit and torture facts to suit as many hypotheses as they choose, but they ought not to be deluded into the supposition that their work is historical.

The opening paper was by Prof. F. H. Giddings, of Columbia, who said that he conceives of sociology as a study of the general forms of social phenomena and the general causes operative in society; while statistics, history, and ethnography are studies of concrete social relations or occurrences in the present, the recorded past, and the unrecorded development of man before history, properly so called, begins. He developed at some length his conception of sociology as a theory of social causation. Those philosophies of history that are metaphysical were set aside as practically valueless, and those materialistic theories, like Montesquieu's and Buckle's, which try to explain social changes in terms of the direct action of the physical environment upon the human mind, were likewise inadequate. The real key to the explanation of social evolution is found in those characteristics of the physical environment which determine the ethnic and the psychological composition of a population through the processes of migration, including emigration and immigration. In conclusion the speaker called attention to some of the relations of this composition of a people to the possibilities of liberalism and democracy in their social organization. Professor Giddings was followed by Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, who contended that the historians, in spite of all their rejoicing over a new era, have not as yet found the social viewpoint. They spend all their time in indexing dreary, profitless details about inconsequential folk, in developing their technical skill for the discovery of insignificant objects, in learning so much about how to investigate that they have forgotten what is worth investigation. Prof. Charles H. Cooley, of the University of Michigan, in discussing the paper, said that there are three ways of thinking about the nature of history as regards cause and effect, viz, the materialistic, the idealistic, and the organic; that of these the last was the right way, and that it had not been sufficiently emphasized by the speaker. Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell, in a very interesting criticism of Professor Gid-

dings's assertions, contended that the grievance of which Professor Giddings complained is only that the word history has never meant what he would now make it mean. The theme of history has indeed been, not generalizations, but the lives and deeds of individuals—individual men, individual peoples, individual states, individual civilizations. Its method has been, not biologic, but biographic. Its prime aim, however obscured now and then by the prepossessions, theologic or sociologic, of the historian, has always been, in the simple phrase of Ranke, to learn and to tell *wie es eigentlich gewesen*. History may possibly not be scientific. It is not the sciences alone that have a right to their names and to their fields. If history is not a science of society, it is more; it is society, it is travel, acquaintance, experience, life.

Prof. Willis M. West, of the University of Minnesota, in his comments on the paper, remarked on the readiness of the sociologists to rush in where historians decline to spin cobwebs. The historian, in close touch with complex facts, denies the possibility of capping social life with a formula. The sociologist, with commendable confidence, calls out, "Then bring me your facts and I will tell you what they mean." But there will be no such quaint division of labor. So far as history can be explained, the historian means to explain it himself; and he feels as competent to do so as any one can be who does not study it. The remarks of Professor Emerton, of Harvard, were in substantial accord with the arguments of the other historians. "I can not help thinking," he said in conclusion, "that under the seductive name of sociology we are here meeting once more the ghost of our ancient enemy, the philosophy of history. I am far from denying that there is a great variety of human facts that can be studied in themselves and in their manifold relations with much profit to our day, and in so far as it is the work of sociologists to gather and marshal these facts in usable form, it is worth while to enrich our vocabulary by this one more word of classification. But if sociology is to spend its energies in concocting schemes of philosophy to explain the past and in ever so slight a degree to predict the future, then the sooner it is resolved into its constituent parts and dropped from the schedules of our institutions of learning, the better." Dr. Lester F. Ward, of the Smithsonian Institution, said that

the difference between sociology and history is that sociology is science, while history is not. Sociology is based on a train of causation; history on a train of facts. History he declared to be an agreeable occupation and a pleasant pastime.

The business meeting of the Association, which was held Thursday afternoon, was as usual not the least interesting of the sessions. Dr. James Ford Rhodes presided. The corresponding secretary gave the report of the council, spoke generally of the business that had been transacted, and said that the council had decided that in the future the members of the Association should be consulted more generally than in the past concerning the election of officers, and that blanks would be sent out upon which members might suggest their choices for officers and make any other suggestions concerning the work of the Association. Following a recommendation of the council, the Association voted to discontinue the Church History Section; the reason for this step is simply that the work of the Association is so broad and inclusive that there is no need of separating church history and distinguishing it from other fields of historical study. This action was in accord with a report made by a committee composed of Prof. Samuel Macauley Jackson, Prof. George P. Fisher, and Prof. William A. Dunning, who had been asked by the council in 1902 to get the opinions of members interested in church history, consider the question of the continuance of the section, and investigate the advisability of taking such action. Doctor Bowen, the treasurer, in giving his report for the year, was enabled to say that in spite of increasing expenses the funds of the Association had grown during the year. The total receipts were \$7,204.02 and the net gain \$736.49. The number of members on the rolls last year was 2,070. The assets of the Association now amount to something over \$21,000.

The most interesting and significant new departure was the establishment of a Pacific Coast Branch of the Association. The constitution of this new organization and the terms of its relationship to the general organization are simple. Members of the American Historical Association residing in States wholly or in part west of the Rocky Mountains may, if they so desire, be enrolled as members of the Pacific Branch; other persons desiring membership may become members, if approved by the executive committee, by paying the ordinary

dues to the treasurer of the general Association. The president of the Pacific Branch or a delegate is entitled to attend the meetings of the executive council of the American Historical Association, from whose treasury is to be paid a reasonable sum for clerical expenses of the yearly meetings of the Pacific Branch. An account of these meetings and the papers deemed suitable for inclusion in the reports of the Association are entitled to be printed.

Prof. E. G. Bourne, chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in reporting on its work, called attention to the recent publication of the Chase Papers and to the dispatches of the French ministers in this country between 1795 and 1798 edited by Prof. F. J. Turner for the present volume. In addition the commission has in contemplation the publication of documents bearing on the diplomatic history of the Republic of Texas, some 15,000 manuscript pages, opening up the important and interesting history of the relations of Texas with the United States, Great Britain, and France. The editorial work is in the hands of Prof. George P. Garrison. The commission, Mr. Bourne reported, are planning to print and distribute a short set of rules or instructions for the transcription and publication of historical manuscripts. For the Public Archives Commission, its chairman, Prof. Herman V. Ames, reported considerable progress during the past year. The field of investigation is now so extended that the commission is represented in nearly three-fourths of the States. It is expected that the publications of the Association for 1903 will contain reports from at least six States—Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Texas, and Colorado. In addition to their other work, representatives of the commission have taken the initiative in securing legislation for the better supervision of the archives of Pennsylvania and have begun work for a similar purpose in New York.

For the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* Prof. George B. Adams spoke chiefly of the fact that the office of the managing editor of the *Review* is now in Washington. Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, in supplementing the report of Professor Adams, gave a short statement concerning the relationship of the *Review* to the Carnegie Institution, saying that while there is no definite agreement, the indefinite understanding is that the managing editor will be

the director of the Bureau of Historical Research established by the trustees of the Carnegie Institution. He also referred to the contemplated work of the Bureau of Research. The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported through its acting chairman, Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell, that the prize for the year 1903 had been awarded to Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, of Madison, Wis., for a monograph on "The American Colonial Charter: A Study of its Relation to English Administration."^a Following the recommendation of the committee, the Association voted to offer a prize for the best essay on European history, the sum awarded to be charged to the Adams fund and the prize to be called the Herbert Baxter Adams prize. Resolutions were passed thanking the hosts of the Association in New Orleans for their courtesies. The life and services of Gen. Edward McCrady, who held at the time of his death the office of second vice-president in the Association, were appropriately recognized in resolutions of sorrow and respect. The Association voted to meet next year in Chicago and expressed its expectation of meeting in 1905 in Baltimore and Washington and in 1906 in Providence.

The following list includes the names of members who registered at the headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel during the meeting:

Katherine M. Abbott, Lowell, Mass.
George B. Adams, New Haven, Conn.
C. H. Ames, Boston, Mass.
Herman V. Ames, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Maloy Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mary A. Averill, Springfield, Mass.
Kendrick C. Babcock, Tucson, Ariz.
Helen Baldwin, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. H. Barger, Knoxville, Ark.
Eugene C. Barker, Austin, Tex.
C. L. Barstow, New York City.
Carl. L. Becker, Lawrence, Kans.
Lizzie L. Bloomstein, Nashville, Tenn.
Herbert Eugene Bolton, Austin, Tex.
Edward G. Bourne, New Haven, Conn.
Clarence W. Bowen, New York City.
Edith C. Bramhall, Rockford, Ill.
Edmund C. Burnett, Macon, Ga.

^a Printed in full in the present volume.

George L. Burr, Ithaca, N. Y.
J. Morton Callahan, Morgantown, W. Va.
Caroline A. Carpenter, Auburndale, Mass.
Archibald Cary Coolidge, Cambridge, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Deloraine P. Corey, Malden, Mass.
Frances E. Davenport, Chicago, Ill.
A. McF. Davis, Cambridge, Mass.
Horace Davis, San Francisco, Cal.
Jennie M. Davis, New York City.
William E. Dodd, Ashland, Va.
William A. Dunning, New York City.
George M. Dutcher, Middleton, Conn.
Eloise Ellery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Ephraim Emerton, Cambridge, Mass.
William Fairley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.
Max Farrand, Stanford University, Cal.
Fred Morrow Fling, Lincoln, Nebr.
Worthington C. Ford, Washington, D. C.
George L. Fox, New Haven, Conn.
Sarah M. Gallaher, Birmingham, Pa.
George P. Garrison, Austin, Tex.
Emily L. Graham, Philadelphia, Pa.
John H. Gray, Evanston, Ill.
Lyman B. Hall, Oberlin, Ohio.
Peter J. Hamilton, Mobile, Ala.
Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.
E. T. Hartman, Boston, Mass.
Charles H. Haskins, Cambridge, Mass.
George H. Haynes, Worcester, Mass.
Ripley Hitchcock, New York City.
F. H. Hodder, Lawrence, Kans.
Charles H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y.
Joseph Holt Iglehart, Evansville, Ind.
George Iles, New York City.
Samuel Macauley Jackson, New York City.
J. A. James, Evanston, Ill.
J. Franklin Jameson, Chicago, Ill.
Marcus M. Jernegan, Chicago, Ill.
Allen Johnson, Grinnell, Iowa.
Henry Johnson, Charleston, Ill.
Lillian W. Johnson, Knoxville, Tenn.
Winifred Johnson, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Elizabeth Galloway Kane, Waterbury, Conn.
Margaret R. Kollock, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. S. Larzelere, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
John H. Latané, Lexington, Va.
Florence E. Leadbetter, Boston, Mass.
Maud G. Leadbetter, Boston, Mass.
Isidor Loeb, Columbia, Mo.

Emma J. Longstreth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hendrik Willem van Loon, Cambridge, Mass.
Walter F. McCaleb, New York City.
C. W. Macfarlane, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. C. McLaughlin, Washington, D. C.
John Bach McMaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. E. Merriam, Chicago, Ill.
Daniel Merriman, Boston, Mass.
Roger B. Merriman, Cambridge, Mass.
Maj. D. A. Mills, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
James E. Mitchell, Alma, Mich.
Frederick W. Moore, Nashville, Tenn.
Jenny H. Morrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Julia Swift Orvis, Wellesley, Mass.
Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.
Frederick L. Paxson, Boulder, Colo.
Paul S. Peirce, Iowa City, Iowa.
R. W. Perkins, New Orleans, La.
George Petrie, Auburn, Ala.
Ulrich B. Phillips, Madison, Wis.
Helen Gertrude Preston, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ruth Putnam, New York City.
C. H. Rammelkamp, Jacksonville, Ill.
E. O. Randall, Columbus, Ohio.
Jesse S. Reeves, Richmond, Ind.
Paul S. Reinsch, Madison, Wis.
James Ford Rhodes, Boston, Mass.
Franklin L. Riley, University, Miss.
Dunbar Rowland, Jackson, Miss.
Lucy M. Salmon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
F. A. Sampson, Columbia, Mo.
William A. Schaper, Minneapolis, Minn.
George Winfield Scott, Washington, D. C.
Hugh M. Scott, Chicago, Ill.
J. H. Sears, New York City.
Edwin R. A. Seligman, New York City.
W. R. Shepherd, New York City.
W. H. Siebert, Columbus, Ohio.
H. A. Siil, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie M. L. Sioussat, Baltimore, Md.
St. George L. Sioussat, Northampton, Mass.
Albion W. Small, Chicago, Ill.
Dora E. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
Theodore Clarke Smith, Williamstown, Mass.
Edwin Erle Sparks, Chicago, Ill.
Henry C. Stancliff, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
H. Morse Stephens, Berkeley, Cal.
James Sullivan, New York City.
Phebe T. Sutliff, Warren, Ohio.
David Y. Thomas, Conway, Ark.

C. Mildred Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.
 James Westfall Thompson, Chicago, Ill.
 R. G. Thwaites, Madison, Wis.
 Norman M. Trenholme, Columbia, Mo.
 Frederick J. Turner, Madison, Wis.
 John Martin Vincent, Baltimore, Md.
 G. O. Virtue, Winona, Minn.
 Williston Walker, New Haven, Conn.
 J. E. Wamsley, Jackson, Miss.
 Maj. B. R. Ward, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Joseph Parker Warren, Chicago, Ill.
 Jenny C. Watts, Cambridge, Mass.
 U. G. Weatherly, Bloomington, Ind.
 Frederick Latimer Wells, Chicago, Ill.
 W. M. West, Minneapolis, Minn.
 William Craig Wilcox, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Arthur H. Wilde, Evanston, Ill.
 Henry Willis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. W. Willoughby, Baltimore, Md.
 E. W. Winkler, Austin, Tex.
 George Parker Winship, Providence, R. I.
 James Albert Woodburn, Bloomington, Ind.

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

		DR.	
1903.			
Dec. 24	To paid treasurer's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 2, 17, 41, 59, 90, 101, 129, 139.....		\$194.25
	secretary's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 5, 44, 48, 85, 103, 120.....		352.40
	corresponding secretary's expenses, vouchers 16, 30, 39, 40, 123, 134, 135, 136.....		50.60
	postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 1, 20, 33, 75, 76, 95, 96, 100, 107, 121.....		150.70
	American Historical Review, vouchers 3, 6, 9, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 34, 36, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 55, 58, 60, 63, 66, 70, 72, 74, 80, 81, 83, 91, 97, 98, 99, 102, 106, 108, 138.....		3,947.60
	Public Archives Commission, vouchers 8, 12, 22, 25, 29, 37, 69, 78, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 124, 125.....		500.00
	Historical Manuscripts Commission, vouchers 11, 13, 15, 32, 64, 65, 68, 71, 93.....		398.84
	Winsor Prize Committee, vouchers 14, 50, 67, 119.....		132.26
	general committee, vouchers 56, 57, 86, 87, 111, 112, 137.....		94.23
	account annual report 1901, vouchers 10, 26, 62.....		81.25
	account annual report 1902, vouchers 77, 88.....		40.95
	printing 1903 catalogue, vouchers 49, 53, 79.....		118.84
	expenses eighteenth annual meeting, voucher 4.....		27.70
	expenses nineteenth annual meeting, vouchers 89, 109, 126, 131.....		126.46
	expenses executive council, vouchers 120, 122, 128, 130, 133.....		137.34
	engraving certificates, vouchers 7, 31, 61, 82, 92, 104, 105, 132.....		9.75
	bank collection charges, vouchers 35, 42, 54, 73, 84, 94, 110, 127.....		8.02
	balance cash on hand, in National Park Bank.....		2,940.07
	balance cash on hand, in United States Trust Co.....		12,177.57
			<u>21,488.23</u>
	Total receipts, 1903.....	\$19,204.02	
	Less sale of bond and mortgage.....	12,000.00	
	Net receipts.....		7,204.02
	Total disbursements, 1903.....		<u>6,370.59</u>
	Excess of receipts over disbursements.....		<u>833.43</u>

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

		CR.	
1902.			
Dec. 26	By balance cash on hand.....		\$2, 194. 21
1903.			
Dec. 24	By 1,907½ annual dues, at \$3.....		5, 722. 00
	1 annual dues, at.....		3. 05
	10 annual dues, at \$3.10.....		31. 00
	1 annual dues, at.....		3. 25
	12 life memberships, at \$50.....		600. 00
	Sales of publications.....		100. 50
	Royalty on <i>The Study of History in Schools</i>		19. 00
	Dividends on bank stock.....		40. 00
	Interest on bond and mortgage.....		602. 57
	Interest on Herbert B. Adams fund.....		172. 55
	Sale of bond and mortgage.....		12, 000. 00
			<u>21, 488. 23</u>
	By balance cash on hand.....		15, 117. 64

The assets of the Association are:		
Bank stock, 5 shares American Exchange National Bank, New York, at \$210...		\$1, 050. 00
Cash on hand.....		15, 117. 64
Accrued interest on certificate of deposit.....		-130. 95
Herbert B. Adams legacy.....	\$4, 875. 00	
Accrued interest.....	60. 11	
		<u>4, 935. 11</u>

Total.....	21, 233. 70
An increase during the year of.....	736. 49

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, *December 24, 1903.*

Audited and found correct.

W. W. HOWE,
HORACE DAVIS,
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 preservation of historical exchanges, books, pamphlets, reports, and papers of the Association in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., in the keeping of Mr. A. Howard Clark, secretary of the Association and curator of the historical collections.

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

(5) The Public Archives Commission, established in 1899, for investigating the public archives of the several States and of the United States, and now receiving a subsidy of \$500 a year for the expenses incident to

preparing its reports; Prof. Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12) The "Herbert Baxter Adams prize" for the best monograph in the field of European history. This prize has been established from the income of the Adams bequest, but the conditions of award have not yet been determined; Prof. Charles Gross, Harvard University, chairman of the committee.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE NEW ST. CHARLES
HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., AT 3.30 P. M., DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Ex-President Rhodes 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 reported that the council had held a meeting at New York, November 27, 1903, and three meetings at New Orleans, December 29-31, 1903, and that at these meetings reports of the various standing committees and commissions had been presented and considered and the usual appropriations made for the continuation of their work for the coming year. The council submitted to the Association a recommendation in favor of discontinuing the Church History Section of the Association, in accordance with a report to this effect made by a committee consisting of Dr. Samuel Macaulay Jackson, Dr. George P. Fisher, and Prof. William A. Dunning, appointed by the council November 28, 1902. Dr. Jackson explained to the Association the difficulties with which the Church History Section had had to contend and the desire for its discontinuance on the part of a majority of those members of the former American Society for Church History who responded to the committee's inquiries. It was voted by the Association that the Church History Section be discontinued.

The council also recommend the organization of a Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association upon the following terms, which were approved by the Association:

"Whereas it has been proposed that a branch of the American Historical Association be organized, to be known as the Pacific Coast Branch, and that the constitution of said branch be in form as follows:

"CONSTITUTION.

"I. The name of this organization shall be the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association.

"II. Its objects shall be the advancement of the interests of the American Historical Association, and the promotion of historical studies on the Pacific coast.

"III. Members of the American Historical Association residing in States which lie wholly or in part west of the Rocky Mountains who so desire shall be ipso facto members of the Pacific Coast Branch. Any other person in the region so defined may, if approved by the executive committee, become a member of the Pacific Coast Branch, by paying \$3 to the treasurer of the American Historical Association; and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of \$3. On payment of \$50, such persons may become life members, exempt from fees.

"Members and life members of the Pacific Coast Branch are members and life members, respectively, of the American Historical Association.

"IV. The officers shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of the foregoing officers and at least four other members. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch.

"V. The executive committee shall have charge of the general interests of the Pacific Coast Branch, including the election of members, the calling of meetings, and the selection of papers to be read.

"VI. Any papers presented at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, which the executive committee may deem worthy, shall be sent to the executive council of the American Historical Association, with the request that they be published in the annual report of the Association.

"VII. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, notice of such an amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive committee; but all amendments shall be subject to the approval of the executive council of the American Historical Association.

"Resolved, That the proposition to organize such a branch under such constitution is approved by the American Historical Association.

"Resolved, That, if such Pacific Coast Branch be organized, with a constitution as above, the president, or a delegate, of said branch shall be invited to attend the meetings of the executive council of the American Historical Association; that a reasonable annual appropriation shall be made from the treasury of the American Historical Association for clerical expenses of the yearly meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch; that the proceedings of the yearly meetings of the branch be incorporated in the annual reports of the Association; and that there shall be included in the reports of the Association such papers read before the branch as shall be deemed by the executive council suitable for inclusion in such reports."

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

The following committees made brief reports: The Historical Manuscripts Commission, Prof. Edward G. Bourne, chairman; the Public Archives Commission, Prof. Herman V. Ames, chairman; the board of editors of the American Historical Review, Prof. George B. Adams, chairman; the bibliographical committee, Prof. E. C. Richardson, chairman; the general committee, Prof. Henry E. Bourne, chairman. In connection with the report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin gave some account of the Bureau of Historical Research established by the Carnegie Institution at Washington.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported through its acting chairman, Prof. Charles H. Hull, that the prize for the year 1903 had been awarded to Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D., Madison, Wis., for a monograph upon "The American Colonial Charter; a Study of its Relation to English Administration, chiefly after 1688."

This committee also laid before the Association a report, prepared by request of the council, upon the expediency of establishing a prize in

European history in memory of the first secretary of the Association, the late Prof. Herbert B. Adams. The Association adopted the three following recommendations of the committee, namely:

1. The committee recommends that the Association establish an historical prize, to be awarded under conditions generally similar to those of the Justin Winsor prize; that this be charged upon the income of the Adams fund, and that it be called "The Herbert Baxter Adams prize."

2. The committee recommends that the Adams prize be given for the best essay in European history.

3. We recommend the appointment by the Association of a standing committee whose relation to the Adams prize shall be similar to our relation to the Winsor prize.

The fourth recommendation, namely, that the Adams prize be awarded annually and be not larger than the Winsor prize, was by vote referred to the committee on the Adams prize for consideration and report.

Reports were then received from the various temporary committees which had been announced by the president at the session of Tuesday morning. The committee on time and place of next meeting, Messrs. J. F. Jameson, George L. Burr, and Charles H. Haskins, reported a recommendation that Chicago be designated as the place of meeting for 1904, with the expectation that the meeting of 1905 be held in Baltimore and Washington and the meeting of 1906 in Providence; and that the time of the next annual meeting be Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 28, 29, and 30, 1904. The report of the committee was adopted by the Association.

The committee on nominations, consisting of Messrs. Reuben G. Thwaites, J. A. James, and J. M. Vincent, proposed the following list of officers for the ensuing year, for which the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association: President, Goldwin Smith, LL. D., Toronto, Canada; first vice-president, John Bach McMaster, LL. D., Philadelphia; second vice-president, Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D., Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., New York City.

Executive council (in addition to the above-named officers and the ex-presidents of the Association): Herbert Putnam, Litt. D., Washington, D. C.; Frederick J. Turner, Ph. D., Madison, Wis.; George L. Burr, A. B., Ithaca, N. Y.; Edward P. Cheyney, A. M., Philadelphia, Pa. (these four were renominated); Edward G. Bourne, Ph. D., New Haven, Conn.; Andrew C. McLaughlin, A. M., Washington, D. C.

The following resolutions, proposed by a committee consisting of President K. C. Babcock and Messrs. W. C. Wilcox and W. E. Dodd, were unanimously adopted by the Association:

"The American Historical Association by this means expresses its high and cordial appreciation of the generous hospitality and courtesy of the citizens of New Orleans, which have contributed so largely to make memorable this meeting in this historic city in this anniversary year. Particular recognition also is made of the obligations of the Association to Tulane University and its president, Dr. E. A. Alderman, to the local committee and its chairman, Prof. J. R. Ficklen, and to the Louisiana Historical

Society and its president, Prof. Alcée Fortier. The reception graciously tendered by Mrs. T. G. Richardson, the smoker given by the Round Table Club, and the opening of the Round Table Club, the Boston Club, and the Atheletic Club to members of the Association have added distinctly to the success and pleasure of the meeting."

The Association also expressed its sense of loss at the death of Theodor Mommsen, honorary member of the Association and the last of that great school of German historians and teachers of history from which American scholarship has drawn such large and abiding inspiration.

The following minute with regard to the death of the second vice-president of the association, Gen. Edward McCrady, was presented by a committee consisting of President E. A. Alderman and Messrs. John R. Ficklen and Albert Bushnell Hart, and was adopted by the Association.

"The American Historical Association desires to place on its records its sense of loss in the untimely death of Gen. Edward McCrady, second vice-president of the Association. We had expected his presence and guidance at this meeting. We were eager to bestow upon him in due time the highest honors in our gift. We hoped for his counsel during years to come.

"As an historical writer General McCrady performed a great service for his beloved State of South Carolina, and for all students and readers of American history. In public life he bore himself a man of high public spirit. In his private life he drew the affection and confidence of all who were admitted to his intimacy. He was a good soldier, a good historian, a gallant gentleman, without fear and without reproach."

On behalf of the council the corresponding secretary announced the appointment of the following committees:

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on programme of twentieth annual meeting.—J. Franklin Jameson, Henry E. Bourne, Ralph C. H. Catterall, Charles H. Haskins, Reuben G. Thwaites.

Local committee of arrangements.—Charles L. Hutchinson, Edward E. Ayer, E. W. Blatchford, Edward O. Brown, James H. Eckels, James W. Fertig, Marshall Field, C. F. Gunther, William R. Harper, Franklin H. Head, H. N. Higinbotham, James A. James, J. Franklin Jameson, Harry P. Judson, Elbridge G. Keith, Samuel H. Kerfoot, jr., Hermann H. Kohl-saat, J. B. Leake, Franklin McVeagh, E. E. Prussing, Martin A. Ryerson, Otto L. Schmidt, Francis W. Shepardson, Edwin E. Sparks, Benjamin S. Terry, James Westfall Thompson, Joseph P. Warren (with power to add members at the discretion of the chairman).

Committee on the entertainment of ladies.—Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth, Miss Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, Miss Ida M. Tarbell (with power to add other members at the discretion of the chairman).

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, George B. Adams, J. Franklin Jameson, William M. Sloane (these five hold over); Albert Bushnell Hart (reelected for term ending January 1, 1910).

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

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

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Charles Gross, George L. Burr, Victor Coffin, James Harvey Robinson, John Martin Vincent.

Public Archives Commission.—Herman V. Ames, William MacDonald, Herbert L. Osgood, Charles M. Andrews, E. E. Sparks.

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

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

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

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

The meeting adjourned at 6 p. m.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Acting Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES AT THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
HELD AT NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 29, 30, AND 31, 1903.

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

Papers in the regular sessions are limited to twenty minutes; in the conference on the study of history to ten minutes. Those who read papers or take part in the conference are requested to furnish the secretary with abstracts of their papers.

FIRST SESSION, TUESDAY, 10.30 A. M., AT THE CABILDO.

[Under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society.]

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

1. World Aspects of the Louisiana Purchase. Prof. William M. Sloane.
2. The Civil and the Common Law in the Louisiana Purchase. Hon. William Wirt Howe.
3. New Orleans and the Aaron Burr Conspiracy. Dr. Walter Flavius McCaleb.
4. The Story of Lewis and Clark's Journals. Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites.
5. Louisiana in the Spanish Archives. Dr. W. R. Shepherd.

Tuesday, 1 p. m., luncheon at Cabildo; 3 p. m., private meetings of the executive council and of committees and boards, at the St. Charles.

SECOND SESSION, TUESDAY, 8 P. M., AT NEWCOMB HALL.

JOINT MEETING WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

Address of welcome. President E. A. Alderman, of Tulane University.

Annual address: Social Aspects of Economic Law. Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, President of the American Economic Association.

Annual address: Ethical Values in History. Dr. Henry C. Lea, President of the American Historical Association.

THIRD SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 10.30 A. M., AT TULANE UNIVERSITY.

CONFERENCE ON THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF HISTORY IN THE SOUTH.

Addresses by Prof. J. S. Bassett, Prof. W. E. Dodd, Prof. Alcée Fortier, Prof. Lilian W. Johnson, Prof. F. W. Moore, Hon. Thomas M. Owen, Prof. F. L. Riley, and Prof. D. Y. Thomas, from the Southern States, and by Prof. J. F. Jameson and Prof. Lucy M. Salmon from the North.

Wednesday, 1 p. m., luncheon at Tulane University.

FOURTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 2.30 P. M., AT TULANE UNIVERSITY.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

1. Louis XVI., Machault, and Maurepas. Prof. F. M. Fling.
 2. Sermons as Sources of Mediaeval History. Prof. C. H. Haskins.
 3. Plato in Practical Politics. Prof. H. A. Sill.
- Wednesday, 4 p. m., political science meeting, Tulane Library.
 Wednesday, 4 to 6 p. m., reception at Mrs. Richardson's.

FIFTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M., AT TULANE UNIVERSITY.

DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

1. Relation of Spain, England, and France to the Mississippi Valley, 1789-1800. Prof. F. J. Turner.
 2. Texas Annexation. Prof. G. P. Garrison.
 3. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Dr. Jesse S. Reeves.
 4. Some Unpublished Papers of Baron von Closen of Rochambeau's Staff (illustrated). Dr. C. W. Bowen.
- Wednesday, 10 p. m., smoker at the Round Table Club.

SIXTH SESSION, THURSDAY, 10.30 A. M., AT TULANE UNIVERSITY.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. The Compromises of the Constitution. Prof. Max Farrand.
 2. The Constitutional Convention of 1864 in Louisiana. Prof. J. R. Ficklen.
 3. British West Florida, 1763-1781. Hon. P. J. Hamilton.
 4. Popular Sovereignty and the Development of the West. Prof. Allen Johnson.
 5. Additional Bibliography of the Fourteen United States Congresses. Gen. A. W. Greely (read by title).
 6. Early Disturbances in Carolina. Prof. E. W. Sikes (read by title).
- Thursday, 3.30 p. m., annual meeting of the Association at the St. Charles.

SEVENTH SESSION, THURSDAY, 8 P. M., AT TULANE UNIVERSITY.

JOINT MEETING WITH THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

The Relation of Sociology to History and Economics. Prof. F. H. Giddings.
 Discussion of the paper by Prof. E. Emerton, Prof. G. L. Burr, and Prof. W. M. West, of the American Historical Association, and Prof. A. W. Small, Prof. C. H. Cooley, and Mr. Lester F. Ward, of the American Economic Association.

Thursday, 9.30 p. m., reception to the two associations in the library of Tulane University.

Friday, 9.30 a. m., steamboat excursion on the Mississippi, landing at a sugar plantation.