

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR
THE YEAR 1906

IN TWO VOLUMES

Vol. I

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1907.

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 the Association for the year 1906.

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

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

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 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.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 2, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1906.

Respectfully,

A. HOWARD CLARK,

Secretary of the American Historical Association.

The 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 ELECTED DECEMBER, 1906.

PRESIDENT:

JOHN FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D.
Carnegie Institution of Washington.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D.,
Professor, Yale University.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D.,
Professor, Harvard University.

SECRETARY AND CURATOR:

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M.,
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.

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D.,
Quogue, N. Y.

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

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

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.*

(Elected Councillors.)

GEORGE P. GARRISON, PH. D.,
Professor, University of Texas.

REUBEN G. THWAITES, LL. D.,
Secretary State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

CHARLES McLEAN ANDREWS, PH. D.,
Professor, Bryn Mawr College.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, PH. D.,
Professor, Columbia University.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M.,
Chief of Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress.

WILLIAM MacDONALD, PH. D., LL. D.,
Professor, Brown University.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

Deceased officers are marked thus †.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-5.
†GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-6.
†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-7.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-8.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-9.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-91.
JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-4.
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894-5.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895-6.
JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1896-7.
GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1897-8.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1898-9.
†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.
GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1903-4.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, A. M., PH. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904-5.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1905-6.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENTS.

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884-1886.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1884-1888.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1886-7.
†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., 1893-4.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1894-5.
JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1894-1896.
GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896-7.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1896-1898.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898-9.
†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., 1901-1903.
†EDWARD McCRA DY, LL. D., 1902-3.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, LL. D., 1903-4.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904-5.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., 1905-6.

SECRETARIES.

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D., 1884-1889.
A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 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., 1884-5.
 EPHRAIM EMERTON, PH. D., 1884-5.
 FRANKIN 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., 1887-8.
 JOHN W. BURGESS, PH. D., LL. D., 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., 1894-5.
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-5.
 HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, A. M., 1895-1899.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., 1895-1899; 1901-1904.
 EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, PH. D., LL. D., 1896-7.
 MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., 1897-1900.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, LL. B., 1898-1901; 1903-1906.
 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., 1901-1904.
 GEORGE L. BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.
 EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., 1902-1905.
 EDWARD G. BOURNE, PH. D., 1903-1906.
 GEORGE P. GARRISON, PH. D., 1904—.
 REUBEN G. THWAITES, LL. D., 1904—.
 CHARLES M. ANDREWS, PH. D., 1905—.
 JAMES H. ROBINSON, PH. D., 1905—.
 WILLIAM MacDONALD, PH. D., LL. D., 1906—.
 WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, 1906—.

COMMITTEES—1907

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Programme for the Twenty-second Annual Meeting (Madison, 1907).—A. L. P. Dennis, Charles H. Haskins, F. H. Hodder, Frederick J. Turner, Andrew C. McLaughlin, C. H. Van Tyne.

Joint Local Committee of Arrangements for The American Historical Association, The American Economic Association, The American Political Science Association, and The American Sociological Society.—Burr W. Jones, Richard T. Ely, Carl R. Fish, Dana C. Munro, Paul C. Reinsch, Edward A. Ross, R. G. Thwaites, William F. Vilas.

Reception Committee of Ladies.—Mrs. Lucius Fairchild, Mrs. William F. Allen, Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

Conference of State and Local Historical Societies.—Frank H. Severance, chairman; Evarts B. Greene, secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

Editors of The American Historical Review.—J. Franklin Jameson, William F. Sloane, Albert Bushnell Hart, George L. Burr, A. C. McLaughlin (these five hold over); George B. Adams, reelected for term ending January 1, 1913.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—J. Franklin Jameson, Edward G. Bourne, Frederick W. Moore, Worthington C. Ford, Thomas M. Owen, James A. Woodburn.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.—Charles H. Hull, Edward P. Cheyney, Williston Walker, Evarts B. Greene, J. H. Latané.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—Charles Gross, George L. Burr, Victor Coffin, John Martin Vincent, James W. Thompson. (During the absence of Professor Gross in Europe after June 1, 1907, Professor Burr will act as chairman of the committee.)

Public Archives Commission.—Herman V. Ames, Herbert L. Osgood, Charles M. Andrews, Dunbar Rowland, Robert T. Swan, Clarence S. Brigham, Carl R. Fish.

Committee on Bibliography.—Ernest C. Richardson, A. P. C. Griffin, William C. Lane, W. H. Siebert, V. H. Paltsits, James T. Shotwell.

Committee on Publications.—William A. Dunning, Herman V. Ames, A. Howard Clark, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, Ernest C. Richardson.

General Committee.—Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Henry E. Bourne, Charles H. Haskins, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, F. H. Hodder, F. L. Riley, F. G. Young, Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, W. E. Dodd, Earle W. Dow, F. H. Severance.

Committee of Eight.—J. A. James, Henry E. Bourne, E. C. Brooks, Wilbur F. Gordy, Miss Mabel Hill, Julius Sachs, Henry W. Thurston, J. H. Van Sickle.

Finance Committee.—J. H. Eckels, Peter White.

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VOLUME II.

Report of Public Archives Commission.

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I.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, DECEMBER 26, 27, 28, 29, 1906.

By CHARLES H. HASKINS,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.*

By CHARLES H. HASKINS, Corresponding Secretary.

The report of the annual meeting of the American Historical Association represents only a part of the work which the Association is doing, in accordance with the terms of its act of incorporation by Congress, for "the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and history in America." The Association maintains commissions on historical manuscripts and public archives; it offers prizes for historical monographs; it endeavors to bring together and assist the various State and local historical societies and to offer through special committees expert advice on the organization and methods of historical instruction; and it publishes each year, in addition to the proceedings of its meetings and the reports of its commissions, an important historical journal, the *American Historical Review*. The annual meeting affords a clearing-house for these varied forms of activity, as well as an opportunity for conference and personal acquaintance; but the greater part of the Association's work lies outside of these meetings, in the organized labors of its officers and committees carried on throughout the year in all parts of the United States.

In pursuance of its established practice of meeting in the East, in the West, and in Washington in triennial rotation, the American Historical Association held its annual meeting of 1906 in Providence, R. I., from December 26 to 29. The American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Sociological Society, and the New England History Teachers' Association held meetings at the same time and place. Two hundred and eighty members of the American Historical Association registered at the headquarters, and doubtless many more were in attendance at one or more of the sessions.

* For a fuller account of the Providence meeting, see the *American Historical Review*, April, 1907.

The programme, like those of other recent meetings, consisted partly of sessions devoted to the reading of set papers and partly of conferences on topics connected with the organization of historical activities and the work of historical instruction. The opening session, a joint session with the American Economic Association, was occupied with the presidential addresses of the two associations. President Jeremiah W. Jenks, of the American Economic Association, chose as his subject "The Modern Standard of Business Honor," and President Simeon E. Baldwin, of the American Historical Association, spoke on the theme "Religion Still the Key to History." Both addresses have since been published.^a

At the session of Thursday morning the papers centered about the Renaissance, taking the term in its widest sense. Prof. George L. Burr dealt with the reactionary influence of the Protestant leaders of the sixteenth century in the matter of religious tolerance. Prof. Dana C. Munro, of the University of Wisconsin, discussed the nature of the Renaissance of the twelfth century, one side of which was admirably illustrated by a study of Hildebert of Lavardin as a humanist read by Mr. Henry Osborn Taylor, of New York City. Both these papers are printed in this volume. Miss Louise Ropes Loomis, of Cornell University, criticised the conventional view of the preeminent influence of Greek studies in the Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century, maintaining that the Hellenism of the early humanists was essentially superficial;^b and in the discussion which followed Prof. James Harvey Robinson, of Columbia, and Prof. Paul Van Dyke, of Princeton, urged that the Renaissance was part of a long development, reaching well back into the Middle Ages rather than an abrupt revival of classical culture in the fifteenth century.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to a joint session with the New England History Teachers' Association, devoted to the presentation and discussion of the report prepared by the Committee of Eight of the American Historical Association upon the historical curriculum in elementary schools. The report and the discussion are printed on subsequent pages of this volume.

Thursday evening a joint session with the American Economic Association dealt with topics of economic history. Babeuf's place in the history of socialism was considered by Prof. Ulysses G. Weatherly, of the University of Indiana, and Prof. Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard,^c led a discussion of recent theories concerning the stages

^a President Jenks's in the Publications of the American Economic Association, President Baldwin's in the American Historical Review, January, 1907.

^b Miss Loomis's paper is printed in the American Historical Review, January, 1908.

^c Professor Gay's paper and the discussion are summarized in the Publications of the American Economic Association for 1907.

of economic development, pointing out particularly the limitations of the widely accepted theory of Bücher.

Friday morning two conferences were held, full reports of which may be found below. One, dealing with the sequence of college courses in history, was presided over by Prof. Max Farrand, of Leland Stanford University, and consisted mainly of a statement of the experience of teachers representing a considerable variety of institutions and points of view. The other conference, directed by Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the State Historical Society of Iowa, was a gathering of the representatives of State and local historical societies. Two subjects were discussed, problems relative to the care and preservation of public archives and the marking of historic sites, the discussion in each case bringing out what was being done by the national association and by representative local agencies in these branches of local activity.

The two remaining sessions were devoted to papers upon topics of general American history. Friday evening Miss Susan M. Kingsbury made an instructive comparison, drawn from her studies in preparing the edition of the company's records, recently published by the Library of Congress, of the Virginia Company with other trading companies of its time.^a Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, analyzed the three varieties of New England character represented by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and endeavored to suggest an explanation for the divergent types. Mr. George L. Beer, of New York City, read a paper, printed below, on the new colonial policy of Great Britain between 1760 and 1765, a portion of the elaborate study he is preparing upon the British policy in relation to the American colonies; and Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, treated the question of sovereignty in the American Revolution upon the basis of a careful examination of the contemporary evidence.^b

Saturday morning Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, spoke on the impressment of seamen preceding the war of 1812, and Prof. Edward Channing, of Harvard, treated, from the point of view of a more human interpretation of the man, certain disputed episodes in the life of William Penn. Prof. Evarts B. Greene, of the University of Illinois, sketched the life of a typical German-American leader, Gustav Koerner, of Illinois. Some aspects of the English bill for the admission of Kansas were treated by Prof. F. H. Hodder, of the University of Kansas, and Prof. James A. Woodburn, of the University of Indiana, read the concluding paper on the attitude of Thaddeus Stevens toward the

^a The paper is printed in the present volume.

^b Printed in the American Historical Review, April, 1907.

conduct of the civil war. Both these papers, as well as Professor Channing's, are printed below.

The proceedings of the business meeting of Friday afternoon are given in detail below. They show that the various committees and commissions have been actively at work during the past year, and that the finances of the Association are in excellent condition, although the annual income is barely sufficient to meet the increasing demands for expenditure.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN ROCKEFELLER HALL, BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I., AT 3.30 P. M., DECEMBER 28, 1906.

President Baldwin in the chair.

On behalf of the Council the corresponding secretary reported that the Council had held a meeting in New York, November 30, 1906, and two meetings in Providence, December 27 and 28, and that at these meetings reports had been received and considered from various committees and commissions of the Association, and the usual appropriations made for the continuation of the work during the coming year.

The Council also reported that it had given considerable attention to the problems connected with the Association's publications, and particularly to the readjustments necessary because of the cutting down of the Congressional appropriation for the Association's printing to \$5,000.^a Under the appropriation for the current fiscal year the Association has been able to print the full edition of Volume I of the report for 1905, but will have at its disposal only 100 copies of Volume II, which is now in press. The Council accordingly arranged to print at the Association's expense enough additional copies of Volume I to supply members who could not be provided out of the 2,000 copies available, but as the Association's resources do not permit it to secure enough copies of Volume II for gratuitous distribution to members, the Council decided to notify each member that if he desires he may procure a copy of this volume at cost from the Public Printer. The Council also reported that it had found it necessary to reorganize the Committee on Publications so as to include the chairmen of the three committees which furnish the greater part of the material for the annual volume, and to instruct the committee to consider carefully the amount and distribution of space in the annual report, so as to bring the cost of the report within the amount appropriated by Congress.

On recommendation of the Council, the Association elected to honorary membership Mr. James Bryce.

On recommendation of the Council, the Association voted to hold the meeting of 1907 in Madison, Wis., and the meeting of 1908 in Richmond, Va., with one day's session in Washington, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroads for rates from Washington.

The report of the treasurer and auditing committee was received and accepted.

The secretary of the Pacific Coast Branch reported upon the work of the Pacific Coast Branch for the past year, and particularly upon the third annual meeting held at Portland, Oreg., November 30 to December 1.

The chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission reported that when he took office a year ago the preparation of the diplomatic archives of the

^a By the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1907, this has been increased to \$7,000 for the ensuing fiscal year.

Republic of Texas for publication was unfinished. The payments for copying and for other clerical aid required by this enterprise, already begun with the preceding chairman, had consumed the entire appropriation for the year 1906. It had therefore not been practicable for the present commission to take any further steps involving expenditure. For this reason, and because it remained uncertain, even in November and December, whether this great mass of valuable Texan material would or would not be ready for presentation in connection with the present report, no other documentary material had been edited for publication.

The chairman of the Public Archives Commission reported that the committee had prepared for publication in the report for 1906 reports relating to the State and local archives of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; a bibliography of the published material relating to the thirteen original States from the beginning of the colonial period to 1789, and a summary of recent legislation by the States for the care and supervision of State and local archives. It had also arranged for the continuance of the work of selecting and copying documents in England relating to America, under the direction of a subcommittee of the Public Archives Commission, of which Prof. Charles M. Andrews is chairman.

The Committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported that four manuscripts had been received for competition in 1906, two coming from Southern States, one from the West, and one from the East, and that the committee had awarded the prize to Miss Annie Heloise Abel, of the Woman's College of Baltimore, for her monograph on "The History of Events resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi River." The Association voted to adopt the committee's recommendation that the prize be henceforth \$200 instead of \$100, and that it be awarded biennially, beginning with 1908. The Association also voted, on the recommendation of the Committee on the Adams and Winsor prizes, to define the areas to which these prizes refer as follows:

For the Justin Winsor prize, American history, by which is meant the history of any of the British colonies in America to 1783, or other territories, continental or insular, which have since been acquired by the United States, and of independent Latin America.

For the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, European history, by which is meant the history of Europe, continental, insular, or colonial, excluding continental French America and British America before 1783.

Brief reports were made by the Board of Editors of the American Historical Review and the Committee on Publications.

The Committee on Bibliography reported that progress had been made upon a check list of the chief collections of sources of European history in American libraries, and that this would doubtless be in print before the next meeting of the Association.

The General Committee reported that they had begun a systematic inquiry into the marking of historic sites, which they planned to finish through the coming year, but that they had not been able, through lack of resources, to complete the attempt to classify the members of the Association according to the special fields of work upon which they are engaged.

The editor of the Original Narratives of Early American History reported that two volumes of a series, the first and third, had been published since the last meeting of the Association, and that the second of the series would appear in January or February. Volumes IV and V are announced for the spring.

The Committee of Eight on History in Elementary Schools reported that they had been actively engaged upon the preparation of a course of study in history for elementary schools, and expected to have their final report in print before the close of 1907.

The Committee on Nominations, Messrs. A. C. McLaughlin, E. L. Stevenson, and James A. Woodburn, proposed the following list of officers for the ensuing year, for whom the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association :

President, J. Franklin Jameson, Washington; first vice-president, George B. Adams, New Haven, Conn.; second vice-president, Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, New York.

Executive Council: George P. Garrison, Austin, Tex.; Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison, Wis.; Charles M. Andrews, Baltimore, Md.; James Harvey Robinson, New York City; Worthington C. Ford, Washington, D. C.; William MacDonald, Providence, R. I.

The following resolutions, proposed by a committee consisting of Mr. Edmund S. Meany and Miss Florence E. Leadbetter, were unanimously adopted by the Association :

Whereas, from the wide sweep of interests discussed and from the large attendance, representing even the most remote portions of the United States and Canada, this twenty-second annual meeting of the American Historical Association has been unusually successful, and

Whereas, much of this success has been due to the energy and efficiency of the officers and committees of the associations, and especially to the generous zeal of the friends in Providence: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Historical Association tenders its hearty thanks to all, individuals and organizations, who have helped to bring about this great success; in particular to President Faunce, the faculty, and the corporation of Brown University for their generous hospitality and material assistance; to the local committee of arrangements, William B. Weeden, chairman, and Prof. Henry B. Gardner, secretary; to the reception committee of ladies, and to Mrs. William B. Weeden for courtesies extended to members of the Association; to the management of the John Carter Brown Library, the trustees of the Rhode Island School of Design, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the University Club of Providence, the officers and members of the Brown Union, of Brown University, and the local members of the Association, for their cordiality and heartiness in extending every possible courtesy and assistance; and lastly to the officers of this Association for the faithful and efficient performance of their many tasks.

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Historical Association, find our large hope more than fulfilled in the benefit which we have received from our sojourn in the benevolent city, which has proved to us, as to Roger Williams, a Providence of good things.

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

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Programme for the Twenty-second Annual Meeting (Madison, 1907).—A. L. P. Dennis, Charles H. Haskins, F. H. Hodder, Frederick J. Turner, Andrew C. McLaughlin, C. H. Van Tyne.

Joint Local Committee of Arrangements for the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Sociological Society.—Burr W. Jones, Richard T. Ely, Carl R. Fish, Dana C. Munro, Paul S. Reinsch, Edward A. Ross, R. G. Thwaites, William F. Vilas.

Reception Committee of Ladies.—Mrs. Lucius Fairchild, Mrs. William F. Allen, Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

Conference of State and Local Historical Societies.—Frank H. Severance, chairman; Evarts B. Greene, secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Andrew C. McLaughlin, J. Franklin Jameson, William M. Sloane, Albert Bushnell Hart, George L. Burr (these five hold over), George B. Adams, reelected for term ending January 1, 1913.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—J. Franklin Jameson, Edward G. Bourne, Frederick W. Moore, Worthington C. Ford, Thomas M. Owen, James A. Woodburn.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.—Charles H. Hull, Edward P. Cheyney, Williston Walker, Evarts B. Greene, J. H. Latané.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—Charles Gross, George L. Burr, Victor Coffin, John Martin Vincent, James W. Thompson. (During the absence of Professor Gross in Europe after June 1, 1907, Professor Burr will act as chairman of the committee.)

Public Archives Commission.—Herman V. Ames, Herbert L. Osgood, Charles M. Andrews, Dunbar Rowland, Robert T. Swan, Clarence S. Brigham, Carl R. Fish.

Committee on Bibliography.—Ernest C. Richardson, A. P. C. Griffin, William C. Lane, W. H. Siebert, V. H. Paltsits, James T. Shotwell.

Committee on Publications.—William A. Dunning, Herman V. Ames, A. Howard Clark, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, Ernest C. Richardson.

General Committee.—Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Henry E. Bourne, Charles H. Haskins, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, F. H. Hodder, F. L. Riley, F. G. Young, Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, W. E. Dodd, Earle W. Dow, F. H. Severance.

Committee of Eight.—J. A. James, Henry E. Bourne, E. C. Brooks, Wilbur F. Gordy, Miss Mabel Hill, Julius Sachs, Henry W. Thurston, J. H. Van Sickle.

Finance Committee.—J. H. Eckels, Peter White.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Clarence W. Bowen, treasurer of the American Historical Association.

RECEIPTS.

1905.		
Dec. 16.	Balance cash on hand.....	\$3, 062. 02
1906.		
Dec. 15.	Receipts as follows:	
	2,433 annual dues, at \$3.....	\$7, 299. 00
	1 annual dues.....	2. 82
	1 annual dues.....	3. 05
	12 annual dues, at \$3.10.....	37. 20
	2 annual dues, at \$3.15.....	6. 30
	1 annual dues.....	3. 20
	1 annual dues.....	3. 25
	1 annual dues.....	4. 00
	1 annual dues.....	1. 75
	4 life memberships.....	200. 00
	1 life membership.....	50. 25
	Sales of publications.....	64.50
	Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools".....	14. 30
	Interest on bond and mortgage.....	800. 00
		<hr/>
		8, 489. 72
		<hr/>
		11, 551. 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

1906.		
Dec. 15.	Treasurer's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 16, 41, 56, 77, 102, 135, 160-----	\$235.16
	Secretary's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 38, 47, 60, 76, 86, 109, 112, 146-----	299.55
	Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 1, 10, 20, 23, 27, 34, 35, 39, 40, 98, 106, 110, 127, 129, 130, 131, 133-----	250.92
	Corresponding secretary's expenses, vouchers 4, 5, 17, 28, 32, 48, 59, 69, 70, 79, 84, 126, 147, 149, 150-----	154.10
	Pacific Coast Branch, voucher 29-----	28.30
	American Historical Review, vouchers 11, 31, 42, 49, 50, 52, 58, 62, 68, 72, 75, 78, 80, 85, 91, 95, 96, 100, 101, 107, 108, 113, 120, 121, 124, 128, 136, 142, 156-----	4,041.52
	Public Archives Commission, vouchers 6, 7, 21, 22, 25, 26, 46, 57, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 87, 89, 90, 94, 99, 111, 125, 139, 143, 151, 152, 154-----	704.79
	Historical Manuscripts Commission, voucher 73-----	345.15
	Justin Winsor prize committee, vouchers 18, 36-----	24.38
	Herbert B. Adams prize committee, voucher 30-----	200.00
	General committee, vouchers 8, 9, 10, 43, 44, 51, 53, 54, 55, 82, 83, 122-----	128.13
	Committee of eight upon the study of history in elementary schools, vouchers 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123-----	206.60
	Committee on bibliography, voucher 144-----	25.00
	Account annual report 1904, voucher 88-----	191.04
	Account annual report 1905, vouchers 93, 132, 134, 141, 158-----	156.61
	Printing circulars, voucher 61-----	26.75
	Expenses twenty-first annual meeting, vouchers 12, 13, 14, 15-----	114.18
	Expenses twenty-second annual meeting, vouchers 137, 138, 140, 157-----	80.17
	Expenses Executive Council, vouchers 24, 145, 148, 153, 155, 159-----	288.22
	Engraving certificates, vouchers 37, 81, 92, 97, 104-----	3.50
	Bank-collection charges, vouchers 33, 45, 74, 103, 114-----	6.30
	Membership fees refunded, vouchers 2, 105-----	4.00
	Refund for publications out of print, voucher 63-----	1.00
	Auditing treasurer's account 1905, voucher 3-----	18.21
	Balance cash on hand in National Park Bank-----	\$7,533.67
		<u>4,018.07</u>
		<u>11,551.74</u>
Net receipts 1906-----		8,489.72
Net disbursements 1906-----		<u>7,533.67</u>
Excess of receipts over disbursements-----		<u>956.05</u>
The assets of the Association are:		
Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth street, New York-----	\$20,000.00	
Accrued interest from September 29, 1905, to date-----	171.11	
Cash on hand in National Park Bank-----	4,018.07	
An increase during the year of-----		24,189.18
		<u>953.83</u>

Respectfully submitted.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1906.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer*.

The auditing committee of the American Historical Association, having examined the signed certificate of the Audit Company of New York, find that the treasurer's accounts have been duly audited and found complete and correct in all details.

JOHN WINTHROP PLATNER.
HERBERT DARLING FOSTER.

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 its historical collections.

(4) The Historical Manuscripts Commission of six members, established in 1895, and now receiving from the Association a subsidy of \$300 a year for the collection and editing of important manuscripts; Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, 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. William A. Dunning, of Columbia University, chairman.

(7) The Committee on Bibliography, to advise the Executive Council and to cooperate with the American Library Association and the Bibliographical Society of America upon matters of bibliographical interest; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton University, chairman.

(8) The General Committee, representing the local interests of the Association and its relations with State and local historical societies; Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the University of Iowa, chairman.

(9) The "Justin Winsor prize" of \$200 awarded biennially for the best unpublished monographic work based upon original investigation in American history; Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University, 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; Dr. J. F. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, managing editor.

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

(12) The "Herbert Baxter Adams prize" of \$200, awarded biennially for the best unpublished monograph based upon original investigation in European history; Prof. Charles Gross, of Harvard University, chairman of the committee.

(13) The Committee of Eight on History in Elementary Schools; Prof. J. A. James, of Northwestern University, chairman.

(14) An annual conference of State and local historical societies, held in conjunction with the meeting of the Association; Mr. Frank H. Severance, of the Buffalo Historical Society, chairman; Prof. Evarts B. Greene, of the University of Illinois, secretary.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN PROVIDENCE,
DECEMBER 26, 27, 28, AND 29, 1906.

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

Papers are limited to twenty minutes, and discussions to ten minutes for each speaker. Those who read papers or take part in the conferences are requested to furnish the secretary with abstracts of their papers or remarks.

FIRST SESSION, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 8 P. M., SAYLES HALL.

[Joint meeting with the American Economic Association.]

Address of welcome: President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University.

Annual address: The Modern Standard of Business Honor. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, president of the American Economic Association.

Annual address: Religion Still the Key to History. Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, president of the American Historical Association.

10 p. m., reception by the committee of management of the John Carter Brown Library, Brown Union.

SECOND SESSION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 10 A. M., SAYLES HALL.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

1. Protestantism and Tolerance. George L. Burr, professor in Cornell University.

2. The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century. Dana C. Munro, professor in the University of Wisconsin.

3. An Instance of Mediæval Humanism. Henry Osborn Taylor, New York City.

4. The Greek Renaissance in Italy. Louise Ropes Loomis, Cornell University.

5. Discussion by James Harvey Robinson, professor in Columbia University; Paul Van Dyke, professor in Princeton University.

1 p. m., luncheon, Lyman Gymnasium.

THIRD SESSION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 3 P. M., SAYLES HALL.

[Joint meeting with the New England History Teachers' Association.]

Conference on history in elementary schools. Chairman, James A. James, professor in Northwestern University.

Report of the Committee of Eight on History in Elementary Schools.

Discussion by H. P. Lewis, superintendent of schools, Worcester, Mass.; Herbert D. Foster, professor in Dartmouth College; John T. Manning, Public School No. 8, Bedford Park, N. Y.; Lucy M. Salmon, professor in Vassar College; Isaac

O. Winslow, Thayer Street School, Providence; Julius Sachs, professor in the Teachers' College, Columbia University; James Sullivan, High School of Commerce, New York City.

3 p. m., meeting of the Executive Council and of committees, Rockefeller Hall.
5 to 7 p. m., reception by Mrs. William B. Weeden, 158 Waterman street.

FOURTH SESSION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 8 P. M., ROCKEFELLER HALL
AUDITORIUM.

[Joint meeting with the American Economic Association.]

ECONOMIC HISTORY.

1. Babeuf's Place in the History of Socialism. Ulysses G. Weatherly, professor in the University of Indiana.

2. Labor Organization and Labor Politics, 1827-1837. John R. Commons, professor in the University of Wisconsin.

3. Some Recent Theories of the Stages of Economic Development. Edwin F. Gay, professor in Harvard University.

Discussion by Frederick J. Turner, professor in the University of Wisconsin (with reference to American history); Simon N. Patten, professor in the University of Pennsylvania; Edward P. Cheyney, professor in the University of Pennsylvania; Katharine Coman, professor in Wellesley College.

FIFTH SESSION, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 10 A. M.

CONFERENCES.

I. On history in the college curriculum, Rockefeller Hall Auditorium. Chairman, Max Farrand, professor in Leland Stanford University.

Topic: The sequence of college courses in history. George B. Adams, professor in Yale University; Andrew C. McLaughlin, professor in the University of Chicago; Charles D. Hazen, professor in Smith College; George P. Garrison, professor in the University of Texas; John O. Sumner, professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; H. Morse Stephens, professor in the University of California.

II. On the problems of State and local historical societies, Manning Hall. Chairman, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, State Historical Society of Iowa.

(1) Problems relative to the care and preservation of public archives:

(a) The work of the public archives commission. H. V. Ames, professor in the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the commission.

(b) The public archives of Virginia. John P. Kennedy, State librarian, Richmond, Va.

(c) The public archives of Pennsylvania. Luther R. Kelker, custodian of public records, Harrisburg, Pa.

(d) Some points in connection with the work of the public archives of Iowa. John C. Parish, State University of Iowa.

(2) The marking of historic sites:

(a) The marking of historic sites in America. Henry E. Bourne, professor in Western Reserve University.

(b) The marking of historic sites on the Niagara frontier. Frank H. Severance, Buffalo Historical Society.

(c) Marking the Santa Fe trail. George W. Martin, Kansas State Historical Society.

1 p. m., luncheon at the building of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Waterman street.

3.30 p. m., annual meeting of the Association, Rockefeller Hall Auditorium.

SIXTH SESSION, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 8 P. M., SAYLES HALL.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. A comparison of the Virginia Company with other trading companies. Susan M. Kingsbury, instructor in Simmons College.

2. Some general considerations concerning Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Barrett Wendell, professor in Harvard University.

3. The Old Line Southern Whigs; a social interpretation. Ulrich B. Phillips, instructor in the University of Wisconsin.

4. The new colonial policy of Great Britain, 1760-1765. George Louis Beer, New York City.

5. Sovereignty in the American Revolution: An historical view. Claude H. Van Tyne, professor in the University of Michigan.

10 p. m., smoker at the Trocadero, Mathewson street.

SEVENTH SESSION, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 10 A. M., ROCKEFELLER HALL AUDITORIUM.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. The impressment of seamen in the war of 1812. Clarence S. Brigham, Rhode Island Historical Society.

2. William Penn. Edward Channing, professor in Harvard University.

3. Gustav Koerner, a typical German-American leader. Evarts B. Greene, professor in the University of Illinois.

4. Some aspects of the English bill. Frank H. Hodder, professor in the University of Kansas.

5. The attitude of Thaddeus Stevens toward the conduct of the civil war. James A. Woodburn, professor in the University of Indiana.

HISTORICAL PRIZES.

The Justin Winsor Prize Committee.—Charles H. Hull (chairman), Cornell University; Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania; Williston Walker, Yale University; Evarts B. Greene, University of Illinois; John H. Latané, Washington and Lee University.

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Committee.—Charles Gross (chairman), Harvard University; George Lincoln Burr, Cornell University; Victor Coffin, University of Wisconsin; James Harvey Robinson, Columbia University; John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University.

For the encouragement of historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each of \$200—the Justin Winsor prize in American history, and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European history. Each is awarded biennially (the Winsor prize in the even years and the Adams prize in the odd years) for the best unpublished monograph submitted to the committee of awards on or before October 1 of the given year, e. g., by October 1, 1907, for the Adams prize in European history, and by October 1, 1908, for the Winsor prize in American history. The conditions of award are as follows:

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

II. *A. For the Justin Winsor prize.*—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 1783, of other territories, continental or insular, which have since been acquired by the United States, of the United States, and of independent Latin America. 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.

B. For the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in European history, by which is meant the history of Europe, continental or insular, or colonial, excluding continental French America and British America before 1783. 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 monograph must present subject-matter of more than personal or local interest, and must, as regards its conclusions, be a distinct contribution to knowledge. Its statements must be accurate and the author in his treatment of the facts must show originality and power of interpretation.

IV. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism.

It must be presented in scientific form.

It must contain references to all authorities.

It must be accompanied by a critical bibliography. Should the bibliography be omitted or should it consist only of a list of titles without critical comments and valuations, the monograph will not be admitted to the competition.

V. If possible, the monograph should be typewritten, but in any case it should be presented to the committee free from erasures, interlineations, and other evidences of revision, though obvious mistakes of the typewriter should, of course, be corrected. If the work is not typewritten, it must be written carefully and legibly on only one side of the sheet, and must be in form ready for publication.

VI. In addition to text, footnotes, and bibliography, the monograph must contain nothing except the name and address of the author and a short introduction setting forth the character of the material and the purpose of the work. After the award has been made the successful competitor may add such personal allusions as are customary in a printed work.

VII. In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and especially literary form. The successful monograph must be written in good English. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence.

VIII. The successful monograph will be published by the American Historical Association in its annual report. The author will be given 25 copies of his work bound separately in paper and 25 bound in cloth; but in case he 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.

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

Address all correspondence relative to the Justin Winsor prize to Prof. Charles H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y.; and all correspondence relative to the Herbert Baxter Adams prize to Prof. George Lincoln Burr, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Justin Winsor prize (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded as follows:

In 1896 to Herman V. Ames, for his work entitled "The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

In 1900 to William A. Schaper, for his work entitled "Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina;" with honorable mention of the work of Mary S. Locke on "Anti-Slavery Sentiment before 1808."

In 1901 to Ulrich B. Phillips, for his work entitled "Georgia and State Rights;" with honorable mention of the work of M. Louise Greene on "The Struggle for Religious Liberty in Connecticut."

In 1902 to Charles McCarthy, for his work entitled "The Anti-Masonic Party;" with honorable mention of the work of W. Roy Smith on "South Carolina as a Royal Province."

In 1903 to Louise Phelps Kellogg, for her work entitled "The American Colonial Charter: a Study of Its Relation to English Administration, chiefly after 1688."

In 1904 to William R. Manning, for his work entitled "The Nootka Sound Controversy;" with honorable mention of the work of C. O. Paullin on "The Navy of the American Revolution."

In 1906 to Annie Heloise Abel, for her work entitled "The History of Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation west of the Mississippi River."

From 1897 to 1899 and in 1905 the Justin Winsor prize was not awarded.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize was awarded:

In 1905 to David S. Muzzey, for his work entitled "The Spiritual Franciscans;" with honorable mention of the work of Eloise Ellery on "Jean Pierre Brissot."

II.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

By MAX FARRAND,
Professor in Leland Stanford Junior University.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

By Prof. MAX FARRAND.

The third annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at Portland, Oreg., on Friday, November 30, and Saturday, December 1, 1906. The success of this meeting was due largely to the efforts of the Oregon Historical Association—in particular to the president of that body, Hon. William D. Fenton—and to the committee on local arrangements, of which Mr. George H. Himes, the assistant secretary and curator of the Oregon Historical Society, was chairman.

The first session was on Friday afternoon, in the assembly hall of the high school, the vice-president of the Pacific Coast Branch, Mr. W. D. Fenton, presiding. In opening the session Mr. Fenton spoke briefly upon the great future of historical work on the Pacific coast and expressed his belief that there was an opportunity for the writing of a history which would take a high place in English literature.

The first paper was read by Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California, upon "Cook's place in Northwestern history." His argument was based upon the great practical interest in the fur trade which attracted Americans to the Northwest. Lewis and Clark were not the originators of this, but Captain Cook, in his last voyage in search of the Northwest Passage, explored the coast for furs, and the report of his voyage, with the possible profits to be derived from the direct trade in furs between the northwest coast and China, brought the first traders to the coast and brought about the establishment of a company in England for the prosecution of this trade. The Russians had preceded Cook in discovering the fur animals of the north, but Cook made it generally known to the western world and recommended direct trade with China. Again, the fur-trading companies of Canada inevitably would have discovered the fur animals of the coast, so that Cook was not indispensable. His importance is in the internationality given to his knowledge, and the readiness of Europe and America to begin the trade places him at its

starting point. The discovery of the fur and the possibility of its trade brought the United States first into contact with the Northwest. With this trade begins the opening of the Northern Pacific. Cook's place, then, was not that of the first discoverer. His place is that of the opener of the Northwest, and, with the world's readiness to enter, the beginner of its regular history.

In concluding his paper, Professor Bowman said:

In taking a general view of Cook, one notes that in the Northwest he leaves the first permanent names and selects the port for the early traders; that he is the scientific pioneer, the harbinger of the fur animal, and the inciter of our fur trade. Because of the fur trade in itself and its resultant interests in politics and culture his highest place is in discovering the fur in the Northwest and making it generally known at a time when the world was ready to receive it.

Here he occupied a vivid and distinct place in many respects; in the economic and political history of the Northwest; in China and the East; in the great political disturbances over Nootka, Oregon, and the San Juan Islands; in making the Pacific an international ocean and the new Mediterranean Sea; and, lastly, in the creation of the antipodal borderland between Europe and Asia.

Cook's place is not an indispensable one, in the sense of the indispensability of the preaching of St. Paul, the crowning of Charlemagne, the Norman Conquest. The tendencies and movements were already actively directed toward accomplishing in some way what he accomplished. His place is somewhat like that of Columbus for the New World; he actively opened the Northwest to the world and bade the nations enter.

Prof. Joseph Shafer, of the University of Oregon, followed with a paper upon a closely allied subject, "Origin of British interest in the Northwest."

The author explained that the paper was intended to illustrate one phase of certain investigations he has been making into the early history of the Pacific Northwest. The researches as a whole have convinced him that the part played by Great Britain in that history, from its earliest beginnings to the treaty of 1846, has been, perhaps unconsciously, minimized by American writers. Following Greenhow (a splendidly equipped man, who, however, held a brief for the American Government as against Great Britain), our historians have overemphasized the importance both of the early Spanish and of the early American interests on the northwest coast. Consequently, northwestern history as a whole is viewed in a wrong perspective.

Spain has commonly been credited with completing, as well as with beginning, the exploration of the west coast of North America, and in a technical sense the award is properly bestowed, for the Spaniards were the first to sail ships along that coast from latitude 42° to latitude 55°. But the results of these early Spanish voyages had not been given to the world when Great Britain's most famous navigator, Captain Cook, covered nearly the exact course the Spaniards had taken, and in addition explored the entire Pacific coast of Alaska.

The Spanish voyages in question illustrated no definite national policy on the part of Spain; they were made in consequence of a sort of counsel of despair, Spain fearing that unless she strengthened her claims to the region north of Mexico in some such way both Britain and Russia were likely to secure a lodgment there, which might prove disastrous to her American empire. On the other hand, the visit of Captain Cook to the northwest coast was in strict accordance with British national policy; it was a natural, almost an inevitable, step in the development of her maritime interests.

For it had become the policy of Great Britain to secure the commercial mastery of the Pacific. Twenty-two years before Cook set out on his third voyage Mr. Arthur Dobbs gave a clear and fascinating exposition of this policy in his book on Hudson Bay. His statement of it embraced (a) the discovery of a northwest passage from the Atlantic into the Pacific; (b) the establishment of one great naval station somewhere on or just off the coast of California and another off the southern point of South America, in the Pacific; (c) the complete exploration of the Pacific in all its parts for the purpose of discovering new islands and peoples with whom trade was to be inaugurated.

The Government failed in its attempt to find a northwest passage; but as soon as the stress of the mid-century wars was relieved it sent a succession of navigators—Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook—into the Pacific to explore its mysteries.^a Having practically completed his work in the South Pacific during his first two voyages, it was but natural that Cook should have been sent next to the North Pacific for the purpose of exploring the coast of North America, still undetermined, and discovering if possible a passage from Bering Strait to the Atlantic.

This paper was discussed by Dr. J. R. Wilson, one of the principals of Portland Academy. He maintained that the British interest went back further than Cook, viz, to Francis Drake, from whom came the first enunciation of English policy of the occupation of unsettled lands, which resulted in the occupation of Oregon by the pioneers. According to her own principles, Great Britain was forced to recognize the American occupation at Astoria, and the Hudson Bay Company favored settlement by Americans south of the Columbia after 1818. The principle of the Hudson Bay Company, however, was one of objection to settlement within their own territory because it interfered with the fur trade. Accordingly the Hudson Bay Company objected to the settlement by the English north of the Columbia, which would have held that section for England.

Prof. F. G. Young, of the University of Oregon, read the last paper of the session upon "Finances of the Cayuse Indian War,

^a Attention was called to the profound interest created by the published report of Lord Anson's earlier expedition into the Pacific for military purposes.

1847-48." Professor Young's paper, while upon northwestern history, dealt with a later period, and presented the results of a more intensive study.

After the appointment of the usual committees by the chair the session adjourned.

On Friday evening at the Portland Hotel a reception and banquet were held under the auspices of the Oregon Historical Association, Hon. W. D. Fenton presiding. Speeches at the banquet were made by President Campbell, of the University of Oregon; Prof. Max Farrand, of Stanford University; Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California; Mrs. Eva Emery Dye; Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Stanford University; Mr. J. B. Lee, and Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway.

On Saturday morning the second session was held in the high school, Prof. H. L. Bates, of Pacific University, presiding.

Professor Duniway, of Stanford University, presented an interesting paper entitled "Some suggestions on the Federal relations of the States."

Passing rapidly over what might be called the normal activities of the Federal Government, such as the management of foreign relations and the maintenance of an army and a navy, the speaker took up the great categories of the functions of the Federal Government which profoundly and intimately affect the daily life of the people wherever they live. Such are the management of the post-office, the public lands, Indian relations, interstate and international commerce, indirect taxation, currency, and banking.

The judicial function, too, was considered as a living force in all parts of the Union.

In each and every one of these fields the Federal Government has steadily increased its activities. This result, it was claimed, had not been produced by encroachments of a central government seeking to extend its own functions at the expense of the State governments. It had been due primarily to the increasing demands of the people of the States that the powers and resources of the Federal Government should be exerted and expended for the benefit of their localities.

In discussing the paper, Judge George H. Williams stated that the generalization was fully warranted by events throughout the country. The value of a Senator or Representative depends upon what he can obtain from the central Government for the district which he represents.

Prof. E. M. Hulme, of the University of Idaho, differed with the position taken in the paper read, because he felt that a distinction should be made between the expenditure of Government monies and the encroachment of Government activities. The former comes from local demands, the latter comes from the central Government, and the States are opposed to it.

In reply, Professor Duniway maintained that this was not a distinction, but that they were different phases of the same thing. An interesting discussion followed between Professor Hulme, Professor Duniway, and Judge Williams.

Mr. Don E. Smith, of the University of California, then read a paper entitled "Some considerations on the history of Spain and Spanish America in the eighteenth century."

The author declared that in the historiography of Spain and Spanish America one of the most striking features is the neglect of the eighteenth century. Although there was brought about during this century a revolution in the Spanish colonial system of far-reaching importance to both the colonies and the mother country, yet no one has yet made clear the processes by which all this was accomplished.

The sixteenth century has been done with almost excessive thoroughness. The veriest details of the equipment of expeditions for discovery and exploration are known; and, not content with the increasing volume of new publications treating this first century in American history, new editions of the older works are beginning to appear. This paper entered a protest against the overemphasis of the sixteenth century which has prevailed in the past, and appealed for a more serious consideration of the great colonial reform movements of the eighteenth century.

The more enlightened methods of administering the archives in Spain and Mexico and the recrudescence of interest on the Pacific coast for American history in its widest sense ought to result in the making clear of the last century of Spanish America as a dependency of Spain.

The death of William I. Marshall, of Chicago, having been recently announced, Mr. T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, Wash., made a brief statement regarding the importance of the work he had done for the history of Oregon. He also spoke in recognition of the zeal of Marshall in gathering data for the history of the Northwest. Professor Duniway and Professor Hulme also spoke briefly in appreciation of Mr. Marshall's work.

In the session of Saturday afternoon Prof. Max Farrand, of Stanford University, made an informal statement of the results of a critical examination of the records of the Federal Convention of 1787. The chief points were that the so-called "official" Journal was not what it appeared to be and was not to be relied upon absolutely; that Madison had supposed the Journal to be official and had revised his manuscript from it, embodying many of its mistakes in his records, and thereby confirming certain errors; that Madison also in a large number of cases had copied from the notes of Yates.

The paper was discussed by Mr. F. V. Holman, of Portland, who did not think that the results were of great importance, because they

did not affect the construction and interpretation of the Constitution. Professor Shafer spoke of a similar case in Pacific coast history in the falsity of Wilkes's History of Oregon, which was written to promote a transcontinental railroad, and he claimed the so-called "Journal" was made up from the Burnett letters, used recklessly without regard to the truth. Mr. Holman objected to the sweeping condemnation of Wilkes. Judge Williams followed with an interesting statement of the first constitutional convention of Oregon, of which he had been a member.

The business session was held on Saturday afternoon. A brief report was made by the secretary-treasurer.

A telegram of greeting from the Council of the American Historical Association then meeting in New York was read.

Professor Duniway, for the executive committee, reported a recommendation that the committees on Historical Manuscripts, Public Archives, and the Teaching of History be continued; that Prof. H. Morse Stephens be appointed a delegate to the American Historical Association; and presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to cooperate in all possible ways with the Oregon Historical Society for the preservation of the archives of Oregon.

Resolved, That the American Historical Association be hereby requested to use its best offices to obtain access for scholars to the Hudson Bay Company's manuscripts in England (and wherever else they may be found), which are of great importance to the early history of the Pacific coast, but at the present time are practically inaccessible.

The report of the executive committee was adopted.

The committee on nominations, Prof. F. G. Young (chairman), Mr. Don A. Smith, and Mr. F. V. Holman, made the following report: For president, William D. Fenton, of Portland; vice-president, James D. Phelan, of San Francisco; for secretary-treasurer, Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Stanford University.

The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the above officers.

As additional members of the executive committee, the following were elected: Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California; Prof. Max Farrand, of Stanford University; Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon.

The committee on resolutions, Mr. T. C. Elliott (chairman), Dr. J. R. Wilson, and Prof. E. M. Hulme, reported the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, assembled in meeting in Portland, Oreg., on November 30 and December 1, 1906, express their thanks to the Oregon Historical Society for the courtesies of meeting place, banquet, and other local arrangements, and particularly to President Fenton and Assistant Secretary Himes, who have borne the special burdens of these arrangements.

The resolution was adopted.

The meeting adjourned.