

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR
THE YEAR 1908

IN TWO VOLUMES

Vol. I

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1909

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1909.

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 1908. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RATHBUN,
Acting 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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1909.

SIR: In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the association for the year 1908. The report is in two volumes: Volume I contains an account of the proceedings of the association at its annual meeting in December, 1908, together with certain of the papers read at that meeting, as well as two papers presented by the Pacific coast branch, and the ninth report of the public archives commission, with important appendixes. Volume II contains the second and concluding part of the diplomatic correspondence of the Republic of Texas, which with the first part, printed as Volume II of the annual report of this association for 1907, constitutes the eighth report of the historical manuscripts commission.

During the year 1908 the association has engaged in various undertakings calculated to promote the progress of historical studies in America. A committee from among its members, appointed by the President of the United States, has prepared a comprehensive report on documentary historical publications of the United States Government which was transmitted to Congress in February, 1909. A committee on cooperation among historical societies has made arrangements for the preparation of a calendar of all the documents in the French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley. A committee on the teaching of history in elementary schools has completed its report, which has been published and which should be effective in improving the quality of the instruction in history in the lower grades of the public schools. The association has rendered aid and support to a number of important enterprises which should be of service to students of American history. Among these may be noted the compilation of an annual bibliography of writings on American history and the preparation of a calendar of the entries in the registers of the English privy council relating to the American colonies.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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VOLUME II.

Report of the historical manuscripts commission:

Diplomatic archives of the Republic of Texas, II, edited by George P. Garrison.

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 secretary of the council, 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.

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^a Died October 24, 1909.

^b Died December 20, 1909.

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^a Since deceased.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., AND RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 28-31, 1908.

By WALDO G. LELAND,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.^a

By WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary*.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held during the period of December 28-31, 1908, in Washington and Richmond. That the meeting was one of the most successful of the association's annual conventions was attested not only by the opinion of those who attended, but by the fact that the attendance reached the figure of 330, being greater by 50 than that of the meeting in Providence in 1906, which held the previous record, and amounting to about 15 per cent of the total membership of the association.

The headquarters in Washington were at the New Willard, in Richmond at the Jefferson, both hotels offering ample accommodations not only for the individual members but for the meetings, general and committee, of the association as well.

The meetings of the American Political Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, were, as has become customary, held in conjunction with the meeting of the Historical Association. The American Economic Association, however, met in Atlantic City.

The meeting was formally opened on Monday evening, December 28, when the Historical and Political Science associations assembled in the ballroom of the New Willard to listen to the presidential address of the Right Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, president of the Political Science Association, and honorary member of the American Historical Association. Mr. Bryce chose a subject of interest to both associations, "The relations of political science to history and to practice,"^b and discussed the sense in which political science may properly be called a science, emphasizing the need of continual reference to the facts of history.

The first session was followed by a reception at the British embassy, tendered to the members of the two associations by Mr. and Mrs. Bryce.

^aA fuller account of the proceedings was printed in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1909.

^bMr. Bryce's address is printed in full in the *American Political Science Review* for February, 1909.

On Tuesday morning the first separate session of the American Historical Association was held, followed by a lunch given by the Washington members. At this session five papers were read: "The use of census materials in American economic and social history,"^a by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, Chief of the Division of Revision and Results in the Census Bureau; "The American newspapers of the eighteenth century as sources of history,"^b by Mr. William Nelson, of the New Jersey Historical Society; "The use of newspapers for the history of the period from 1850 to 1877,"^c by James Ford Rhodes; "The use for historical purposes of the newspapers of the last thirty years," by Mr. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press; and "Associated Press dispatches as materials for history," by Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press. The first two of these papers are included in the present volume and need not receive further mention in this connection. Mr. Rhodes emphasized the value of newspapers as an historical source, pointing out that such a source can be readily tested and that it supplies a great amount of detail, color, and circumstantial evidence that it is difficult if not impossible to find elsewhere. Mr. Williams dwelt upon the enormous mass of the files of the modern newspapers and the consequent difficulty of their use for historical purposes. He advocated the systematic preservation of classified clippings, which would save for the investigator, in such form as to be readily used, all the really valuable material in the daily press. Mr. Stone's paper was mainly descriptive of the workings of the great press agencies, especially of the Associated Press.

Early in the afternoon following this first session the members of the association boarded a special train for Richmond, where they arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock. In spite of the inconvenience of changing headquarters the short excursion presented the compensating feature of imparting a certain feeling of esprit de corps and of bringing those taking part in it into closer personal contact.

A hearty and characteristic welcome awaited the association in Richmond. The city council had made a generous appropriation for their entertainment; the courtesies of the Westmoreland, Commonwealth, and Woman's clubs were extended to the visitors (and, by the way, it should not be overlooked that similar action had been taken by the Cosmos and University clubs in Washington), and the Confederate Museum, the Virginia State Library, and the Virginia Historical Society made arrangements for displaying their interesting and valuable collections. The local committee of arrangements, of which Capt. Gordon W. McCabe was chairman and Mr. William G.

^a Given in full below, pp. 197 ff.

^b Given in full below, pp. 209 ff.

^c Printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, 1909.

Stanard, secretary, spared no pains to provide for the comfort and convenience of the associations; Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, who had charge of transportation, including the special train from Washington, and the excursion to Charlottesville, was as untiring as he was efficient in securing the successful operation of the committee's plans.

The first session in Richmond was held on Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the Jefferson, when Prof. George B. Adams delivered his address as president of the American Historical Association, on "History and the philosophy of history."^a The address of President Adams was especially timely, stimulating, and suggestive. He dealt with the reaction from the point of view of the historian during the last quarter century, and pointed out various considerations which the historian should entertain in view of this reaction. Sketching briefly the rise and development of the scientific method of historical study he distinguished sharply between the scientific study of history and the science of history. The former aims to determine with scientific accuracy the fact as it actually is; the latter deals with the cause and the significance of the fact and asks the question, Is human action governed by laws? Are these laws discernible? The historian, who has held that his function is to ascertain what actually happened, finds his position attacked along several lines, five of which are especially interesting.

The political scientist sees in all political history merely the effort of mankind to give objective form to the principle that the philosophy of the state is the philosophy of history. The geographer holds that civilization or the lack of it is determined by physical surroundings and climatic influences. The economic explanation of history, which must be distinguished from economic history, finds that all human action is determined by economic motives. The sociologist seeks an ultimate explanation of history, to quote Professor Giddings, "in the operation of physical, vital, and psychical causes, working together in the process of evolution." Finally, folk or social psychology would explain historical movements by psychic facts the laws of which it attempts to formulate.

These allied attacks are not an affair of the moment; they constitute, as has been suggested, a reaction; they indicate a new flaming up of interest in the philosophy of history. What is the historian to do about it? The attitude of contempt is no longer possible. It is useless to deny the possibility of a science or philosophy of history. The existence of such a possibility is one of the most profound questions that has occupied human thought. It is the subject of increasing discussion, and it behooves the young historian to obtain a clear understanding of its meaning and its relation to the work that he proposes to do. In the effort to obtain such an under-

standing certain considerations should be borne in mind. In the first place the scientific method must be clearly distinguished from the science of history. Much confusion has resulted from the failure to make this distinction, a confusion well illustrated in the oft-repeated question, Is history a science or an art? It must be clear that the employment of the scientific method in the ascertaining of the facts has nothing to do with the art or the lack of art with which those facts are presented. A second distinction must be made between the question, Are scientific methods applicable to historical investigation; and if so, are the results possessed of scientific validity? and the question, Is a science of history possible? Thirdly, the true meaning of the phrase, "science of history," is conveyed in the question, Are the objective facts with which the historian deals determined in their occurrence by forces acting according to fixed laws and similar in character and methods of operation to the forces which are at work in the sphere of the natural and physical sciences? Finally, following from the previous consideration, arises the question as to whether such laws are knowable, and in this connection it must be remembered that their nonexistence is not proved by any apparent demonstration that they can not be known.

If the considerations just noted are to be kept in mind in connection with the phrase "science of history," what is to be said of the philosophy of history? If we are to distinguish between the science and the philosophy of history it may be said that the latter should be our conviction as to the direction in which our scientific study is tending, our belief as to the ultimate nature of history, and the final destiny of the race. It should be a source of inspiration and courage, but should not be confused with our science.

The question remains, What should the historian do in view of the threatened invasion of his domain by ideals and methods not quite his own? Every attempt to unite the old with the new, to secure a common standing ground for all workers at what are really common tasks ought to secure the hearty support of all historians. But among these latter those who try this will probably be found to be among the younger men. To those whose methods of work are fixed, who may feel some discouragement for their science as the new movement broadens and deepens, a word of comfort may be spoken. All true science must rest upon the proved and correlated fact. The fact is the foundation of all conquest of the unknown, and in the field of history for a long time to come he who works at laying this foundation will make a more useful and permanent contribution to the final science or philosophy of history than he who yields to the allurements of speculation and endeavors in the present state of our knowledge to discern the forces that control society or to formulate the laws of their action. The field of the historian is

and must long remain the discovery and recording of what actually happened.

The presidential address was followed by an informal and exceedingly delightful reception given by the Richmond members of the association.

Wednesday morning was given over to two conferences, both of which are reported somewhat fully in the present volume. The conference on the relations of geography to history^a was the second conference on this subject, the first having been held in Madison in 1907, and dealt mainly with the influence of geographical conditions in Virginia and North Carolina. The conference on history in the secondary schools^b was devoted to the contemplated revision of the report of the committee of seven, published in 1899.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to the business meetings of the various commissions and committees, which were followed by a reception at the Woman's Club.

The Wednesday evening session was devoted to four papers on European history: "Normandy under William the Conqueror,"^c by Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University; "The leading ideas of the Hanseatic commercial system,"^d by Prof. Ernst Daenell, of the University of Kiel; "Religious toleration in Brandenburg-Prussia under the Great Elector and its material rewards," by Prof. Oliver H. Richardson, of Yale University; and "Chatham, 1708-1908,"^e by Prof. Charles W. Colby, of McGill University.

Professor Haskins pointed out the interest and importance that attach to the study of the Anglo-Norman state in the twelfth century, and the difficulty, owing to paucity of material, of determining the exact character of the Norman institutions which in 1066 came into contact with those of England, and indicated the principal methods of attacking the problem. He then proceeded to give such a picture of Norman society at the time of the conquest as he had been able to construct during his elaborate investigations. The organization of that society he had found to be feudal, with the accompaniments of feudal tenure, but the feudalism was held in check by a strong ducal power.

Professor Daenell described how the Hanseatic towns from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries exercised a general control over the commerce and navigation of the Baltic and the North Sea. A strong confederation, originating in the foreign factories, came to be formed with Lübeck at its head, possessed of an imperfect but rather

^a For full report of this conference see below, pp. 55 ff.

^b For the proceedings of this conference, edited from the stenographic record, see below, pp. 63 ff.

^c Printed in an expanded form in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1909.

^d Printed in the *American Historical Review* for October, 1909.

^e Printed in the *American Historical Review* for July, 1909.

effective constitution. The confederation aimed especially at the control and protection of navigation; regulations were enforced respecting the size, manning, and arming of ships; light-houses were built, channels marked, and pilotage regulated; in short, in every way the navigation of the Hansa towns was protected and encouraged, and that of foreign countries discriminated against, and it was by this control of navigation that the Hanseatic monopoly of trade was maintained.

Professor Richardson demonstrated that in the development of the Prussian state religious toleration was both a political and an economic necessity. Annexations of territory and their assimilation would have been impossible without it; it alone rendered feasible that policy of inner colonization which became in such abundant measure the source of the material power of the State through increase of population and the development of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The adoption of the Reformed creed by the electors is the decisive factor in this evolution, for it alone insured the employment and permanence of a tolerating policy. The Great Elector is the central figure, for he became the founder of the tolerating state, thereby securing for all time the possibility of the colonizing policy, and he gave the initial impetus to that great movement. After describing the fundamental principles of the Great Elector's ecclesiastical polity at home and abroad, with particular reference to the establishment of toleration and the introduction of the religiously oppressed as colonists, Mr. Richardson discussed the effect of inner colonization upon population and the development of political greatness. The contrast between the tolerant policy of Brandenburg and the intolerant policy of Catholic Austria and Lutheran Saxony led, through inner colonization, to a disproportionate increase of the power of their tolerant rival. Comparative statistics of population in Saxony, Hanover, and Brandenburg-Prussia show this. The concluding portion of the paper, based upon unpublished manuscripts in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin, dealt with a little-known and finally unsuccessful attempt to introduce colonists from England in 1684-1685. It was accompanied by an attempt to make inner colonization, through the agency of English "Interlopers," tributary to foreign colonization, by means of the establishment of a Brandenburg East India Company, and was connected with an intrigue with the partisans of Monmouth.

Professor Colby summed up in a brilliant and striking way the service of Chatham. Chatham belonged, he said, to the English race as a whole. The three things for which he strove were the freedom of the English, their greatness, and their unity. His failings were of a type that suggest regret rather than reprobation. He did not

compromise his principles on any fundamental issue. His worst sins were a willingness to enter mixed and warring coalitions, the employment of factious opposition to enhance his importance, and lack of dignity in asking others for their support. Essentially, however, he was an idealist, and if he coveted power it was that he might win fame by exalting his country. Professor Colby then dwelt particularly on Chatham's conduct of the seven years' war and his opposition to the stamp act, and concluded: "Chatham was the last in time of those whose deeds recall to Englishmen everywhere their common origin. No one ever wrought more for the race, or loved it more intensely, or served it more willingly, or viewed its political disruption with greater grief of soul."

Thursday morning was given over to round-table conferences, full reports of which are included in the present volume. The conference of state and local historical societies,^a being the fifth annual conference, was especially notable for the adoption of a project for calendaring the material in French archives relating to the Mississippi Valley. The conference on research in English history^b resulted in a resolution calling for the preparation of a bibliography of English history for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The conference on research in American colonial and revolutionary history^c brought out some of the various problems in that field awaiting solution and laid emphasis on the opportunities for further investigation afforded by such subjects as the agrarian and religious developments, colonial systems of defense, Indian relations, the British policy of imperial defense, the early history of American law, the systems of finance and land grants, the rise of manufactures, relations with the West Indies, local administration during the Revolution, etc.

In the conference on research in southern history^d attention was called to the manuscript and other materials for the study of the Confederacy, to political conditions in Virginia just before secession, and especially to the need of greater emphasis upon the life and influence of the "common people" in the study of southern history.

Thursday afternoon was taken up with the annual business meeting of the association, the minutes of which follow this general report.^e

The final session of the 1908 meeting was held Thursday evening, with an audience that taxed the capacity of the auditorium. The subject for the session was the Wilderness Campaign, and it was discussed from various points of view by Gen. Edward P. Alexander, C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance in Longstreet's corps, Col. William R. Livermore, U. S. Army, retired, and Maj. Eben Swift, U. S.

^a See below, pp. 145 ff.

^b See below, pp. 85 ff.

^c See below, pp. 109 ff.

^d See below, pp. 129 ff.

^e See below, pp. 30 ff.

Army, of the general staff. The three papers are given in full in the present volume.^a

On Thursday evening the Westmoreland Club entertained the gentlemen of the association at its New Year's Eve festivities, while the ladies were entertained at the Jefferson. It is safe to say that the Westmoreland Club affair will long be memorable among the many and varied social events in the history of the association.

Friday morning between 70 and 80 members of the association took an early train for Charlottesville, where they were entertained by President Alderman and the faculty of the University of Virginia. A lunch was served in the commons, after which a visit was made in carriages to Monticello, which was kindly thrown open by its owner, Mr. Jefferson Levy, for the occasion. The Faculty Club at the university held open house during the afternoon. In the evening a special train took the excursionists to Washington.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE HOTEL JEFFERSON, IN RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 31, 1908, AT 3 P. M., PRESIDENT ADAMS IN THE CHAIR.

On behalf of the council, the corresponding secretary reported that the council had held a meeting in New York, November 27, 1908, a meeting at Washington, December 28, and two meetings at Richmond, December 30 and 31; and that at these meetings reports had been received from the various standing committees and commissions of the association and the usual appropriations made for the continuation of the association's work during the coming year. Mr. A. Howard Clark having resigned the secretaryship April 20, 1908, the council proposed the following minute on Mr. Clark's services, which was adopted by the association:

"In the retirement of Mr. A. Howard Clark from the secretaryship of the American Historical Association, the association desires to express its appreciation of his long-continued and faithful services. As assistant secretary from 1889 to 1900, and as secretary from 1900 to 1908, Mr. Clark gave himself to the work of his office with unselfish devotion and unflinching loyalty, and in relinquishing his laborious duties he carries with him the gratitude and the best wishes of the association."

The council also reported that after consideration of the matter by a committee, it had authorized the appointment of a committee consisting of Worthington C. Ford, Max Farrand, and William MacDonald to make a beginning upon a calendar of printed letters relative to American history. The council further reported that in pursuance with the opinion of the association as expressed at the meeting of December 30, 1901, it had adopted resolutions drawing attention of the President and Congress to the need of a hall of records in Washington, and had appointed a committee to present these resolutions to the President and to present an appropriate memorial to Congress.

On recommendation of the council the association voted to hold the meeting of 1910 in Indianapolis, in response to invitations received from the University of Indiana, numerous organizations in Indianapolis, and the colleges and learned societies throughout Indiana.

^a See below, pp. 225 ff.

The council further reported that it had found it expedient to make some changes in the distribution of the functions between the two secretaries of the association, and proposed a change in the title of the corresponding secretary which would express more clearly his functions. This change was embodied in an amendment of article 4 of the constitution, which was formally presented by the council and adopted by the association, as follows:

"Article 4 of the constitution is hereby amendment by changing the words 'corresponding secretary' to 'secretary of the council,' so that the article shall read: 'The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a secretary of the council, 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.'"

The council further reported that after a careful canvass by the committee on publications of the feasibility of publishing the prize essays in a separate series it had not proved possible to arrange for their publishing without expense to the association, as provided in the vote of the association of December 30, 1907. The council accordingly submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by the association, it being understood that the prize essays should be published by the association at its expense:

"*Resolved*, That the essays which from year to year secure the award of the Winsor and Adams prizes, respectively, be published in a series of volumes in a uniform style, subscriptions to which shall be solicited of the members of the association."

The association voted to empower the committees on the Justin Winsor and Herbert Baxter Adams prizes, in consultation with the committee on publications, to make such modifications in the rules for the award of these prizes as should be necessary to adapt the rules to the new method of publication.

Brief reports were received from the acting secretary of the association, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, and from the secretary of the Pacific coast branch, Prof. J. N. Bowman. The report of the treasurer and the auditing committee was received and accepted. The report showed an excess of receipts over disbursements to the amount of \$1,158.79, and an increase during the year of \$1,161.02 in the assets of the association. Brief reports were received concerning the work of the historical manuscripts commission, the public archives commission, the committee on publications, the general committee, and the editor of the original narratives of early American history.

On behalf of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, the chairman reported that the prize for 1908 had been awarded to C. E. Carter, of Jacksonville, Ill., for his essay on "Great Britain and the Illinois country, 1763-1774," with honorable mention of the essay of Charles H. Ambler, of Ashland, Va., entitled "Sectionalism in Virginia, 1776-1861."

The committee on nominations, Messrs. Charles M. Andrews, Arthur L. Cross, and William H. Mace, nominated the following officers for the ensuing year, for whom the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association:

President.—Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.

First Vice-President.—Frederick J. Turner, Madison, Wis.

Second Vice-President.—William M. Sloane, New York City.

Secretary.—Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer.—Clarence W. Bowen, New York City.

Secretary of the Council.—Charles Homer Haskins, Cambridge, Mass.

Curator.—A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.

Executive Council.—Worthington C. Ford, Boston, Mass.; William MacDonald, Providence, R. I.; Max Farrand, New Haven, Conn.; Frank H. Hodder, Lawrence, Kans.; Evarts B. Greene, Urbana, Ill.; Charles H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y.

The following resolutions, proposed by a committee consisting of Messrs. Charles L. Wells, H. P. Gallinger, and Clarence S. Paine, were unanimously adopted by the association:

"Resolved, That with grateful appreciation of the charming courtesy which ever characterizes our Southland, we tender our most sincere thanks to those who have made the twenty-fourth annual session of the American Historical Association not only such a complete success, but such a remarkably pleasant experience that the memory of it will long remain with us. The association of Washington and Richmond, two great capitals of our national experience, has proved especially fortunate and pleasurable.

"We acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the peculiarly significant and delightful courtesy of his excellency the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce in the charming reception at the British embassy in Washington on Monday night.

"We gladly render to the members of the association resident in Washington a special tribute of thanks for the elaborate luncheon which was so bountifully spread for us at the New Willard on Tuesday noon.

"We tender to the Cosmos and University clubs of Washington our cordial thanks for their courtesies.

"To the whole State of Virginia and to the capital city of Richmond we owe such a debt of grateful recognition of their delightful hospitality that words fail in power of expression. The Richmond committee of arrangements and receptions, including his excellency the governor of Virginia, his honor the mayor of Richmond, and a large number of distinguished citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, of Virginia, receive our heartfelt thanks for their splendid and untiring efforts in making this meeting such a memorable one. We also gladly give our thanks to the Westmoreland, Commonwealth, and the Woman's clubs, to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, and to the Virginia Historical Society, which have so nobly vied with each other in true Virginia hospitality.

"We may also, by anticipation, express our thanks for the courteous invitation to visit the University of Virginia and for the hospitable arrangements made for our entertainment at that justly famous seat of learning."

On behalf of the council the corresponding secretary announced the appointment of the following committees for 1909:

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Programme for the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting (New York, 1909): James T. Shotwell, Max Farrand, Charles H. Haskins, Thomas W. Page, Frederick L. Paxson.

Local Committee of Arrangements for the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting: William M. Sloane, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Miss Ruth Putnam, John Bigelow, Clarence W. Bowen, Nicholas Murray Butler.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Historical Manuscripts Commission: Worthington C. Ford, G. Hunt, Thomas M. Owen, James A. Woodburn, Herbert D. Foster, Ulrich B. Phillips.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize: Charles H. Hull, Williston Walker, J. H. Latané, Claude H. Van Tyne, Theodore C. Smith.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize: George L. Burr, Charles Gross, John Martin Vincent, James W. Thompson, Guy S. Ford.

Public Archives Commission: Herman V. Ames, Herbert L. Osgood, Charles M. Andrews, Dunbar Rowland, Clarence S. Brigham, Carl R. Fish, Victor H. Paltsits.

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

Editor of the American Historical Review for Six Years from January 1, 1909: William M. Sloane (Messrs. Adams, Burr, Hart, Jameson, and McLaughlin hold over).

Committee on Publications: William A. Dunning, Herman V. Ames, W. G. Leland, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, W. C. Ford, Ernest C. Richardson, George L. Burr, Charles H. Hull.

General Committee: St. G. L. Sioussat, Benj. F. Shambaugh, W. G. Leland, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, F. L. Riley, F. G. Young, Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, W. E. Dodd, Earle W. Dow, F. H. Severance, G. C. Sellery, W. E. Lingelbach, J. A. C. Chandler, O. G. Libby, W. L. Fleming.

Committee of Five on History in Secondary Schools: Andrew C. McLaughlin, Charles H. Haskins, Charles W. Mann,^a James H. Robinson, James Sullivan.

Committee on a Bibliography of Modern English History: Edward P. Cheyney, Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Ernest C. Richardson, Williston Walker.

Conference of state and local historical societies: St. George L. Sioussat, chairman; Waldo G. Leland, secretary.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

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

RECEIPTS.

1907.		
Dec. 16.	Balance cash on hand.....	\$4, 740. 95
1908.		
Dec. 17.	Receipts as follows:	
	2307½ annual dues, at \$3.....	\$6, 022. 00
	1 annual dues.....	5. 00
	1 annual dues.....	3. 75
	2 annual dues, at \$3.50.....	7. 00
	2 annual dues, at \$3.15.....	6. 30
	25 annual dues, at \$3.10.....	77. 50
	1 annual dues.....	3. 05
	1 annual dues.....	3. 04
	1 annual dues.....	3. 03
	2 annual dues, at \$3.01.....	6. 02
	2 annual dues, at \$2.99.....	5. 98
	3 life memberships.....	150. 00
	Sales of publications.....	28. 50
	Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools".....	15. 35
	Interest on bond and mortgage.....	500. 00
		<hr/>
		8, 036. 52
		<hr/>
		12, 786. 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

1908.	
Dec. 17.	Treasurer's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 18, 45, 52, 71, 90, 138, 160.....
	\$291. 10
	Secretary's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 12, 27, 53, 58, 60, 70, 74, 75, 85, 91, 93, 95, 98, 100, 103, 115, 121, 129, 134, 151, 152, 159.....
	490. 35
	Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 21, 22, 38, 39, 44, 64, 69, 73, 81, 87, 94, 102, 105, 106, 108, 120, 123, 128, 135, 143.....
	334. 90

^a Since deceased.

1908.		
Dec. 17.	Corresponding secretary's expenses, vouchers 7, 29, 35, 43, 46, 54, 66, 78, 125, 139, 148, 149	\$113.30
	Pacific coast branch, voucher 2	25.80
	American Historical Review, vouchers 6, 24, 34, 42, 48, 56, 59, 61, 63, 65, 68, 72, 77, 82, 88, 89, 92, 97, 101, 107, 111, 117, 118, 122, 124, 126, 131, 133, 137, 144, 155	3,942.72
	Public archives commission, vouchers 19, 20, 31, 33, 36, 40, 51, 57, 79, 80, 84, 127, 136, 147	514.50
	Historical manuscripts commission, voucher 96	104.25
	Justin Winsor prize committee, voucher 112	1.00
	Herbert B. Adams prize committee, vouchers 25, 26	200.00
	General committee, vouchers 3, 4, 13, 14, 55, 130	60.99
	Committee of eight upon the study of history in elementary schools, vouchers 5, 156, 157	27.85
	Committee of five on college entrance requirements in history, voucher 47	18.00
	Colonial entries of the records of the British privy council between 1603 and 1675, voucher 28	152.30
	Annual bibliography, voucher 67	200.00
	Account annual report 1906, vouchers 62, 76, 109, 110, 113, 114	97.35
	Expenses twenty-third annual meeting, vouchers 15, 23, 30	53.10
	Expenses twenty-fourth annual meeting, voucher 154	46.25
	Expenses executive council, vouchers 1, 41, 141, 142, 145, 146, 150, 153	160.90
	Refund for publications, vouchers 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 49, 158	5.25
	Engraving certificates, vouchers 32, 90, 116	1.75
	Bank collection charges, vouchers 37, 50, 83, 86, 104, 132	6.98
	Auditing treasurer's account, voucher 11	25.00
	Annual dues refunded, vouchers 119, 140	4.00
		\$6,877.73
	Balance cash on hand in National Park Bank	5,908.74
		12,786.47
Net receipts 1908		8,036.52
Net disbursements 1908		6,877.73
		1,158.79
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 20, 1908, to date	175.56
	Cash on hand in National Park Bank	5,908.74
		26,084.30
An increase during the year of		1,161.02
Respectfully submitted,		

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, December 17, 1908.

We, the undersigned, auditing committee of the American Historical Association, hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report of the treasurer and find it as stated and approved by the Audit Company of New York, which has made an examination of the treasurer's accounts.

JAS. ALSTON CABELL.
NATH. PAINE.

[The Audit Company of New York, 43 Cedar street.]

Mr. CLARENCE W. BOWEN,
Treasurer, The American Historical Association,
130 Fulton Street, New York City.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, we have examined the cash records of the American Historical Association for the year ended December 17, 1908.

The results of this examination are presented, attached hereto, in an exhibit termed: "*Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 17, 1908.*"

We found that all receipts and disbursements as shown by the books had been accounted for, and that the files were complete.

A mortgage for \$20,000, drawn to the American Historical Association on property situated at 24 East Ninety-fifth street, New York City, was examined, together with the bond and property deeds, which, with all papers in connection therewith, were found intact and in order.

Very truly, yours,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
E. D. PIERCE, President.
F. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1908.

Report of The Audit Company of New York on the American Historical Association.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 17, 1908.

[Accompanying our report of December 24, 1908.]

RECEIPTS.

Dues:

2307½ at \$3-----	\$6, 022. 00
1 at \$5-----	5. 00
1 at \$3.75-----	3. 75
2 at \$3.50-----	7. 00
2 at \$3.15-----	6. 30
25 at \$3.10-----	77. 50
1 at \$3.05-----	3. 05
1 at \$3.04-----	3. 04
1 at \$3.03-----	3. 03
2 at \$3.01-----	6. 02
2 at \$2.99-----	5. 98

7, 042. 67

Life memberships, 3 at \$50----- 150. 00

7, 192. 67

Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools"----- 15. 35

Sale of publications----- 28. 50

Interest on bond and mortgage of \$20,000 for one year at 4 per cent (year ends September 29 each year)----- 800. 00

Total receipts for year----- \$8, 036. 52

Balance on hand December 16, 1907, as per our statement dated December 19, 1907----- 4, 749. 95

12, 786. 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasurer's clerk hire for year-----	\$291. 10
Secretary's clerk hire for year-----	490. 35
Corresponding secretary's expense-----	113. 30
Twenty-third annual meeting-----	53. 10
Twenty-fourth annual meeting-----	46. 25
American Historical Review-----	3, 942. 72
Pacific coast branch, expense-----	25. 80
1908 Report-----	97. 35
Audit fee, account examination of Treasurer's records-----	25. 00
Postage and stationery, Treasurer and Secretary-----	334. 99
Bank collection and exchange-----	6. 98
Engraving certificates-----	1. 75

Refund on publications out of print.....	\$5. 25
Refund of annual dues.....	4. 00
Colonial entries of the records of the British privy council.....	152. 30
Committee expenses:	
Annual bibliographies committee.....	\$200. 00
Executive council.....	160. 90
Public archives committee.....	514. 50
Historical manuscripts committee.....	104. 25
Justin Winsor prize committee.....	1. 00
Herbert B. Adams prize committee.....	200. 00
General committee.....	60. 99
Committee of eight on "Study of History in Schools".....	27. 85
Committee of five on college entrance requirements in history.....	18. 00
Total committee expense.....	1, 287. 49
Total disbursements for year.....	6, 877. 73
Balance, cash in bank, represented by certified check on the National Park Bank of New York, dated December 17, 1908.....	5, 908. 74
	12, 786. 47

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND, DECEMBER 28-31, 1908.

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, MONDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE BALL ROOM OF THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL,
WASHINGTON.

[Joint meeting with the American Political Science Association.]

Annual address: The Relations of Political Science to History and to Practice. Right Hon. James Bryce, president of the American Political Science Association.

Monday, 9.15 p. m., reception by the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce at the British embassy. (Please present membership ticket.)

SECOND SESSION, TUESDAY, 10 A. M., IN THE RED ROOM OF THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL.

1. The Use of Census Materials in American Economic and Social History. Joseph A. Hill, chief of the division of revision and results, United States Census Office.

2. The American Newspapers of the Eighteenth Century as Sources of History. William Nelson, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society.

3. The Use of Newspapers for the History of the Period from 1850 to 1877. James Ford Rhodes.

4. The Use for Historical Purposes of the Newspapers of the Last Thirty Years. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press.

5. Associated Press Dispatches as Materials for History. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press.

Tuesday, 12.15 p. m., luncheon at the New Willard Hotel; 2 p. m., special train to Richmond, from Union Station.

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON,
RICHMOND.

[Joint meeting with the American Political Science Association.]

Annual address: History and the Philosophy of History. George B. Adams, president of the American Historical Association.

Tuesday, 9 p. m., reception in the parlors of the Jefferson.

FOURTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 10.30 A. M., COMMITTEE ROOMS UNDER AUDITORIUM
IN THE JEFFERSON.

CONFERENCES.

1. On the relations of geography to history: The influence of the geography of the South Atlantic. States on their history. Chairman, Edwin E. Sparks,

president of Pennsylvania State College; Charles H. Ambler, Randolph-Macon College; John S. Bassett, Smith College; Ulrich B. Phillips, professor in Tulane University; Frederick J. Turner, professor in the University of Wisconsin.

2. On history in secondary schools, with especial reference to the report of the committee of seven. Chairman, Andrew C. McLaughlin, professor in the University of Chicago; Lee Bidgood, State Female Normal College, Farmville, Va.; J. G. Crowell, Brearley School, New York; J. Herbert Low, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn; William MacDonald, Brown University; Robert A. Maurer, Washington City High Schools; Edmund S. Noyes, Central High School, Washington; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College; H. Morse Stephens, University of California.

[3. Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Hall of the House of Delegates.]

[4. 10 a. m. Meeting of the Jamestown Exposition Historical Association.]

[5. 3 p. m. Meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, Virginia State Library.]

Wednesday, 3 p. m., meeting of the executive council and of commissions and committees. 4 p. m., reception for members and ladies at the Woman's Club.

FIFTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON.

1. Normandy under William the Conqueror. Charles H. Haskins, professor in Harvard University.

2. The Leading Ideas of the Hanseatic Commercial System. Ernst Daenell, University of Kiel.

3. Religious Toleration in Brandenburg-Prussia under the Great Elector, and its Material Rewards. Oliver H. Richardson, professor in Yale University.

4. Chatham, 1708-1908. Charles W. Colby, professor in McGill University.

SIXTH SESSION, THURSDAY, 10.30 A. M.

CONFERENCES.

1. On the problems of state and local historical societies. (Hall of the house of delegates.) Chairman, Evarts B. Greene, professor in the University of Illinois; secretary, St. George L. Sioussat, professor in the University of the South.

(a) Report of committee on cooperation among historical societies. Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history, Mississippi.

(b) The Applications of Photography to Archive and Historical Work. Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

(c) Historical exhibitions. Albert C. Myers, secretary of the Pennsylvania History Club.

2. On research in English history. (The Jefferson, room 630.) Chairman, Edward P. Cheyney, professor in the University of Pennsylvania; Ralph C. H. Catterall, Cornell University; Arthur L. Cross, University of Michigan; Miss Frances G. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Sidney B. Fay, Dartmouth University; W. Dawson Johnston, Washington, D. C.; Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois; Roger B. Merriman, Harvard University; Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University; Norman M. Trenholme, University of Missouri.

3. On research in American colonial and revolutionary history. (The Jefferson, first committee room under auditorium). Chairman, Herbert L. Osgood, professor in Columbia University; Charles M. Andrews, Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity; George L. Beer, New York City; Charles H. Hull, Cornell University; William B. Munro, Harvard University; Claude H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan.

4. On research in southern history. (The Jefferson, second committee room under auditorium.) Chairman, Lyon G. Tyler, president of the College of William and Mary; Douglas S. Freeman, Southern Historical Manuscripts Commission; Charles H. Ambler, Randolph-Macon College; Miss Julia A. Flisch, University of Wisconsin; Alfred H. Stone, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Thomas M. Owen, Department of Archives and History, Alabama.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, THURSDAY, 3 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON.

1. Report of the council.
2. Report of the treasurer and auditing committee.
3. Report of the Pacific coast branch.
4. Report of the historical manuscripts commission.
5. Report of the public archives commission.
6. Report of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize.
7. Report of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.
8. Report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review.
9. Report of the committee on bibliography.
10. Report of the committee on publications.
11. Report of the general committee.
12. Report of the editor of Original Narratives of Early American History.
13. Report of the committee on history in elementary schools.
14. Election of officers.
15. Report of the committee on resolutions.

SEVENTH SESSION, THURSDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

1. Grant's Conduct of the Wilderness Campaign. Gen. Edward P. Alexander, C. S. Army.
 2. Lee's Conduct of the Wilderness Campaign. Col. William R. Livermore, U. S. Army.
 3. The Wilderness Campaign from Our Present Point of View. Maj. Eben Swift, General Staff, U. S. Army.
- Thursday, 10 p. m. New Year's eve celebration at the Westmoreland Club.
 Friday, 8.50 a. m. Excursion to Charlottesville and the University of Virginia.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.

Organization.—The American Historical Association was organized at Saratoga, N. Y., on September 10, 1884, with an enrollment of 40 members. In 1889 the association was incorporated by act of Congress, its principal office was fixed at Washington, and it was required to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The object of the association is the "promotion of historical studies," and the activities of the association have steadily increased in number and widened in scope.

Membership.—Any person approved by the executive council may become a member of the American Historical Association by paying \$3, the amount of the annual dues. On payment of \$50 any person may become a life member, exempt from dues. Any member may nominate for membership such persons as he or she believes to be properly qualified, but their willingness to accept election should in all cases be ascertained before presenting their names. Nominations should be made to the secretary, who will furnish blanks upon request. Persons desiring to join the association may make application to the secretary to have their names presented to the council.

Dues.—There is no entrance fee. The annual dues are \$3, payable on September 1 for the ensuing fiscal year. The publications of the association are not sent to members whose dues remain unpaid after December 1.

Pacific coast branch.—The Pacific coast branch was established in 1903, as an integral part of the American Historical Association. Those members of the association who reside west of the Rocky Mountains may be members of the Pacific coast branch, and all members of the Pacific coast branch are members of the association. The members of the Pacific coast branch pay their annual dues to the treasurer of the association and receive all publications that are distributed. The Pacific coast branch has its own officers and committees and holds its own annual meetings. The proceedings of these meetings, and certain papers presented at them, are published in the annual reports of the association. A delegate is sent to attend the annual meetings of the association.

Publications.—The annual report of the American Historical Association is published by authority of Congress, and is distributed in the course of the year next following the annual meeting the proceedings of which it contains. Members are entitled to such annual reports as are distributed during any fiscal year for which they have paid their dues. Each annual report is in one or two volumes and contains the proceedings and programme of the annual meeting, the proceedings of the Pacific coast branch, such papers read at the meetings as are selected for inclusion by the committee on publications, together with other material, such as documents, bibliographies, reports of commissions, etc. Annual reports of past years (except those for 1896, 1898, 1903, Vol. I, and 1905, Vol. II) may be obtained, so long as they remain in stock, from the secretary for \$3 each. Volume II of the annual report for 1905 was not distributed to members, but may be obtained for \$1 from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

The Papers of the American Historical Association, its earliest publications, are contained in five volumes, which were issued from 1886 to 1891 and then discontinued. These contain the reports of the first seven annual meetings (1884-1890), abstracts and texts of papers read at the meetings, lists of members, and a certain number of monographs. The papers may be obtained from the secretary for \$5 a bound volume. The separate "parts," four of which compose each volume, may be had for \$1.50 each.

The American Historical Review is, by special arrangement with the board of editors, sent to all members in good standing. It is published quarterly, on the 1st of October, January, April, and July, each number being made up of articles, documents, book reviews, and notes and news, and containing 200 or more pages. Volume I begins with the number for October, 1895. A general index for Volumes I-X was published in 1906. The Review is published by The Macmillan Company, of New York, from whom volumes of back numbers may be obtained, so far as they are in print, for \$4 unbound, or \$4.50 bound. The index for Volumes I-X is sold for \$1.50. Members should inform the secretary promptly of any changes in address, and should notify him at once if any number of the Review is not received within two weeks after its issue.

The Handbook, containing the lists of officers and committees, with the names and addresses of members, is published in February of each odd year by the office of the secretary and distributed to all members.

The series of prize essays of the American Historical Association is composed of those monographs for which the Justin Winsor and Herbert Baxter Adams prizes are alternately awarded. Each monograph constitutes one volume of the series and is supplied to members, upon subscriptions sent to the treasurer, for \$1. The first volume in the series is published in 1909 and contains Mr. Edward B. Krehbiel's essay entitled "The Interdict: Its History and Operation," for which was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in 1907. It will be followed by the Justin Winsor prize essay of 1908, "Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1763-1774," by Mr. C. E. Carter. The other essays for which prizes were awarded, prior to 1907, have been printed in the annual reports with the exception of Mr. D. S. Muzzey's essay on "The Spiritual Franciscans" (Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1905), which was separately published by the association, but which is now out of print.

"Writings on American History," an annual bibliography having 3,000 to 4,000 entries, is supported, in part, by a subsidy from the American Historical Association. It is published by The Macmillan Company at \$2.50. The first volume of the subsidized series, containing the list of writings for 1906, was issued in 1908. The volumes for 1907 and 1908 appear in 1909.

"Original Narratives of Early American History" is the title of a series of reprints, edited under the auspices of the American Historical Association, and designed to provide a comprehensive and well-rounded collection of those narratives which hold the most important place as sources of American history anterior to 1700. The series is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York (1906), at \$3 a volume, and will be complete in 20 volumes.

"The Study of History in Secondary Schools," being the report of the committee of seven of the American Historical Association, was published by Macmillan Company, of New York, in 1899, at 50 cents. A committee of five is now engaged in a revision of the report of 1899.

"The Study of History in Elementary Schools," being the report of the committee of eight of the American Historical Association, is published (1909) by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York.

"Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series," of which the first volume (1613-1680) was published early in 1909, will be complete to 1783 in five volumes (London, Wyman and Sons). The series is edited by W. L. Grant and James Munro, the expense of transcribing and editing being met by international cooperation. The American Historical Association is one of the financial supporters of this important work.

The "Papers of the American Society of Church History" were published in 8 volumes from 1889 to 1897, and were discontinued upon the union of that society with the American Historical Association. They may be secured from the secretary (except Vols. I and III) for \$3 each.

Annual meetings.—The present policy of the association is to meet in rotation in the east, the west, and Washington. Annual meetings have thus far been held in Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, New Orleans, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Madison. The meeting of 1909, being the twenty-fifth, is to be in New York; that of 1910, in Indianapolis. The meetings are held during a period of three or four days within the dates of December 27-31. The programme is made up of formal sessions with set papers and of more informal round-table conferences, of the annual business meeting, and of various social features. The public is cordially invited to all sessions and conferences. Preliminary editions of the

programme, with detailed information respecting railroad rates, hotel accommodations, etc., are sent to all members some weeks in advance of the meetings. The meetings of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Sociological Society, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association are generally held at the same time and place as those of the Historical Association.

Conference of historical societies.—In connection with the annual meetings there is held each year a conference of representatives of the various state and local historical societies, for the discussion of matters of interest to such organizations, and the planning of cooperative activities. The reports of the conference are printed in the annual report of the association. All historical societies are urged to send representatives, whether members of the association or not, to this conference.

Historical manuscripts commission.—The historical manuscripts commission was established in 1895. It has engaged itself in securing information respecting the manuscript sources of American history and in publishing calendars and texts. Thus it has printed, in the annual reports, the letters of John C. Calhoun, the letters of Salmon P. Chase, the correspondence of the French ministers to the United States, 1791-1797, and the diplomatic archives of the Republic of Texas (see Vol. II of the present report), as well as smaller collections of documents. The commission endeavors to stimulate an interest in the proper preservation and making accessible of manuscript materials and has prepared a leaflet of suggestions for the printing of documents relating to American history. This leaflet may be obtained upon application to the secretary.

Public archives commission.—The public archives commission was established in 1899 for the purpose of examining into the condition and character of the public records of the United States, of the several States, and of local communities, with a view to obtaining and publishing such information concerning them as will make the records more generally known and more easily available for students. The commission has been instrumental in securing legislation for the better administration of the public records in many States, and has printed, in the annual reports, reports of varying scope on the archives of about 30 States, as well as reports on the records of certain cities and counties, together with a summary of state legislation relating to the custody and supervision of the public records, and a bibliography of the printed public archives of the 13 original States to 1789.

Committee on bibliography.—The committee on bibliography considers such bibliographical projects as come before it, and has caused to be prepared various bibliographies which have been printed in the annual reports. Among these have been a bibliography of the publications of American historical societies, a list of the public documents of the first 14 Congresses, notes on the collections of works on European history in American libraries, bibliographies of Alabama and of Mississippi, etc.

Committee on a bibliography of modern English history.—This committee was appointed by the council in December, 1903, at the request of the conference on English history, for the purpose of securing the preparation of a bibliographical introduction to modern English history.

Committee on documentary historical publications of the United States Government.—In accordance with the instructions of President Roosevelt, the governmental committee on department methods appointed 9 members of the American Historical Association to constitute an assistant committee on documentary historical publications of the United States Government. The report of this committee was transmitted to the President on January 11, 1909, and a copy of it has been sent to each member of the association.

HISTORICAL PRIZES.

The Justin Winsor Prize Committee.—Charles H. Hull (chairman), Cornell University; Williston Walker, Yale University; John H. Latané, Washington and Lee University; Claude H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan; Theodore C. Smith, Williams College.

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Committee.—George Lincoln Burr (chairman), Cornell University; Charles Cross, Harvard University; John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University; James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Illinois.

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, 1909, for the Adams prize in European history, and by October 1, 1910, 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, 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 collected 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. The monograph should not exceed 100,000 words in length. The manuscript should be typewritten, and must be neat, correct, and in form ready for the printer.

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. Galley and page proofs will be sent to the author for revision; but, should changes be made by him exceeding in cost an aggregate of 10 cents per page of the completed book, such excess shall be borne by him, and the amount will be deducted from the prize.

IX. The prize, together with 10 bound copies of the printed volume, will be sent to the author after the publication of the book. Further copies, not to exceed 25, he shall be entitled to purchase at the reduced price (\$1) at which a copy is furnished to each subscribing member of the Association. Should he further desire unbound copies, not for sale, the committee will endeavor to furnish them to him at cost.

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 to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames, *The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States*.

1900. William A. Schaper, *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina*; with honorable mention of Mary S. Locke, *Anti-Slavery Sentiment before 1808*.

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips, *Georgia and State Rights*; with honorable mention of M. Louise Greene, *The Struggle for Religious Liberty in Connecticut*.

1902. Charles McCarthy, *The Anti-Masonic Party*; with honorable mention of W. Roy Smith, *South Carolina as a Royal Province*.

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg, *The American Colonial Charter: A Study of Its Relation to English Administration, chiefly after 1688*.

1904. William R. Manning, *The Nootka Sound Controversy*; with honorable mention of C. O. Paullin, *The Navy of the American Revolution*.

1906. Annie Heloise Abel, *The History of Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi River*.

1908. Clarence Edwin Carter, *Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1765-1774*; with honorable mention of Charles Henry Ambler, *Sectionalism in Virginia, 1776-1861*.

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

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize has been awarded to:

1905. David S. Muzzey, *The Spiritual Franciscans*; with honorable mention of Eloise Ellery, Jean Pierre Brissot.

1907. In equal division, Edward B. Krehbiel, *The Interdict, its History and its Operation, with Especial Attention to the Time of Pope Innocent III*, and William S. Robertson, *Francisco de Miranda and the Revolutionizing of Spanish America*.

II. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

BERKELEY, CAL., NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

By JACOB N. BOWMAN,
Secretary of the Branch.

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

By Prof. J. N. BOWMAN, *Secretary of the Branch.*

The fifth annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of California, Berkeley, on Saturday, November 21, 1908. The arrangements for the meeting had been unfortunately long delayed by many unforeseen circumstances; but at the last moment they were taken in charge and carried to a successful conclusion by Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, and Mr. F. J. Teggart, of the University of California, and their associates on the committee on programme and arrangements, Mr. J. B. Newell and Mr. W. B. Bliss, both of the University of California.

The first session of the meeting was opened at 11.15 in the Faculty Room, California Hall, by Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, chairman of the committee on arrangements, in the absence of the president, James D. Phelan. Prof. Thomas R. Bacon, of the University of California, was elected temporary chairman, and in the absence of the secretary-treasurer, Prof. C. A. Duniway, president of the University of Montana, Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California, was temporarily appointed.

On assuming the chair, Professor Bacon spoke with deep regrets of the death of Prof. G. H. Roberts, of the University of California, who was to have opened the session with a paper on "The Vallejo capital project." Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, was then called upon to extend the welcome of the University of California to the gathered members and visitors. He spoke of the efforts of the committee on arrangements and programme, of the sad loss of his coworker, Professor Roberts, and gave an invitation to all to visit in the afternoon the Bancroft Library of Books and Manuscripts on Pacific Coast History.

The first paper was read by Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, on "English interest in the annexation of California." He explained that this paper was a partial result of his researches in the London archives last year among the papers covering the

years from 1836 to 1846, and that the paper would deal with the plan of the English in California rather than with their interest. He stated that in these restless years there was a general suspicion on the coast against the English. The English agents in California and Mexico kept the Government well informed as to conditions in the West; yet of all these letters only two caused any marked comment or resolute stand on the part of the Government. On August 30, 1841, Packenham, the British minister in Mexico, wrote urgently regarding the Mexican bondholders and the lands held by the English colonists, and also regarding the conditions on the coast. The change from the Palmerston to the Aberdeen government in England changed the home attitude, and the reply was rather caustic in its wonder that Packenham should suggest English interference and activity. The minister then remained silent but watchful until the Americans in a spectacular way took Monterey; hereupon he again urged English interference and acquisition. Also a great many letters were received during these years from the agents in California, especially from Forbes, at Monterey, who urged that England take California under her control.

Conditions in Texas, and Mexican relations with England, changed Aberdeen's undoubted policy to block the United States in Texas; and this was the attitude of the Government when Forbes's letter arrived in London urging the acquisition of California. Professor Adams quoted in full the Government's reply to Forbes's letter, setting forth its policy with regard to California, as well as to Mexico and Texas: Keep out and take no part. The British activity, it seemed, was based upon French activity in Tahiti and the islands, and upon American activity in Oregon. Admiral Seymour was directed to the coast to keep watch. The Government refused to take California, yet implied that it would be taken if it could be done without any danger or trouble to England.

Mr. R. W. Kelsey, of the University of California, then read a note to Professor Adams's paper, explaining the attitude of the Americans in California toward England, and what they thought the English policy was. His data were drawn from the Bancroft Library's collection of the papers of Thomas O. Larkin, the American consul at Monterey during these years. Larkin believed that California was not to remain in Mexican hands and wanted the United States to secure it. He feared England, France, and Russia, but England especially. The sailors' yarn of the Seymour-Sloat race to Monterey and other stories roused his interest; he wrote brilliantly of San Francisco Bay and its possibilities as a naval base, and hoped for its control by America; when the revolution came, a few months later, he feared more than ever an English

acquisition. By 1846 he wrote to Washington that England and France were less active, and that the Hudson Bay Company was selling out its properties in California. In June and July of this year things moved rapidly and ended in the raising of the American flag. Larkin and Forbes, the English agent, were good friends; and Larkin had been told by Forbes of the English idea of noninterference—quoted in full by Professor Adams—yet he doubted that this could be the English policy. Mr. Kelsey attributed this misunderstanding to home conditions; England was in a colonial slump, the United States was just in the beginning of its colonial expansion; America responded to its agents; England did not.

Professor Bacon called to the chair the president, James D. Phelan, who had arrived while Mr. Kelsey was speaking.

Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, spoke on the last two papers from the English point of view. England's policy during the forties was one of withdrawal, and California was only one illustration of this.

Professor Adams, in reply, stated that this was quite true in California, but not true in the case of Texas, where a blocking policy obtained. He explained further, in reply to a question from the president, that the Seymour-Sloat race to Monterey was only a sailors' yarn. He also spoke of the condition of the archives in London where he did his work last year; that on account of lack of room many years ago the admiralty instructions, covering a period of about thirty years, were destroyed, and only a digest of their contents remains.

Mr. Don E. Smith, of the University of California, followed with a paper on "The viceroy of New Spain in the eighteenth century," which is given in full in the present volume.*

Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California, then read a paper on "The Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Ocean." He pointed out the position of the Pacific Northwest in the transcontinental discoveries and explorations, as well as its geographical connection in the transcontinental waterway system. McKenzie, Lewis and Clark, the Hudson Bay Company, and the Northwest and American fur companies met the Pacific at this point. The project and survey for the first transcontinental railroad, the first missionaries and settlers beyond the Spanish and Russian rule, centered in the Pacific Northwest. The overlapping of European interests on the coast met in this region; the international conflicts took place within its border when England and America thrust themselves between Russia on the north and Spain on the south; and when these questions were settled England and America were left there to their half century of struggle.

* See below, pp. 169 ff.

In the discovery, exploration, and internationalization of the Pacific the entrance was by five gateways—Mexico, the Straits, the East Indies, Siberia, and the Pacific Northwest. Mexico and the Straits formed gateways for Spain to a Spanish lake and to the Philippines lying off the American coast; the East Indies led to China, Japan, and their waters rather than to the Pacific; Siberia was the entrance of Russia to the North Pacific, which she claimed as a national sea in the same manner that Spain looked upon that triangle of ocean having its base on the Americas from the Straits to California and its apex in the Philippines. Up to the eighteenth century Russia and Spain divided the ocean between them. It was England, through Cook, in the discoveries of the fur-bearing animals in the Pacific and the fur market in China, on the one hand, and the publication of these facts to the world, on the other, that made possible European entrance upon the Pacific. The trade led the Europeans and Americans into the Pacific by water and also drew overland the traders and fur companies to the Pacific Northwest; on the coast as well as on the ocean internationality began in the dual sense; a Pacific international trade between the opposite shores of the Pacific and the entrance of European nations into this trade. The Spanish ocean was the first to go; within forty years Russia gave up her claim to the North Pacific, and the last ocean was born into internationality. It was the Pacific Northwest that led the nations by land to the coast and also introduced them into the Pacific, giving the ocean its first international interest.

The morning session was closed by a paper by Mr. F. J. Teggart, curator of the Bancroft Library, on "Exploration of the Missouri River before Lewis and Clark." The lateness of the hour unfortunately caused Mr. Teggart to abbreviate his paper, which, however, is given in full in the present volume.^a

After luncheon at the Carlton Hotel the afternoon session was opened at 3 o'clock. President James D. Phelan opened the meeting, but soon called Professor Bacon to the chair.

The "Discussion of the report of the committee of seven" was opened by Prof. F. H. Clark, of the Lowell High School, San Francisco. After a review of the origin and purport of the report he spoke of the conditions in California when it appeared. A course in general history already existed; texts and revisions were needed; the high schools were in the period of their change from the three to the four years' course and also in the throes of their adjustment to the university requirements. Under such conditions the authoritative-ness of the report was of great service.

The committee of seven provided for a four-year continuous and cumulative course, yet only one year—American history and civics—

^a See below, pp. 183 ff.

is required by the university. This, together with the interest of the pupils in the sciences, leaves great breaks in the history of the usual graduate. For the sake of these pupils Professor Clark proposed abandonment of the report; abandon the chronological development of history; admit ignorance and breaks in places; arrange courses for the pupils' use and capabilities. Such a four-year course he outlined in this manner: First year, geography, biography, travel, and acquaintance with the library; second year, form and growth of some modern nation, e. g., England and America, with the people as the center of interest and not the kings and laws; third year, institutional study, e. g., the Roman Empire, the Greek city, etc.; fourth year, an increased number of hours for study devoted to the institutions of the United States and the history of the nineteenth century. This leads to self-activity on the part of the boy; our democracy demands more study of character and less of history—there is the need of reform in the report.

Prof. L. B. Avery, principal of the San Jose High School, then followed and also spoke of the need of reform in the report. Ideals change; general knowledge, scholarship, and now specialization are the successive ideals; the next must be the ideal of socialization in order to make the boy and girl into forceful factors in the world. The report should conform thereto. The block system prevents a general view of history in case of any omission; to remedy this he wishes for the old one-year course in general history. He agreed with Professor Clark's course, but only with a good teacher behind it. He regretted the "dissectional methods" of the university as being unproductive of historical study and reading. He repeated his plea for a course of a year in general history dealing with life, giving a general view of the past and an inspiration for the future.

Prof. H. W. Edwards, of the Berkeley High School, also asked for a reform of the report. Pupils are introduced to ancient history in their first year in the high school; yet this history is furthest removed from us and is usually the poorest taught of all the courses. American history is weakened in the colonial and post-civil war periods. He liked Professor Avery's suggestions; he should like American history to include California history; and wished the civics taught in a separate course. For the sake of the great majority of the pupils not going to college he emphasized the idea of "bringing the history home" to to-day.

Prof. H. L. Cannon, of Stanford University, spoke of the excellent effects of the report in producing better and better-trained teachers, in breaking the chronological study of history, and in emphasizing cause, effect, and development.

Prof. S. P. McCrea, principal of the Sequoia High School, Redwood City; Mrs. Mary Dickson, of the Haywards High School; Prof.

L. D. Inskip, of Oakland; Mr. J. B. Newell, of the University of California; Miss C. M. Lord, of the Palo Alto High School; Prof. F. G. Franklin, of the University of the Pacific; Prof. J. J. Ryan, of the San Jose High School; Prof. E. E. Wood, of the Tamalpais High School; and Mr. W. B. Bliss, of the University of California, all spoke on various phases of the report, desiring changes and reforms.

Professor Bacon felt that the general complaint was that four years was too short a period for the four years' course of the report. He would abolish all history in the high school for prospective college students; for the others he would have a course of two years: First year, United States history; second year, civics—and no other history. In closing further discussion because of the lateness of the hour he called upon the last member on the programme, Prof. H. Morse Stephens, a member of the committee of seven.

Professor Stephens explained the origin of the committee of seven, and the surprise of the members that the report had lived ten years. It had done its good, yet from all parts of the country some reform is asked. The committee's idea in the formulation of the report was breadth; broad ideas of ancient and modern culture and life; English history as a bridge from this broad view of Europe to the American history and government.

A stenographic report of this discussion was made, to be submitted by Professor Stephens to the committee of five at the meeting of the association at Richmond in December, 1908.

About 60 persons were present at each session.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Faculty Club, and owing to the regulations of the club it was limited to men. President James D. Phelan presided, and after his address speeches were made by Prof. Thos. R. Bacon, of the University of California; Prof. L. B. Avery, of San Jose; Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University; George H. Himes, of Portland, Oreg., and by Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, who announced that President James D. Phelan had volunteered to finance for the Academy of Pacific Coast History the publication of the Minute Book of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.

The committee on nominations, Mr. F. J. Teggart, Prof. J. H. Blair, and Mr. W. B. Bliss, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For president, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; vice-president, George H. Himes, of Portland, Oreg.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California; additional members of the executive committee: George E. Crothers, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Prag, of the Girls' High School, San Francisco; Prof. E. D. Adams, of

Stanford University, and Prof. H. W. Edwards, of the Berkeley High School.

The committee on resolutions, Prof. H. L. Cannon, Prof. E. I. Miller, and Prof. E. I. McCormac, reported the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association take this opportunity of expressing their cordial appreciation of the efficient and successful manner in which the committee on arrangements have performed their trying duties; also of expressing their sincere thanks to the University of California for its most courteous tender of accommodations for this meeting, and to the Faculty Club for so generously permitting the use of its quarters for the annual dinner.

That the retiring secretary-treasurer, President Clyde Augustus Duniway, be extended a most hearty vote of thanks for his unremitting exertions looking toward the well-being of the association.

That this association extend to the Honorable James D. Phelan, our outgoing president, its sincerest expression of appreciation for his active interest in the association and services in its behalf.

That the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association expresses its sincere regret at the untimely death of Prof. Guy Hall Roberts, who was an enthusiastic member of the branch, who attended its meetings, and who was on the programme of the present session.

The resolutions were adopted.

A letter was read from C. H. Haskins, corresponding secretary of the American Historical Association, regarding a delegate from the Pacific coast branch to sit in the council of the association. Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, was elected delegate.

Letters were also read from the directors of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and from the dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of Washington, inviting the branch to hold its sixth annual meeting at Seattle during the exposition. The letters were referred to the executive committee.