

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR
THE YEAR 1909

WASHINGTON
1911

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1911.

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 1909. 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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1910.

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 1909. On September 10, 1909, the association completed the first 25 years of its existence, and in its annual meeting of December of the same year it celebrated the anniversary of its foundation. The proceedings of that celebration are included in the accompanying report. The officers and members of the association justly feel that its record during the quarter century that has elapsed is reasonable cause for congratulation. So closely has the association become identified with all the historical interests of the Nation that its history forms one of the most important chapters in the history of historical work and studies in America. Year by year its activities have widened in scope and increased in importance. During the year 1909 a committee of the association published a report on the teaching of history in the elementary schools, while another committee carried on a revision of the report on the teaching of history in the secondary schools, which was first published over 10 years ago, and which has had so profound an influence upon that branch of education. The public archives commission has continued its useful and important work in making known the contents of the various State archives, and in December, 1909, it organized a conference of American archivists, which will be hereafter held annually and which will undoubtedly have a most important influence upon the development of archival science in America. The association has assumed the duty of presenting annually a complete bibliography of the year's product of books and articles relating to American history, which will hereafter form a constant feature of its annual reports. A committee has been appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a commission on historic sites and monuments, while another committee has, in conjunction with an English committee, been actively engaged in planning a bibliography of modern Eng-

lish history, a work which will be of the greatest service to American students.

Thus it is evident that the association is not failing in the fulfillment of the purpose set forth in the charter of incorporation granted to it by Congress—the promotion of the interests of American history and of history in America.

Very respectfully,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

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 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.

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 30, 1909.

PRESIDENT:

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., LL. D.,
Harvard University.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, PH. D., L. H. D., LL. D.,
Columbia University.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT., LL. D.,
Oyster Bay, New York.

SECRETARY:

WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M.,
Carnegie Institution of Washington.

TREASURER:

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

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL:

CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, PH. D.,
Harvard University.

CURATOR:

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M.,
Smithsonian Institution.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

(Ex-Presidents.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D.,
University of Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

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

(Elected Councilors.)

MAX FARRAND, PH. D.,
Yale University.

FRANK HEYWOOD HODDER, PH. M.,
University of Kansas.

EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, PH. D.,
University of Illinois.

CHARLES HENRY HULL, PH. D.,
Cornell University.

FRANKLIN L. RILEY, PH. D.,
University of Mississippi.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKE, PH. D., LL. D.,
Pennsylvania State College.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

PRESIDENT :

EPHRAIM D. ADAMS, PH. D.,
Leland Stanford Junior University.

VICE PRESIDENT :

EDMOND S. MEANY, LITT. M.,
University of Washington.

SECRETARY-TREASURER :

JACOB N. BOWMAN, PH. D.,
University of California.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

HERBERT E. BOLTON, PH. D.,
Leland Stanford Junior University.

MISS AGNES E. HOWE,
State Normal School, San Jose, Cal.

EUGENE I. MCCORMAC, PH. D.,
University of California.

MISS JEANNE E. WIER,
University of Nevada.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus : †.)

EX-PRESIDENTS :

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-1885.
†GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.
†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.
JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.
JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1897.
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1899.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.
ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1905.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., 1907.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D., 1908.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1909.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENTS :

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884-1886.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1884-1888.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1886-1887.
†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., 1891-1894.
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895.
JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1895, 1896.
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896, 1897.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., 1897, 1898.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898, 1899.
†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899, 1900.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900.
†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D., 1901.
ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902, 1903.
†EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1903.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1904.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., 1905, 1906.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D., 1906, 1907.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1907, 1908.
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., LL. D., 1908, 1909.

SECRETARIES :

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1899.
 A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1908.
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, Ph. D., 1900—
 WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M., 1908—

TREASURER :

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D., 1884—

CURATOR :

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-1886.
 †CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.
 †MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-1885.
 EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., 1884-1885.
 FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-1888.
 †RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-1888.
 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, Litt. D., LL. D., 1891-1894.
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, A. B., LL. D., 1894-1895.
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-1895.
 HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, A. M., 1895-1899.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., 1895-1899; 1901-1904.
 EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-1897.
 †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., 1904-1907.
 REUBEN G. THWAITES, LL. D., 1904-1907.
 CHARLES M. ANDREWS, Ph. D., 1905-1908.
 JAMES H. ROBINSON, Ph. D., 1905-1908.
 WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M., 1906-1909.
 WILLIAM MacDONALD, Ph. D., LL. D., 1906-1909.

COMMITTEES—1910.

Committee on Program for the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting.—Prof. Evarts B. Greene, Urbana, Ill., chairman; Wilbur C. Abbott, Archibald C. Coolidge, Earle W. Dow, William L. Westermann, James A. Woodburn.

Local Committee of Arrangements for that Meeting.—Calvin N. Kendall, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind., chairman; Christopher B. Coleman, Jacob P. Dunn, Evarts B. Greene, T. C. Howe, Meredith Nicholson, Charles R. Williams.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Prof. George B. Adams, Yale University, chairman; George L. Burr, J. Franklin Jameson, Andrew C. McLaughlin, William M. Sloane, Frederick J. Turner.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Worthington C. Ford, Esq., Massachusetts Historical Society, chairman; Herbert D. Foster, Gaillard Hunt, Thomas M. Owen, Ulrich B. Phillips, Frederick G. Young.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.—Prof. Charles H. Hull, Cornell University, chairman; Carl Becker, Francis A. Christie, John H. Latané, Claude H. Van Tyne.

Public Archives Commission.—Prof. Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Charles M. Andrews, Clarence S. Brigham, Robert D. W. Connor, Carl R. Fish, Victor H. Paltsits, Dunbar Rowland.

Committee on Bibliography.—Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University, chairman; Appleton P. C. Griffin, W. Dawson Johnston, Wilbur H. Siebert, George P. Winship.

Committee on Publications.—Prof. William A. Dunning, Columbia University, chairman; and (ex officio) Herman V. Ames, George L. Burr, Worthington C. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, Charles H. Hull, J. Franklin Jameson, Waldo G. Leland, Ernest C. Richardson.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University, chairman; Guy S. Ford, Edwin F. Gay, James W. Thompson, John M. Vincent.

General Committee.—Prof. St. George L. Sloussat, University of the South, chairman; Jacob N. Bowman (ex officio), Walter L. Fleming, Waldo G. Leland (ex officio), Albert C. Myers, Frederic L. Paxson, Miss Lucy M. Salmon.

Committee on History in Secondary Schools.—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Charles H. Haskins, James H. Robinson, James Sullivan.

Committee on a Bibliography of Modern English History.—Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Ernest C. Richardson, Williston Walker.

Conference of State and Local Historical Societies.—Clarence M. Burton, Esq., Detroit, Mich., chairman; Waldo G. Leland, secretary.

Committee to Report on Historical Sites and Monuments.—President Edwin E. Sparks, Pennsylvania State College, chairman; Henry E. Bourne, Edmond S. Meany, Frank H. Severance, Reuben G. Thwaites.

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 contains the proceedings and program 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.

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 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.

The Handbook, containing the lists of officers and committees, with the names and addresses of members, is published in the spring 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.

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. The issues covering the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 are published by the Macmillan Company; those covering subsequent years are incorporated in the annual reports of the association.

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.

The Study of History in Secondary Schools, being the report of the committee of seven of the American Historical Association, was published by the Macmillan Company in 1899. A committee of five has been engaged in a revision of this report, and this has been published by the same publishers in 1911.

The Study of History in Elementary Schools, being the report of the committee of eight of the American Historical Association, was published in 1909 by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series, of which the first three volumes have been published, will be complete to 1783 in six 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 eight volumes from 1889 to 1897, and were discontinued upon the union of that society with the American Historical Association.

Annual meetings.—Annual meetings have thus far been held in Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, New Orleans, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Madison. The meeting of 1911 is to be in Buffalo. The meetings are held during a period of three or four days within the dates of December 27–31. The program 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 program, with detailed information respecting railroad rates, hotel accommodations, etc., are sent to all members some weeks in advance of the meetings.

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.

Conference of archivists.—A conference of archivists is also held, attended by representatives of national and state archives. Topics relating to European

and American archives, their organization, the collection, storage, and classification of material, and its use for historical purposes, are discussed in formal papers and informally at these conferences.

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, 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 thirteen 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 fourteen 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, 1908, at the request of the conference on English history, for the purpose of securing the preparation of a bibliographical introduction to modern English history. It cooperates with an English committee having the same purpose.

HISTORICAL PRIZES.

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 [hereafter July 1] of the given year—e. g., by October 1, 1911, for the Adams prize in European history, and by July 1, 1912, 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 (after Jan. 1, 1911) to Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, Ann Arbor, Mich., 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*.

1910. Edward Raymond Turner, *The Negro of Pennsylvania—Slavery, Servitude, and Freedom, 1699-1861*.

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*.

1909. Wallace Notestein, *A History of English Witchcraft from 1558 to 1718*.

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

NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 27-31, 1909.

By WALDO G. LELAND,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,¹ NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER
27-31, 1909.

By WALDO G. LELAND.

The American Historical Association was founded at Saratoga in September, 1884, and had, therefore, in December, 1909, completed a trifle more than a quarter century of existence.² The American Economic Association was founded a year later and had completed a trifle less than a quarter of a century. An anniversary celebration was felt to be an appropriate exercise for both associations, in which joined the host of younger and more specialized societies which have grown up out of and about the two larger associations. Thus there met in New York the two older associations, together with the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Statistical Association, the American Social Science Association, the American Society of Church History, and the Bibliographical Society of America; an agglomeration which rivaled the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was meeting at the same time in Boston. The total registration of all the societies in attendance at the New York meeting was about 1,100, of which 565 should be credited to the historical association. If size is to be taken as a criterion the twenty-fifth meeting of the American Historical Association was nearly twice as successful as the most successful preceding meeting. Contributing to this success in no small measure was the long list of foreign names figuring upon the consolidated program. Thus there were the Right Hon. James Bryce; Henry Higgs, of the Royal Economic Society; Prof. H. A. L. Fisher, of Oxford; Prof. George W. Prothero, of London; Sir Horace Plunkett, of Ireland; Camille Enlart, director of the Musée de Sculpture comparée, of Paris; Prof. Eduard Meyer, of the University of Berlin;

¹ For other accounts of the New York meeting see *American Historical Review*, XV, 475 ff.; the *Survey*, January 15, 1910; the *Independent*, January 8, 1910; and the *Boston Transcript*, January 1, 1910. In the present account free use has been made of these other reports.

² For a most interesting historical sketch of the association see the article by Dr. J. F. Jameson in the *American Historical Review*, XV, 1 ff. (October, 1909).

Prof. Rafael Altamira, of Oviedo; Dr. H. T. Colenbrander, of The Hague; Maffeo Pantaleoni, of Rome; Prof. Wrong, of Toronto; Francisco J. Yánes, of the Bureau of American Republics, representing Latin America; M. Zumoto, of Tokyo; Dr. J. Takamine and Dr. K. Asakawa, Japanese residents of America; and T. L. Chao and Chang Lau Chi, of China. Internationalism was perhaps the dominating characteristic of the meeting. An entire session was devoted to the activities of the historical societies of England, France, Germany, Holland, and Spain; another to the Gladstone centenary; a third to the contributions of the Romance nations to the history of America; a fourth to the Scandinavian, Dutch, and German elements in America; the conference of archivists considered mainly the lessons to be learned from European archival practice; the conference of historical societies listened to a paper on the publications of French and German societies; and at the conference on history teaching were presented papers on German and French methods.

Another element of the meeting was the social entertainments provided by the citizens of New York through a committee of one hundred.

Monday afternoon, December 27, was occupied in committee and council meetings. In the evening there was held the citizens' meeting of welcome presided over by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, at which arrangements had been made for addresses of welcome by the President of the United States, the governor of New York, the mayor of New York City, and the president of Columbia University. The storm had made impossible the participation of the President, but the meeting was nevertheless a brilliant opening of the exercises of the week. On Tuesday morning the historical and economic associations met to listen to the annual addresses of their presidents. The address by President Hart, of the historical association, on "Imagination in History"¹ was an arraignment of inaccuracy in which, while defending the proper use of imagination as necessary to infuse vitality and a sense of reality into historical writings, he scored severely its improper use, ranging from a careless examination of the "sources" to the deliberate manufacture of "facts." President Dewey's address on "Observations in Economics"² dwelt especially upon the necessity for accurate facts as a basis for better economic theory and a clearer understanding of economic life.

A luncheon at Columbia University was followed by informal speaking by Mr. Bryce, Prof. Fisher, and President Lowell. In the afternoon a reception was given for the associations in Earl Hall by the Academy of Political Science in the city of New York.

¹ Printed in full in the *American Historical Review*, XV, 227 ff. (January, 1910).

² Printed in the *American Economic Association Quarterly*, April, 1910.

In the evening the historical association met in the new building of the New York Historical Society to listen to various accounts of the work of foreign historical societies. Prof. Prothero spoke of the work of English societies,¹ Prof. Meyer of that of the German societies, Monsieur Enlart of the French societies,² Dr. Colenbrander of the Dutch societies,³ and Prof. Altamira of those of Spain.⁴ A striking difference between the foreign societies and those of America is the greater part played by the national Governments in their direction. In wealth and membership the American societies are perhaps rather better off than those of Europe, but in the production of useful historical material systematically planned and edited with a high degree of scholarship they are undoubtedly far behind. Following this session was a smoker at the City Club.

On Wednesday morning there was a joint session of the historical and political science associations with the general topic, "British constitutional and political development with especial reference to the centenary of Gladstone." Prof. Dennis in his paper on "Tendencies in British Foreign Policy since Disraeli"⁵ surveyed the advances within 30 years which have been made in the problems connected with Egypt, South Africa, and Afghanistan and in relations with France, Germany, and Russia. Prof. Wrong, of Toronto, followed with a paper on "Canadian Nationalism and the Imperial Tie."⁶ Mr. Porritt's paper on the "Paradoxes of Gladstone's Popularity"⁶ was from the point of view of a former Parliamentary reporter. Mr. Fisher, of New College, Oxford, spoke of the South African Union. He described the difficulties in the way of such a union—difficulties brought about by the fact of recent war and by differences in nationality, language, and race; and dwelt upon the various compromises of the constitution—the dual seat of government, the suffrage, and official use of two languages. The final paper by Mr. Bryce dealt with "Recent English History in its Constitutional Aspects," with especial reference to the centenary of the birth of Gladstone. Speaking as one who had been a personal friend of the English statesman, Mr. Bryce was able to make his paper of unusual and vital interest. He spoke of Gladstone's trust of the people, which was the basis of his desire to extend the franchise, and of his large conception of the Empire and of England's relation to her colonies.

Following this session there was a breakfast, presided over by Prof. Sloane. The speaking which followed was participated in by Prof. Hart, who welcomed the foreign delegates; by Mr. Henry Higgs, of the Royal Economic Society, responding on behalf of these latter; and by Prof. Van Dyke, Prof. Dewey, and President Hadley.

¹ Printed below, pp. 229 ff.

² Printed below, pp. 257 ff.

³ Printed below, pp. 243 ff.

⁴ Printed below, pp. 267 ff.

⁵ Printed in American Political Science Association Proceedings, VI.

⁶ Printed below, pp. 115 ff.

In the evening there was a reception given by the ladies' reception committee, preceded by representations of the work of the City History Club and by historical tableaux, in which the characters were in large part personated by their actual descendants.

On Thursday morning the historical association held four simultaneous conferences.¹ That on ancient history, of which W. L. Westermann of the University of Wisconsin was chairman, opened with a paper by Dr. A. T. Olmstead on "Western Asia in the days of Sennacherib of Assyria," which is printed in full in the present volume.² Next followed a paper by Prof. W. S. Ferguson, of Harvard, on Athens and Hellenism,³ in which he sketched the attitude of the Hellenistic powers toward Athens and described the reaction of Athens to the innovations of Hellenism in politics, government, and social and religious life. A third paper, by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell, related to the "Hellenistic Influence on the Origin of Christianity." Prof. Eduard Meyer, of the University of Berlin, described some of the papyri of the Jewish colony at Elephantine, of which a large number exist dating from the fifth century B. C. Many of these papyri are in small fragments, but they have been put together with great skill, and in some cases nearly complete documents have thus been restored. Most of them are in the Aramaic dialect, which was used as an official language of the Persian Empire. Important among the documents are applications for personal safety which contain illustrations of a pre-Deuteronomic form of Jewish cult. Such an application on the occasion of a conspiracy was made to the high priest of Jerusalem in 411, but remained unanswered, the Jews making it being regarded as heretics. An interesting document is the Story of the Wise Ahikar, a sort of Persian chronicle, in which the Assyrian kings are turned into conventional heroes. This book was read by the Jews from the fifth century, and some of the Hebrew writings show a close relationship to it. Ahikar was introduced into Greek story as Democritus and the traditions of his wisdom can be traced in Hellenistic writings. The story of Ahikar is the first oriental book outside of Egypt and Babylon that has come down to us and it shows the universal background of the specific development in the various countries.

The conference on mediæval history, of which Prof. Emerton was chairman, was a joint session with the American Society of Church History. In the first paper Prof. E. B. Krehbiel, of Leland Stanford University, dealt with the degree to which the great interdict laid upon England by Innocent III in the reign of King John was observed. A close examination of the records had satisfied the

¹ The account that follows is taken in part from the American Historical Review.

² See below, pp. 91 ff.

³ Printed in the American Historical Review XVI, 1 ff. (October, 1910).

writer that the rewards which John bestowed on those who violated the interdict and the punishments he inflicted on those who observed it caused a considerable amount of disobedience among the clergy. The second paper, by the Rev. Edward W. Miller, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, treated of the origin and historical importance of the mediæval trade guilds and of the religious character and fraternal spirit of the craft guilds. These had their patron saints and usually one or more chaplains, and performed various religious or philanthropic acts, undertaking important charities even outside the circles of their members. Prof. Sidney B. Fay, of Dartmouth, treating of the "Roman Law and the German Peasant,"¹ argued that there is no contemporary evidence for the commonly accepted views that the introduction of the Roman law tended to depress the German peasant of Luther's time into the condition of a Roman slave, that there was a popular opposition to the Roman law, or that its introduction was a cause of the Peasants' Revolt of 1525. Monsieur Camille Enlart made a plea for the study in America of the history of mediæval art, tracing the development of that study in France during the last 30 years.² Prof. A. C. Howland, of the University of Pennsylvania, illustrated the special tendencies of the reform movement of the eleventh century in southern Germany—the fostering of an active intellectual life and the inculcation of practical morality—from the life of Othloh, a monk of St. Emmeram, in Regensburg, whose writings contain much autobiographical material.

The conference on American history dealt with the westward movement. It was presided over by Prof. Paxson, of the University of Michigan. Papers were read by Prof. Hodder on the "Attitude of Missouri toward the Compromise of 1820,"³ by Mrs. Mathews on "The Erie Canal and the Settlement of the West,"⁴ by Prof. Bretz on "Some Aspects of Postal Extension into the West,"⁵ and by Prof. Meany on "Morton Matthew McCarver, Frontier City Builder,"⁶ three of which are printed in full in the present volume.

A full report of the proceedings of the conference of archivists is contained in another part of this volume.⁷ The importance of this conference should not be lost sight of. It marks one more effort on the part of the association to secure practical results, which should be of the greatest value to the future of American historical studies.

¹ See *American Historical Review*, XVI, 234 ff. (January, 1911).

² M. Enlart's paper is printed below, pp. 103 ff.

³ See below, pp. 151 ff.

⁴ Printed in a volume entitled *The Holland Land Company and Canal Construction in Western New York*, Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, XIV, 187-203.

⁵ See below, pp. 141 ff.

⁶ See below, pp. 173 ff.

⁷ See below, pp. —.

It is to be hoped that the conference may become a permanent feature of the meetings of the association and that it may be the means of securing proper provision for the care and administration of American archives.

During the afternoon four conferences were held. That on modern European history was presided over by Prof. Robinson, of Columbia University. The first paper, by Prof. Ferdinand Schevill, on the political situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, was designed not so much as a historical study as to represent the political impressions of a traveler. Bosnia, he said, is the Orient, and in considering it one must abandon western standards. Three principal issues hold the foreground in the public interest. The first of these is the agrarian question; the second is that of the Bosnian constitution; and the third is that of the incorporation of the Bosnians in the Hungarian half of the dual monarchy. Prof. Ford's paper on "Bismarck as Historiographer" is printed in full in the present volume.¹

Under the title "Recent Progress in Modern European History," Prof. Lingelbach showed, by means of comparative statistics, the growth in the study of modern history, both in undergraduate and graduate courses. This progress is particularly noticeable in Paris, as evidenced especially by the activities of the Société d'Histoire Moderne. As regards the sources of modern history, he pointed out that there is actually a plethora of them, both manuscript and printed, and he emphasized the need of organization for their effective exploitation. There is also need of means of orientation as to conditions and work being done by others in this field.

Speaking on "A College Course in Contemporary History," Dr. Carlton H. Hayes described a method practised in one of the courses presented at Columbia.² This course, he said, had been regarded as an experiment, but it had had a remarkable success—a success attributable in the first place to the inherent interest and importance that attach to the contemporary period and its problems, and in the second place to certain departures in the method of instruction. While the general history of the British Empire and the Continent in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is covered, emphasis is laid on European affairs since 1870 with the purpose of providing a useful training for college men and of supplying a unifying force in the heterogeneous curriculum. Instruction is given in two distinct parts—lectures and "laboratory" work. The laboratory is the most important factor in the success of the course. Each member of the class clips articles relating to foreign affairs from American newspapers and once a week classifies them. Twice a month he prepares

¹ See below, pp. 125 ff.

² Dr. Hayes's article is printed very nearly in full in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for February, 1910, pp. 127, 128.

a review of current events in a given country based on the clippings and on his reading in works of reference and in the foreign newspapers kept in the laboratory. By means of personal consultations and discussions of special topics the course becomes an organic whole, the historical setting of European problems is explained, and a sound critical habit of mind in newspaper reading is inculcated. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the last paper. Upon the question being raised as to whether such a course interfered with other college work, Prof. Robinson expressed the opinion that departments of history had always been too modest in their demands for a due proportion of the student's time, and in particular too modest in their demands for equipment. Prof. Ford questioned the use of newspapers as a primary basis for the study of modern history, and suggested that while New York had unusual facilities in this respect, it was possible for too much newspaper reading to result in a certain degeneracy of work. As to the trustworthiness of newspapers, Prof. Robinson thought that, as compared with the mediæval annals, the advantage was rather with the former. Prof. Anderson, speaking of the limits of a course in modern European history, said that he had found difficulty, starting with 1789, in bringing the course down to the present. He was planning, therefore, to give an additional course from 1878 to date.

The conference on ethnic elements in the history of the United States, of which Prof. Greene was chairman, considered the German, Dutch, and Scandinavian elements, papers being read by Profs. Goebel and Faust, Mr. Dieserud, and Dr. Colenbrander. The papers by Prof. Goebel and Dr. Colenbrander, together with one by Miss Putnam, which there was not time to hear, are printed in the present volume.¹ President Babcock was not present but sent his paper, which was not read in the conference, but which will be found in the *American Historical Review*.²

The conference of historical societies, of which Prof. Sioussat was chairman, considered the general subject of publications. A full report of the proceedings of the conference is included in this volume.³

A conference on the work of history and civics clubs, presided over by Mr. Frank B. Kelley, naturally centered about the work of the City History Club of New York. There were papers by Miss M. Elizabeth Crouse on the "Aim and Methods of the City History Clubs," by Mr. A. L. Pugh on "A Practical Program in Municipal Civics for Clubs," and by Mr. Howard C. Green on "Actual Work Done in Civic Clubs."

¹ For these three papers see below, pp. 181 ff.

² See *American Historical Review*, XVI, 300 ff. (January, 1911).

³ See below, pp. 279 ff.

At the close of the afternoon came the annual business meeting of the association, the minutes of which follow the present account.¹

In the evening was held the last general session of the association, the subject for consideration being southern history. Papers were read by Mr. Thomas on "The South's Problem—Some of its Difficulties," by Prof. Dunning on "Legislation and the Race Problem," and by Mr. Jervay on "The Negro Problem as Affected by Sentiment." Prof. Kelly Miller, who was to have spoken on legislation and practice, was absent. A paper by Dr. Dubois, which will be found in the *American Historical Review*,² was on "Some Actual Benefits of Reconstruction." He held that there was much danger that the tradition declaring the negro in politics the prime cause of the misfortunes of the period of Reconstruction will come to pass for fact in the history of that period. He wished to show first, that there were certain inevitable bad results of war which no method of reconstruction and no possible human agencies could have changed; secondly, that when there has been charged against Reconstruction all that has been alleged there still remains the fact that many possibilities of far greater evil and of much greater turmoil were prevented; thirdly, that the actual harm of Reconstruction has been in many cases grossly exaggerated; and finally, that actual concrete benefits of Reconstruction are being enjoyed by the South to-day in the form of universal manhood suffrage, free public schools, and new social legislation. In the discussion which followed Col. Chisolm, of Birmingham, spoke on the effects of Reconstruction in the Southern States.³ He discussed in particular three aspects of his subject: The effect on the southern whites, the effect on the negro, and the effect on the nation.

Prof. U. B. Phillips, called upon by President Hart to speak extemporaneously, dwelt upon the great opportunity for service to the country and to the cause of scholarship in the thorough-going, scientific, detached, and dispassionate investigation of southern development since the war. The most striking theme, of course, is the radical readjustment of race relations with their endless ramifications. Writers have made little of the important tendency of present-day negroes and whites to draw aloof economically and to establish each race so far as practicable upon a self-sufficing basis. Again, little inquiry has been made into the relative average efficiency of negro labor in slavery and in freedom. In the Carolinas and Georgia the cotton industry has been revolutionized since the war by the use of commercial fertilizers, and in Texas the development has been predominantly in the hands of white laborers. But in the

¹ See below, pp. 40 ff.

² *American Historical Review*, XV, 781 ff. (July, 1910).

³ Mr. Chisolm's paper has been printed in the *Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald* of January 12, 1910.

middle Gulf States, on the other hand, negro labor has constantly been the main reliance, and the chief change in industrial conditions has been the change in negro status from slavery to freedom. In these latter States and in typical black-belt counties in each of them census returns of the two main products, cotton and corn, show the per capita production in 1900 to have been at least 40 per cent smaller than that in 1860. How far are these indications borne out by other tests, and to what extent, if any, can the change be attributed to the difference in the status of labor? In studying the recent South certain truisms must be borne in mind. The post bellum conditions have proceeded directly and problems have been inherited from the ante bellum régime. The people involved have not differed in any fundamental way from the general run of people of similar stocks and similar circumstances throughout the world. The Afro-American population is too varied in qualities to be described by any expression which will exclude all other peoples. Coming from the most diverse African races, still further varied by intermixture with white blood, it is necessary in studying this people to recognize at once its diversity as well as the degree of unity which it possesses. Following Prof. Phillips, Mr. Warfield expressed the opinion that the negro problem should be studied from an attached or sympathetic point of view. The loss of so many men in the South had been, he held, a great disadvantage in the solution of its problems. Prof. Riley, of the University of Mississippi, spoke more especially of the necessity of a new point of view in studying the history of Reconstruction. These studies have thus far, he said, been conducted mainly from the standpoint of the state government. This seemed to him a mistake. It was working at the wrong end of the subject. The most pressing and important need at this time is a thorough, discriminating, and impartial treatment of the local history of Reconstruction. Prof. Riley then described the work of investigating local conditions and history that was being done by advanced students at the University of Mississippi.

On Friday morning two conferences were held. That on the contribution of the Romance nations to the history of America is fully reported in another part of this volume.¹ The conference on history in the secondary schools, of which Miss Salmon was chairman, was a joint session with the New York State Teachers' Association.² A paper was read by Miss E. S. Davison, of Bradford Academy, on "History in German Secondary Schools."³ She visited a number of schools in Munich, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Berlin. She

¹ See below, pp. 219 ff.

² An excellent report of this conference will be found in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for February, 1910, pp. 128, 129.

³ Printed in the *Educational Review* for November, 1910.

observed that in the gymnasia the main purpose is to prepare for citizenship and to inculcate patriotism. Two types of history course are offered; one beginning with the history of Germany and working backward, the other beginning with antiquity and working forward to the development of Germany. The latter type seems to be displacing the former. In it all work in mediæval and modern history centers about Germany. The pupils are expected to acquire a definite knowledge of the leading facts of history. The teaching is somewhat biased and is evidently adapted to certain political exigencies. In the popular schools no text-book is used, but in the gymnasia a sort of brief text-book or syllabus is employed. Prof. Johnson, of the Teachers' College, who was to have presented a paper on "History in the French Secondary Schools," was unable to be present at the conference on account of serious illness. Mr. James Sullivan spoke shortly on the same subject that Prof. Johnson was to have treated.¹ Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, chairman of the committee of five, presented a preliminary report. The committee was appointed two years ago at the Madison meeting to consider the report of the committee of seven and to make recommendations for alterations in that report, if any should be needed. Prof. McLaughlin said that the committee was not as yet ready to make a formal report, although it had reached very definite conclusions on the main subject under consideration. It was early determined by the committee that radical and far-reaching alterations of the report of the committee of seven were unnecessary. One pressing subject which demanded attention concerned the extent of the field of ancient history. The committee of five accepted the reasons given in the earlier report for continuing the field of ancient history down to the time of Charlemagne. It was apparent, however, that there was some difficulty in determining how much time and energy should be devoted to the last four or five centuries of that period. The committee, therefore, had decided to state with considerable explicitness the topics that should be covered. The relation of civil government to American history presented another problem. Teachers of government are asking for more time for the separate study of that subject; the committee was therefore preparing to report that in case colonial history could be given partly in connection with English history, two-fifths of the year might be devoted to the separate study of American history and government; and it was also suggested that it might be found very desirable to have the courses in the two subjects run side by side throughout the whole year. The most difficult problem of all was how to have more opportunity for the study of modern European history. A de-

¹ Mr. Sullivan's remarks were not, as has been stated in one or two reports of the conference, an abstract of Prof. Johnson's paper.

mand for emphasis on modern European history appears to be very widespread. The subject has been fully discussed by the committee, as it has been by various teachers' associations during the last two or three years. The preliminary report suggested that the courses recommended by the committee of seven might be so conducted as to provide for emphasis on the latter period, or there might be an establishment of new courses on some such plan as this:

First. Ancient history to 800 A. D.

Second. English history, with its Continental relations, to 1760, or thereabouts.

Third. Modern European history, introduced by a rapid summary of mediæval history and conditions.

Fourth. American history and government.

The report of the committee was variously discussed by Prof. James, Prof. Foster, Prof. Haskins, Prof. Sill, Mr. Howe, Prof. Robinson, and Mr. Sullivan. Miss Salmon closed the conference by a few remarks, expressing the hope that some time soon teachers could give up the discussion of the curriculum and devote a session of the association to a consideration of methods, to a discussion of how history should be taught.

With Friday noon the formal sessions of the annual meeting came to a close.

An account of the meeting would be incomplete without some mention of the various exhibitions which had been prepared by Profs. Johnson and Shotwell and Librarian Johnston, of Columbia. One of these was a collection of aids to the visualization of history¹ consisting of lay figures, models, casts, utensils, weapons, coats of arms, and other objects of various kinds, as well as pictures, maps, stereoscopic views, lantern slides, etc., classified as bearing on ancient, European, English, and American history.

The other exhibition was designed to represent the development of historical writing and was undoubtedly the finest collection of its sort that has been brought together in America.² Many of the treasures on exhibition came from the library of Mr. J. P. Morgan, who generously loaned them for the occasion. From three baked clay tablets containing Babylonian temple records of about 2700 B. C. to pamphlets issued during the recent Russian revolutionary disturbances, the whole range of historical writing was covered.

¹ Described in detail in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for February, 1910.

² For descriptive accounts of this exhibition see the *Boston Transcript* for December 29, 1909, and January 5, 1910.

MINUTES OF BUSINESS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business was held at Columbia University in New York City, on Thursday, December 30, 1909, at 4 p. m., with the president of the association, Albert Bushnell Hart, presiding. After the meeting had been called to order the association proceeded to listen to the reports of officers and committees.

The first report to be read was that of the Pacific coast branch, which was presented by Prof. Bernard Moses, the delegate of the branch. Prof. Moses gave in substance what is hereafter printed in full as the report of the secretary of the branch.

Prof. Charles H. Haskins, secretary of the executive council, reported that that body had held three meetings during the year and had voted the usual appropriations for carrying on the work of the association. The council had arranged for the participation of the association in the International Congress of Archivists to be held in Brussels in August, 1910, appointing a special commission for that purpose. A special committee had also been appointed to consider the advisability of maintaining a commission on historic sites and monuments, and another special committee to consider the subject of a general index to the volumes of papers and annual reports thus far issued by the association. The council had decided that the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the association should be held in Indianapolis on December 27-31, 1910.

The secretary of the council then read the committee appointments for the year 1910, which are printed hereafter.

The secretary of the association, Mr. Waldo G. Leland, reported that the membership of the association stood at 2,743, representing a net gain during the year of 425. The total number of new members added had been 493. Thirty-eight members had died, of whom two were former presidents of the association, Dr. Henry C. Lea and Prof. George Park Fisher. The secretary's office had printed and distributed during the year the biennial list of members which had been somewhat enlarged in scope and given the title of Handbook. The annual report for 1907, in two volumes, had also been distributed, and the annual report for 1908, also in two volumes, would be issued during the coming year.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, printed in full hereafter, showed that the net receipts of the year had been \$9,521.24, the net disbursements, \$8,648.68. The total assets of the association stood at \$26,903.11, an increase during the year of \$818.81.

The committee appointed by the president to audit the treasurer's report, Messrs. Edwin E. Sparks and Andrew McF. Davis, reported that they had found the report to be correctly given.

The report of the historical manuscripts commission was presented by its chairman, Mr. Worthington C. Ford. The commission did not plan to present any body of material for inclusion in the annual report for 1909 as the second volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, composing the second volume of the annual report for 1908, would be in press during the greater part of the coming year. The commission had before it certain suggestions which it was hoped would bear fruit in the near future and respecting which a definite report might be expected at the next meeting.

For the public archives commission the chairman, Prof. Herman V. Ames, reported that the commission hoped to present for inclusion in the annual report for 1909 a preliminary report on the archives of California by C. A. Duniway, a report on the public archives of Illinois by Messrs. Clarence W. Alvord and

Theodore C. Pease, and a report on the archives of the Territory of New Mexico by Prof. John H. Vaughan. Reports were in progress in other States and would be printed subsequently. Upon the initiative of the commission and by authority of the council arrangements had been made to participate in the International Congress of Archivists, to be held in Brussels in August, 1910. As in previous years the work of transcribing documents relating to American history in the British Archives for the Library of Congress had been continued under the supervision of Prof. Charles M. Andrews on behalf of the commission. A new activity had been undertaken by the commission in the organization of a conference of archivists, which had been held in connection with the present meeting of the association, and the success of which had been such as to warrant planning for a similar conference next year.

Prof. Charles H. Hull, chairman of the Justin Winsor prize committee, stated that as the Justin Winsor prize was not awarded in the odd years the committee had no report to make.

For the Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee, its chairman, Prof. George L. Burr, reported that three essays had been submitted to the committee in competition for the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, which the committee had awarded to Dr. Wallace Notestein, of the University of Nebraska, for his essay entitled "A History of English Witchcraft from 1558 to 1718."

For the board of editors of the American Historical Review Prof. George B. Adams, chairman, reported the resignation of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart from the board after a service dating from the founding of the Review in 1895. The council had elected as his successor, for six years from January 1, 1911, Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of Harvard University.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, chairman of the committee on bibliography, reported that the routine work of the committee had been confined to the unfortunate but necessary rejection of special bibliographies offered for printing, space for such contributions not being at present available in the annual reports. The special work of the committee had been in connection with the proposed joint list of collections relating to European history, which had been compiled and was in process of being edited. An experimental test of the need and value of such a list had been made by sending the first 23 titles of the alphabetic list to 10 of the typical libraries in 3 sections of the East. Of these 23 sets 5 were lacking in all the libraries, and only 5 were found in as many as half the libraries. A majority of the titles were found in only 2 libraries. Harvard with 15 sets and the Library of Congress with 14 easily led, but even these libraries lacked each one-third, and only one other library had as many as one-third, which showed the general need of such a list. A grouping by regions showed that out of the 23 titles 17 could be consulted at Harvard, Boston Public, or Yale, 12 at the New York Public, Cornell, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, and 13 at Johns Hopkins and the Library of Congress. The object of preparing the list, Dr. Richardson said, was not only to secure knowledge as to where copies might be found for purposes of consultation or of interlibrary loans, but also to secure cooperation on the part of librarians in the making of purchases so that there might be one copy of each set in every geographical center or locality instead of a haphazard duplication. Its chief value would be as an object lesson showing what might be done on a larger scale. The most important part of the committee's work had been, therefore, the enlisting of interest on the part of librarians and the encouragement of plans pointing in the direction indicated.

The report of the general committee was presented by the chairman, Prof. St. George L. Sioussat. The committee had as in past years devoted its activi-

ties to increasing the membership of the association, and 493 new members had been added during the year. In most of the Southern States lists have been secured of persons who would probably be interested in the work of the association, and to those were sent pamphlets of information respecting the work and activities of the association and invitations to become members. Lists have also been prepared of persons residing within 300 miles of New York City to whom the annual meeting of 1909 would be of interest, and to these had been sent invitations to membership and programs of the sessions. A special canvass had also been conducted in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States by the secretary of the Pacific coast branch. It was felt by the committee that the results of its work had been as gratifying as could be expected, especially in the Southern States where the relative increase in membership had been marked.

The report of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson as general editor of the series of Original Narratives of American History follows in full:

"Since the last annual meeting one volume of this series has been published, entitled 'Narratives of New Netherland.' The volume comprising Capt. Edward Johnson's 'Wonder-working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England,' edited by the general editor of this series, is now in the printer's hands. The volume of 'Narratives of Early Maryland,' edited by Mr. Clayton C. Hall, is finished in manuscript and will within a few days be in the hands of the general editor. The next volume will be one entitled 'Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Jersey.' It will be edited by Dr. Albert Cook Myers, and will be composed as follows: Extracts from David de Vries's 'Korte Historiæ ende Journals-Aenteyckeninge'; Capt. Thomas Yong's letter to Secretary Windebank, 1634; extracts from Acrelius's 'History of New Sweden'; an unpublished affidavit of four men from the Calmar Nyckel, 1638; Gov. Printz's reports of June 20, 1644, and of 1647; Gov. Rising's reports of 1654 and 1655; the epistle of Penn, Lawrie, and Lucas respecting West Jersey, September, 1676; 'The Present State of the Colony of West Jersey in America,' September 1681; Penn, 'Some Account of the Province of Pennsylvania,' 1681; 'Letter of William Penn to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders,' 1683; 'Letter of Thomas Paschall to J. J. of Chippenham,' February 10, 1683; Penn, 'A Further Account of the Province of Pennsylvania,' 1685; 'Letter from Doctor More,' 1686; Richard Frame, 'A Short Description of Pennsylvania,' 1692; Gabriel Thomas's 'Historical Descriptions of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey,' 1698; a translation of Pastorius's 'Umständige Geographische Beschreibung,' 1700; and a translation from the Welsh of a letter of John Jones, 1708 (?). After this will follow a volume of 'Narratives of Early Carolina,' edited by Mr. A. S. Salley, jr., secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina."

Dr. E. C. Richardson reported for the committee on a bibliography of modern English history, the chairman of the committee, Prof. E. P. Cheyney, being absent. The work of the committee during the year had consisted in going over the subject in its general aspects with the English committee and in discussing the scope and method of compilation of the proposed bibliography. The prospect of determining upon a basis acceptable to both the English and American committees in the near future was good.

In the absence of the chairman, Prof. William A. Dunning, Mr. W. G. Leland reported for the committee on publications that, in addition to selecting the contents of the annual report for 1908, the committee had inaugurated the new series of prize essays of the American Historical Association by publishing the essay by E. B. Krehbiel on "The Interdict," to which (in equal parts with W. S. Robertson's "Miranda") the Herbert Baxter Adams prize had been awarded in 1907. The number of copies of "The Interdict" thus far sold (234) had

been sufficient barely to pay the expense of publication. The second volume of the series, Clarence E. Carter's "Great Britain and the Illinois Country," to which had been awarded the Justin Winsor prize in 1908, was about to go to press and could be expected in the spring. Up to the present time 216 copies had been subscribed for. The attention of the association was called to the necessity of supporting the series and to the fact that continuous subscriptions could be made to the series at \$1 per year, the amount to be added to the annual dues, thus avoiding the trouble of ordering and paying separately for the volumes.

For the committee of five on history in the secondary schools, Prof. Charles H. Haskins reported, the chairman, Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, being absent, that a plan of a report had been prepared, adhering in general to the recommendations of the committee of seven. This plan was to be discussed at a conference to be held on the following day, and would be submitted to the association during the coming year.

The nominating committee then presented its report as follows:

DECEMBER 30, 1909.

The committee on nominations respectfully report the following nominations of officers of the American Historical Association for the ensuing year:

President: Frederick J. Turner.

First vice president: William M. Sloane.

Second vice president: Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary: Waldo G. Leland.

Treasurer: Clarence W. Bowen.

Secretary of the council: Charles H. Haskins.

Curator: A. Howard Clark.

Members of the executive council: Evarts B. Greene, Charles H. Hull, Max Farrand, Frank H. Hodder, Edwin Erle Sparks, Franklin L. Riley.

WILLIAM MACDONALD,

WILLIAM E. DODD,

GEORGE M. WRONG,

Nominating Committee.

Upon the report being read it was moved and unanimously voted that the secretary of the association be directed to cast the ballot of the association as a whole for the candidates as nominated by the committee. The secretary being thus instructed, cast the ballot as directed, and the candidates as nominated were declared elected.

The retiring president expressed the feeling of gratitude felt by the entire association for the untiring efforts of those who had worked to make the twenty-fifth annual meeting so notable a success, especial thanks being due to the chairmen and members of the committee on program and of the committee on arrangements. It was explained that, instead of the usual resolutions of thanks to the individuals and others whose hospitality had been extended to the association, the council had decided that its secretary should write individual letters of acknowledgment and appreciation.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

President.—Prof. Frederick J. Turner, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (After October 1, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

First vice president.—Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University, New York City.

Second vice president.—Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

Secretary.—Waldo G. Leland, Esq., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer.—Clarence W. Bowen, Esq., 130 Fulton Street, New York City.

Secretary of the council.—Prof. Charles H. Haskins, 15 Prescott Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Curator.—A. Howard Clark, Esq., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Executive council.—*Ex-presidents:* Hon. Andrew D. White, President James B. Angell, Henry Adams, Esq., James Schouler, Esq., James Ford Rhodes, Esq., Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Prof. John B. McMaster, Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, J. Franklin Jameson, Esq., Prof. George B. Adams, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart. *Elected:* Prof. Max Farrand, Prof. Frank H. Hodder, Prof. Evarts B. Greene, Prof. Charles H. Hull, Prof. Franklin L. Riley, Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks.

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Program for the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting.—Prof. Evarts B. Greene, Urbana, Ill., chairman; Wilbur C. Abbott, Archibald C. Coolidge, Earle W. Dow, William L. Westermann, James A. Woodburn.

Local Committee of Arrangements for that Meeting.—Calvin N. Kendall, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind., chairman; Christopher B. Coleman, Jacob P. Dunn, Evarts B. Greene, T. C. Howe, Meredith Nicholson, Charles R. Williams.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Prof. George B. Adams, Yale University, chairman; George L. Burr, J. Franklin Jameson, Andrew C. McLaughlin, William M. Sloane, Frederick J. Turner.

General Committee.—Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, University of the South, chairman; Jacob N. Bowman (ex officio), Walter L. Fleming, Waldo G. Leland (ex officio), Albert C. Myers, Frederic L. Paxson, Miss Lucy M. Salmon.

Committee on Publications.—Prof. William A. Dunning, Columbia University, chairman; and (ex officio) Herman V. Ames, George L. Burr, Worthington C. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, Charles H. Hull, J. Franklin Jameson, Waldo G. Leland, Ernest C. Richardson.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Worthington C. Ford, Esq., Massachusetts Historical Society, chairman; Herbert D. Foster, Gaillard Hunt, Thomas M. Owen, Ulrich B. Phillips, Frederick G. Young.

Public Archives Commission.—Prof. Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Charles M. Andrews, Clarence S. Brigham, Robert D. W. Connor, Carl R. Fish, Victor H. Paltsits, Dunbar Rowland.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.—Prof. Charles H. Hull, Cornell University, chairman; Carl Becker, Francis A. Christle, John H. Latané, Claude H. Van Tyne.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University, chairman; Guy S. Ford, Edwin F. Gay, James W. Thompson, John M. Vincent.

Committee on Bibliography.—Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University, chairman; Appleton P. C. Griffin, W. Dawson Johnston, Wilbur H. Stebert, George P. Winship.

Committee on a Bibliography of Modern English History.—Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Ernest C. Richardson, Williston Walker.

Committee on History in Secondary Schools.—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Charles H. Haskins, James H. Robinson, James Sullivan.

Committee to Report on Historical Sites and Monuments.—President Edwin E. Sparks, Pennsylvania State College, chairman; Henry E. Bourne, Edmond S. Meany, Frank H. Severance, Reuben G. Thwaites.

Conference of Historical Societies.—Clarence M. Burton, Esq., Detroit, Mich., chairman; Waldo G. Leland, secretary.

Commission to participate in the Brussels Congress of Archivists.—The Public Archives Commission as above, and, in addition, Ralph D. W. Connor, Worthington C. Ford, Gaillard Hunt, Waldo G. Leland, Henry E. Woods.

Report of Clarence W. Bowen, treasurer American Historical Association, December 17, 1908–December 15, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash on hand	\$5, 908. 74
Receipts as follows:	
2,554 $\frac{1}{2}$ annual dues, at \$3	\$7, 663. 00
2 annual dues, at \$3.25	6. 50
1 annual dues	3. 20
5 annual dues, at \$3.15	15. 75
14 annual dues, at \$3.10	43. 40
4 annual dues, at \$3.05	12. 20
1 annual dues	3. 03
1 annual dues	3. 02
1 annual dues	2. 98
1 annual dues	2. 95
1 annual dues	2. 85
2 annual dues, at \$2.50	5. 00
1 annual dues	2. 00
4 life memberships	200. 00
Sales of publications	607. 01
Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools"	23. 35
Interest on bond and mortgage	825. 00
Dividends	100. 00
	9, 521. 24
	<u>15, 429. 98</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasurer's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 8, 63, 87, 120, 131, 145, 148, 185	\$342. 23
Secretary's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 22, 24, 26, 40, 41, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 68, 69, 70, 84, 85, 89, 90, 100, 102, 103, 114, 125, 135, 150, 171, 172	649. 33
Postage and stationary, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 3, 21, 25, 32, 37, 42, 43, 47, 50, 58, 71, 79, 81, 82, 92, 104, 111, 113, 124, 126, 129, 132, 133, 138, 146, 147, 149, 154, 155, 163, 168, 178, 179	436. 99
Secretary of the council, vouchers 2, 30, 34, 53, 54, 158, 160, 161, 162	77. 00
Pacific coast branch, voucher 9	34. 05
American Historical Review, vouchers 1, 17, 44, 48, 51, 52, 60, 64, 72, 73, 76, 77, 80, 86, 106, 108, 109, 112, 115, 116, 117, 121, 127, 153, 166	4, 041. 20
Public archives commission, vouchers 12, 13, 28, 36, 94, 95, 96, 139, 182, 183, 184	192. 60
Historical manuscripts commission, vouchers 122, 130, 174	439. 00
Justin Winsor prize committee, vouchers 10, 46, 98	219. 30
Herbert B. Adams prize committee, voucher 98	8. 75
General committee, vouchers 16, 99, 110, 181	151. 75
Committee of five on history in secondary schools, vouchers 4, 156, 157	150. 60
Colonial entries of the records of the British privy council, voucher 74	108. 60
Annual bibliography, voucher 39	200. 00

Annual report, 1907, vouchers 142, 143, 144-----	\$79.97	
Annual report, 1908, vouchers 91, 134, 136-----	20.50	
Handbook, 1909, vouchers 88, 97-----	378.97	
Expenses twenty-fourth annual meeting, vouchers 5, 6, 7, 11, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27-----	131.85	
Expenses twenty-fifth annual meeting, vouchers 173, 177-----	34.27	
Expenses executive council, vouchers 31, 164, 165, 167, 170, 175, 176, 180-----	263.04	
Editorial work, vouchers 49, 59, 67, 83, 93, 107, 123, 169-----	275.00	
Publication committee, vouchers 29, 35, 65, 66, 118, 140, 152-----	364.15	
Engraving certificates, vouchers 14, 45, 105, 151-----	3.75	
Collection charges, vouchers 38, 101, 119, 137, 186-----	10.53	
Bank stocks, vouchers 33, 159-----	2,799.00	
Miscellaneous expenses, vouchers 15, 75, 78, 128, 141-----	35.25	
		\$11,447.68
Balance cash on hand in National Park Bank-----		3,982.30
		<u>15,429.98</u>
Net receipts, 1909-----		9,521.24
Net disbursements, 1909-----		<u>8,648.68</u>
		872.56
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 Sept. 29, 1909, to date-----	181.81	
11 shares American Exchange National Bank stock at 249--	2,739.00	
Cash on hand in National Park Bank-----	3,982.30	
		<u>28,903.11</u>
An increase during the year of-----		818.81

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN,
Treasurer.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1909.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1909.

The undersigned, appointed as an auditing committee, have examined the above report and certify that there has been submitted to them a certificate of the Audit Company of New York, showing that the accounts of the treasurer have been examined by the company and that the securities have been exhibited and that the same are correct.

A. MCF. DAVIS,
EDWIN E. SPARKS.

Report of the Audit Company of New York.

[The Audit Company of New York, 165 Broadway.]

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 16, 1909.

The results of this examination are presented, attached hereto, in an exhibit termed: "Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 16, 1909."

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, and an extension agreement extending the mortgage for five years to March 29, 1914. The mortgage and accompanying papers were found in order.

Two certificates of stock of the American Exchange National Bank, aggregating 11 shares, were examined and found to be in accordance with the requirements.

Very truly, yours,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
C. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.
GEO. H. BOWERS, *New York Manager*.

New York, December 23, 1909.

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 16, 1909.

Dues:		RECEIPTS.
2,554½ at \$3	-----	\$7,663.00
2 at \$3.25	-----	6.50
1 at \$3.20	-----	3.20
5 at \$3.15	-----	15.75
14 at \$3.10	-----	43.40
4 at \$3.05	-----	12.20
1 at \$3.03	-----	3.03
1 at \$3.02	-----	3.02
1 at \$2.98	-----	2.98
1 at \$2.95	-----	2.95
1 at \$2.85	-----	2.85
2 at \$2.50	-----	5.00
1 at \$2	-----	2.00
		7,765.88
Life memberships, 4 at \$50	-----	200.00
		7,965.88
Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools"	-----	23.35
Sale of publications	-----	607.01
Interest on bond and mortgage of \$20,000:		
6 months at 4 per cent to Mar. 29, 1909	\$400.00	
6 months at 4½ per cent to Sept. 29, 1909	425.00	
		825.00
Dividend on 10 shares American Exchange National Bank stock	-----	100.00
Total receipts for year	-----	\$9,521.24
Balance on hand Dec. 17, 1908, as per our statement dated Dec. 24, 1908	-----	5,908.74
		15,429.98
		DISBURSEMENTS.
Treasurer's clerks' hire for year	-----	\$342.23
Secretary's clerks' hire for year	-----	649.33
Secretary of the council, expense	-----	77.00
Twenty-fourth annual meeting	\$162.60	
Less refund of overpayment	30.75	
		131.85
Twenty-fifth annual meeting	-----	34.27
American Historical Review	-----	4,041.20
Pacific Coast branch, expense	-----	34.05
1907 annual report	-----	79.97
1908 annual report	-----	20.50
1909 handbook	-----	378.97
Audit fee, account examination of treasurer's records	-----	25.00
Postage and stationery—treasurer and secretary	442.04	
Less amount paid by joint committee	5.05	
		436.99
Bank collection and exchange	-----	10.53
Engraving certificates	-----	3.75
Refund of amount overpaid on prize essays	-----	1.00
Refund of annual dues	-----	3.00
Colonial entries of the records of the British privy council	158.60	
Less amount subscribed by the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island	50.00	
		108.60

American Exchange National Bank stock:

10 shares at \$255-----	\$2,550.00	
1 share at \$249-----	249.00	
		<u>\$2,799.00</u>
Guide to the manuscript materials for the history of the United States to 1783 in the British Museum, etc-----		2.00
Editorial services-----		275.00
Disbursements on extension of Henry Romberg mortgage-----		4.25
Committee expenses:		
Annual bibliographies committee-----	200.00	
Executive council-----	263.04	
Public archives commission-----	192.60	
Historical manuscripts commission-----	439.00	
Justin Winsor prize committee-----	219.30	
Herbert B. Adams prize committee-----	8.75	
General committee-----	151.75	
Committee of five on history in secondary schools-----	150.60	
Publication committee-----	\$414.55	
Less amount paid by E. B. Krehbiel-----	50.40	
		<u>364.15</u>
Total committee expenses-----		<u>1,989.19</u>
Total disbursements for year-----		<u>11,447.68</u>
Balance cash in bank represented by certified check on the National Park Bank of New York, dated Dec. 16, 1909-----		<u>3,982.30</u>
		<u>15,429.98</u>

PROGRAM OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN NEW YORK CITY DECMEBER 27-31, 1909.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in New York on December 27-31, 1909, jointly with the American Economic Association. The American Political Science Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Social Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Society of Church History, and the New York State Teachers' Association will all hold meetings at the same time and place.

The usual arrangements have been made with the railways for reduced fare upon presentation of a convention certificate. Full details concerning transportation and hotels are given in the circular issued by the joint anniversary committee, Earl Hall, Columbia University, New York. Reservation of rooms in the dormitories of Columbia University or in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel should be made at once.

During the entire week there will be a specially arranged exhibition in Teachers' College of aids in the teaching of history, with special reference to source work and visualization. This exhibition will contain many devices in use in the schools in France and Germany—imported especially for it—which are accessible for teachers of history in America, and other illustrative material.

There will be an exhibition in the library of Columbia University of material illustrating the development of historiography. This exhibit will include early manuscripts of historical writers, first editions of Greek and Roman historians, mediæval chronicles in manuscript and in print, autograph manuscripts of American historians, and valuable and rare works and documents relating to European and American history. The collection of manuscripts, printed works, antiques, paintings, etc., of the Hispanic Museum, One hundred and fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, will be on exhibition daily from 10 to 5. The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park west, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, extend to the members of the American Historical Association a cordial invitation to visit their rooms and libraries. Both these societies possess rare and interesting historical material.

Places of historical interest in New York may also be visited on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons by small parties under the special direction of the City History Club of New York. A representative of the City History Club will be at headquarters to receive applications.

Papers are limited to 20 minutes, and discussions to 10 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.

Persons not members of the association will be cordially welcome to the regular sessions. For details see the other circular.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27.

1 p. m.—Luncheon as the guests of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Guests will assemble promptly in the Assembly Hall of the Metropolitan Building, corner of Twenty-third Street, Fourth and Madison Avenues.

3 p. m.—Meeting of the executive council and the various commissions and boards of the association (at the call of the chairmen).

8 p. m.—Carnegie Hall: Citizens' Meeting and Official Welcome to the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, and to the allied societies holding meetings in connection with this anniversary. The Carnegie Hall meeting is arranged by a general committee of the citizens of New York. Mr. Joseph H. Choate will be permanent chairman of the meeting. President William Howard Taft, Gov. Charles Evans Hughes, Mayor George B. McClellan, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler have consented to make addresses.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

10 a. m.—Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University. Presidential addresses:

(1) Imagination in History. President Albert Bushnell Hart, American Historical Association.

(2) Observation in Economics. President Davis R. Dewey, American Economic Association.

12.30 p. m.—Luncheon in University Hall, Columbia University, tendered by the university.

2 p. m.—Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University. Presidential addresses:

(1) The Physiology of Politics. President A. Lawrence Lowell, American Political Science Association.

(2) Labor Legislation and Economic Progress. President Henry W. Farnam, American Association for Labor Legislation.

4.30 p. m.—Earl Hall, Columbia University.

Reception to officers, members, and guests of the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, and the other societies meeting with them, given by the Academy of Political Science in the city of New York.

6.30 p. m.—A club dinner will be served in the university commons, at \$1 per person for all who wish to take dinner on the university grounds.

8 p. m.—New York Historical Society Building, 170 Central Park West, corner of Seventy-sixth Street. General Session on the Work of Historical Societies in Europe.

(1) The Work of Historical Societies in Great Britain. G. W. Prothero, London, England.

(2) The Work of Historical Societies in Germany. Eduard Meyer, Berlin, Germany.

(3) The Work of Historical Societies in France. Camille Enlart, Paris, France.

(4) The Work of Historical Societies in Holland. H. T. Colenbrander, Voorburg, Holland.

(5) The Work of Historical Societies in Spain. R. Altamira, Oviedo, Spain.

10 p. m.—Smoker at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

10 a. m.—Hotel Waldorf-Astoria (Astor Gallery). Joint session of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association.

General Topic: British Constitutional and Political Development, with special reference to the Centenary of Gladstone.

Tendencies in British Foreign Policy since Disraeli. A. L. P. Dennis, University of Wisconsin.

Canadian Nationalism and the Imperial Tie. G. M. Wrong, University of Toronto.

The Paradoxes of Gladstone's Career. Edward Porritt, Harvard University.

The Political Union of South Africa. Herbert A. L. Fisher, New College, Oxford.

Recent English History in its Constitutional Aspects, with special reference to the Centenary of the Birth of Gladstone. Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States.

12.30 p. m.—Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Breakfast, with reception to foreign guests and brief addresses. A charge of \$2 will be made for this breakfast. Ladies, who are members, or guests of members, are invited to lunch at the Colony Club, Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street, at the same hour, and seats will be reserved for them at 2 o'clock in the boxes of the Banquet Hall at the Waldorf-Astoria for the speeches following the breakfast.

4-6 p. m.—Tea, at the residence of Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, 5 East Sixty-third Street.

9 p. m.—Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Reception and entertainment, with historical tableaux, by the ladies' reception committee of New York; Mrs. Robert Abbe, chairman. Refreshments will be served at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.

10 a. m.—Columbia University. Historical Conferences.

(1) Ancient History (Hamilton Hall, Room 214). Chairman, W. L. Westermann, University of Wisconsin.

Sennacherib. A. T. Olmstead, University of Missouri.

Hellenistic Athens. W. S. Ferguson, Harvard University.

The Hellenistic Influence on the Origin of Christianity. Nathaniel Schmidt, Cornell University.

Some Remarks on the Papyri of the Jewish Colony at Elephantine (Fifth Century B. C.). Eduard Meyer, University of Berlin.

Discussion¹ led by Henry A. Sill, Cornell University, H. B. Wright, Yale University, and R. F. Scholz, University of California.

(2) Mediæval History (Joint session with the American Society of Church History, Hamilton Hall, Room 502). Chairman, Ephraim Emerton, Harvard University.

The Great Interdict of England. E. B. Krehbiel, Stanford University.

The Church and the Mediæval Trade Unions. Edward W. Miller, Auburn Theological Seminary.

The Roman Law and the German Peasant. Sidney B. Fay, Dartmouth College.

Some Aspects of the Reform Movement in the Eleventh Century. A. C. Howland, University of Pennsylvania.

Mediæval Archæology. Camille Enlart, Paris, France.

(3) American History: The Westward Movement (Hamilton Hall, Room 302). Chairman, Frederic L. Paxson, University of Michigan.

The Attitude of Missouri toward the Compromise of 1820. Frank Heywood Hodder, University of Kansas.

¹ The discussion was omitted, owing to lack of time.

The Erie Canal and the Settlement of the West. Lois Kimball Mathews, Vassar College.

Some Aspects of Postal Extension into the West. Julian P. Bretz, Cornell University.

Morton Matthew McCarver, Frontier City Builder. Edmond S. Meany, University of Washington.

Discussion.

(4) Conference of Archivists (Hamilton Hall, Room 202). Chairman, Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania.

(a) Some Lessons to be Learned from European Practice in the Administration of Archives. Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution, Washington.

Discussion: With especial reference to British Archives, Charles M. Andrews, Johns Hopkins University; with especial reference to German Archives, Marion D. Learned, University of Pennsylvania; with especial reference to Italian Archives, Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin; with especial reference to Dutch Archives, William I. Hull, Swarthmore College; with especial reference to Spanish Archives, William R. Shepherd, Columbia University; with especial reference to Swedish Archives, Amandus Johnson.

(b) Tragedies in New York's Public Records. Victor H. Paltsits, State Historian of New York.

12.30 p. m.—Luncheon tendered by Teachers' College, Columbia University, to the members of the American Historical Association.

2 p. m.—Columbia University. Historical Conferences.

(1) Modern European History Conference (Schmerhorn Hall, Room 301). Chairman, James Harvey Robinson, Columbia University.

The Political Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ferdinand Schevill, University of Chicago.

Bismarck as Historiographer. Guy Stanton Ford, University of Illinois.

Recent Progress in European History. W. E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania.

A College Course in Contemporaneous History. Carlton H. Hayes, Columbia University.

(2) American History: Ethnic Elements in the History of the United States (Havemeyer Hall, Room 309). Chairman, Evarts B. Greene, University of Illinois.

The German Element. Julius Goebel, University of Illinois; A. B. Faust, Cornell University.

The Scandinavian Element. Kendrick C. Babcock,¹ University of Arizona; Juul Dieserud, Library of Congress.

The Dutch Element. H. T. Colenbrander, Holland; Ruth Putnam, Washington, D. C.

Discussion led by A. J. H. Kern, Jamaica, N. Y.²

(3) Conference of State and Local Historical Societies (Havemeyer Hall, Room 301). Chairman, St. G. L. Sioussat, University of the South.

Review of Five Years' Work of the Conference.

Progress of Societies during the Year.

Report of the Committee on Cooperation among Historical Societies. Hon. Dunbar Rowland, LL. D.

What we can learn from the Publishing Activities of European Societies. H. E. Bourne, Western Reserve University.

Some Defects in the Publications of American Historical Societies. Worthington C. Ford, Boston, Mass.

¹ President Babcock was not present nor was his paper read.

² The discussion was omitted, owing to lack of time.

Discussion of Problems of Publication.

(4) Conference on the Work of History and Civics Clubs (Teachers' College, Room 200). Chairman, Frank B. Kelley, City History Club of New York.

The Aim and Methods of the City History Clubs. Miss M. Elizabeth Crouse, New York.

A Practical Program in Municipal Civics for Clubs. A. L. Pugh, High School of Commerce, New York.

Actual Work done in Civics Clubs. Howard C. Green, College of the City of New York.

Discussion.

5 p. m.—Columbia University (Havemeyer Hall, Room 309). Business meeting.

8 p. m.—Hotel Waldorf-Astoria (Astor Gallery). General session on Southern History.

The South's Problem; Some of its Difficulties. William H. Thomas, Montgomery, Ala.

Legislation and Practice. Kelley Miller, Howard University.¹

A Few of the Controversies.² William A. Dunning, Columbia University.

Actual Benefits of Reconstruction. W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlanta University.

The Negro Problem as Affected by Sentiment. Theodore D. Jervay, Charleston, S. C.

Discussion: Robert Chisolm, Birmingham, Ala.; William Garrott Brown, New York City; Hon. S. W. McCall,³ Winchester, Mass.

10 p. m.—Reception by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt at their residence, 660 Fifth Avenue, corner Fifty-second Street.⁴

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

10 a. m.—Columbia University.

(1) Conference on the Contribution of the Romance Nations to the History of America (Chapel, Teachers College). Chairman, W. R. Shepherd, Columbia University.

The Contribution of Spain. R. Altamira, Oviedo, Spain.

The Contribution of France. R. G. Thwaites, Madison, Wis.

The Contribution of Portugal. Hiram Bingham, Yale University.

The Contribution of the Latin-American Republics. Francisco J. Yánes, Washington, D. C.

(2) Horace Mann Auditorium. History in Secondary Schools in France and Germany, and Proposals of the Committee of Five. (Joint session with the New York State Teachers' Association.) Chairman, Miss L. M. Salmon, Vassar College.

History in German Secondary Schools. Miss E. S. Davison, Bradford Academy, Mass.

History in French Secondary Schools. Henry Johnson, Teachers College, Columbia University.⁵

Preliminary report of the Committee of Five.

Discussion.

Inspection of the exhibits at Teachers College and Columbia University Library.

¹ Prof. Miller being absent, his paper was not read.

² The title should read, "Legislation and the Race Problem."

³ Not present.

⁴ Omitted on account of illness.

⁵ Prof. Johnson being absent on account of illness, his place was taken by Dr. James Sullivan.

A special train will leave for West Point at 1 p. m. provided a sufficient number desire to make this trip. The party will be received by the commandant and given the privilege of inspecting the things of interest. The total cost will be \$2 per person, including round-trip railroad fare and box luncheon served on the train. Returning, the party will reach the city about 6 p. m.

Joint anniversary committee of American Historical and Economic Associations.—William M. Sloane, Clarence W. Bowen, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Samuel McCune Lindsay.

Finance committee.—Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman; Henry P. Davison, treasurer; A. Barton Hepburn, Darwin P. Kingsley, Edwin S. Marston, Paul Morton, Moses Taylor Pyne, Paul M. Warburg.

Citizens' committee of one hundred.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, John Bigelow, Rev. Dr. Hugh Birkhead, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry C. Brewster, Nicholas Murray Butler, Rev. Dr. Samuel Parkes Cadman, John Lambert Cadwalader, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph Hodges Choate, John Claflin, Henry Clews, Rev. Dr. Edward Benton Coe, Alfred Ronald Conkling, Henry P. Davison, Robert W. de Forest, Dr. Francis Delafield, Chauncey M. Depew, James B. Dill, Alexander Wilson Drake, Loyall Farragut, Stuyvesant Fish, Austin B. Fletcher, Dr. Austin Flint, jr., Frederick Gallatin, Asa Bird Gardiner, James J. Goodwin, Rt. Rev. Dr. David Hummel Greer, Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, Parker D. Handy, A. Barton Hepburn, Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Henry Holt, George P. Hopkins, William Dean Howells, Thomas H. Hubbard, Archer Milton Huntington, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Walter Belknap James, Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Jefferson, Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnston, Darwin R. Kingsley, Dr. Samuel Waldron Lambert, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Philip L. Livingston, George Brinton McClellan, Patrick F. McGowan, Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, Hamilton Wright Mabie, V. Everit Macy, Edwin S. Marston, Brander Matthews, Herman A. Metz, Levi P. Morton, Paul Morton, Victor Morawetz, Thomas M. Mulry, Stephen Henry Olin, Edward Patterson, Henry Parish, George Foster Peabody, Howland Pell, George Walbridge Perkins, Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk, John Jay Pierrepont, Gen. Horace Porter, Dr. William H. Porter, George Haven Putnam, Harrington Putnam, M. Taylor Pyne, Rev. Dr. William Rogers Richards, George Lockhart Rives, Elihu Root, Charles H. Russell, jr., William J. Schieffelin, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, James Thomson Shotwell, James R. Sheffield, Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Joseph Edward Simmons, William M. Sloane, James Speyer, Myles Standish, Francis Lynde Stetson, Lisenard Stewart, William Rhinelandier Stewart, Charles E. Sprague, Walter L. Suydam, Henry W. Taft, William Haynes Truesdale, Frederick Douglas Underwood, William Kissam Vanderbilt, Frank Arthur Vanderlip, Paul M. Warburg, James Grant Wilson, Egerton Leigh Winthrop, jr., Alexander Stewart Webb, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Edmund Wetmore, Clarence S. Whitman.

Reception Committee for Carnegie Hall Meeting, Monday evening, December 27.—James R. Sheffield, chairman; William J. Schieffelin, vice chairman; Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew Carnegie, Alfred R. Conkling, Robert W. de Forest, Loyall Farragut, Stuyvesant Fish, Austin B. Fletcher, Frederick Gallatin, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Thomas H. Hubbard, Archer M. Huntington, Philip L. Livingston, Howland Pell, Horace Porter, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, James Speyer, Myles Standish, Lisenard Stewart, Walter L. Suydam, Henry W. Taft, Edwin H. Weatherbee, James Grant Wilson, Egerton Leigh Winthrop, jr.

Ladies' Auxiliary Reception Committee.—Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Harriet C. Abbe, Mrs. William Loring Andrews, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. George W. Bacon, Miss Cora F. Barnes, Mrs. William H. Bliss,

Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, Mrs. R. F. Bloodgood, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. John Bates Clark, Mrs. John Caldwell Coleman, Miss Florence Colgate, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Horace E. Deming, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. Charles H. Eaton, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. John H. Finley, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Benjamin W. Franklin, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. James T. Gardiner, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. George B. Hopkins, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Edward G. Janeway, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Eleanor I. Keller, Mrs. de Witt Knox, Mrs. George F. Kunz, Mrs. Charles R. Lamb, Mrs. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Charlotte Russell Lowell, Mrs. George A. Lung, Miss Julia G. McAllister, Mrs. John W. McBurney, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. F. D. Millet, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. J. R. MacArthur, Mrs. Leonard E. Opdycke, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Herbert L. Osgood, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Miss Lucia Purdy, Miss Ruth Putnam, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. James Harvey Robinson, Mrs. Harold Raasloff, Miss Florence Rhett, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Miss Emma G. Sebring, Mrs. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Mrs. William M. Sloane, Mrs. Datus C. Smith, Miss Clara B. Spence, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. L. L. Stanton, Mrs. W. R. Shepherd, Miss Ida Tarbell, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. George Montgomery Tuttle, Miss Anne S. Van Cortlandt, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Mrs. Edmund Wetmore.

The Executive Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary Reception Committee.—Mrs. Robert Abbe, chairman; Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edward G. Janeway, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Miss Florence Rhett, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. J. R. MacArthur.

Columbia University Reception Committee.—Frank J. Goodnow, chairman; Carlton H. Hayes, vice chairman; Henry R. Mussey, vice chairman; Eugene B. Agger, Charles A. Beard, Miss Lillian Brandt, William H. Carpenter, John B. Clark, William A. Dunning, Edward Thomas Devine, Livingston Farrand, Franklin H. Giddings, Carl F. L. Huth, Henry Johnson, O. F. Lewis, Roswell C. McCrea, Edward McChesney, H. C. Pearson, Miss Juliet S. Points, James Harvey Robinson, Edward McC. Sait, George Winfield Scott, William Robert Shepherd, Henry Rogers Seager, James T. Shotwell, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Munroe Smith, Alvan A. Tenney.

Program Committee of American Historical Association.—James T. Shotwell, chairman; Max Farrand, Charles H. Haskins, Thomas W. Page, Frederic L. Paxson.

A REPORT OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FROM NOVEMBER 19, 1908, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

By JACOB N. BOWMAN, *Secretary*.

The officers during this year were the following: President, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president, University of California; vice president, Mr. George H. Himes, Portland, Oreg.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. J. N. Bowman, University of California; the council, the above and Prof. E. D. Adams, Stanford University; Mr. George E. Crothers, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Prag, San Francisco; and Prof. H. W. Edwards, Berkeley.

The council held a meeting in San Francisco, February 18, 1909. It volunteered to hold a first session in Seattle in connection with the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition. The offer was not accepted. The paper of Mr. D. E. Smith, "The Viceroy in New Spain," read at the Berkeley meeting, 1908, was recommended for publication in the annual report of the association. A program committee for the Stanford meeting, set for November 19-20, 1909, was appointed in March: Profs. E. D. Adams and P. E. Martin, of Stanford University; Prof. H. W. Edwards, of Berkeley; Mr. F. J. Teggart and Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California. Prof. H. Morse Stephens was elected to represent the branch at the meeting of the council of the association in New York in November, 1909. The program committee reported on October 20, 1909, the program for the Stanford meeting, which was approved by the council.

From the records and archives of the branch it is impossible to ascertain the exact membership in November, 1908. During the year the names and addresses of the high school and college teachers in the Coast States—except Arizona and Colorado—were secured with a view to making wider and better known the nature and work of the branch and the association. An accident in the mail service prevented the full use of this mailing list, but 500 circulars were sent out, principally to high-school and college teachers in California, Oregon, and Washington.

One member of the branch, Mr. J. J. Ryan, of San Jose, died during the year, as also one member of the association residing on the coast, Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs.

The statistics of membership as reported at the Stanford meeting are as follows: Members of the branch, 208; members of the association residing on the coast, 15; nominees for branch membership, 17; new members during the year, 27; members of the association residing on the coast becoming members of the branch, 20; branch loss by removal to the East, 3; resignations from the branch during the year, 4; net increase or decrease in membership during the year, unknown.

The expenses for the year were \$70.92, as compared with \$17 in 1904, \$51.54 in 1905, \$28.30 in 1906, \$55.80 in 1907, and \$34.80 in 1908. The increase is due to the efforts to secure a mailing list of the high-school and college teachers on the coast.

The officers elected for the ensuing year at the Stanford meeting are: President, Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University; vice president, Prof. E. S. Meany, of the University of Washington; secretary-treasurer, Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California; the council, in addition to the above, Prof. H. E. Bolton, of Stanford University; Miss Agnes E. Howe, of the San Jose State Normal School; Dr. E. I. McCormac, of the University of California; and Miss Jeanne E. Wier, of the University of Nevada.

The committees now in existence are: Committee on making available library resources, Geo. E. Crothers (chairman), J. C. Rowell, G. T. Clark, and J. L. Gillis; committee on public archives, C. A. Duniway (chairman), C. C. Plehn, Col. H. Weinstock, Judge P. J. Shields, and A. Holman; committee on annual meetings of coast learned societies at the same time and place, J. N. Bowman (chairman), and E. D. Adams.

The spirit and interest in the branch has greatly increased during the year, and after correspondence with the secretary of the association the routine work has been systematized. The active interest of the university men has been roused, and a conscious effort is being made to interest the high-school teachers of the coast in the branch and to bring them into close touch with its work.

II. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN ECONOMIC
ASSOCIATION.

CARNEGIE HALL MEETING, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1909.

Prof. WILLIAM M. SLOANE,
Temporary Chairman.

Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Permanent Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC
ASSOCIATION. HELD AT CARNEGIE HALL, IN NEW YORK CITY, ON
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1909, AT 8 P. M.

Mr. SLOANE. Ladies and gentlemen: When the two associations of scholars chose to celebrate their jubilee in the city of New York the response from this city was most hearty and spontaneous, and you have before you on the program the names of the ladies and gentlemen of New York who have united to make this a jubilee not only in name, but in fact. This meeting is the work of the men's reception committee, but the ladies of New York have been in no way inferior, as later in the program will be seen, for with their lunches and receptions and all that goes to make merriment at this holiday season, they have been not only coadjutors, but leaders in the great cause. We are very grateful—I speak for the joint committee of managers—we are very grateful indeed for your presence here. Our gratitude takes somewhat the form so well known in the old dictionary, of a lively sense of favors to come. And we bespeak your further hearty cooperation with us throughout the scientific sessions that are to follow this meeting, in particular those at which the presidential addresses are to be delivered. If you will come on the subway to One hundred and sixteenth Street, there you will find a commodious and delightful auditorium prepared for your reception, and the addresses will keep you fully informed of the latest work which has been done in the fields of history and of economics. We therefore trust that you will find your way in considerable numbers to our meeting at Columbia to-morrow, it being especially and peculiarly the Columbia day, and later on to our meetings at the Waldorf.

The present severe storm has prevented the attendance of the President of the United States, who heartily desired, as he informed me but one short week ago, to be present and address the audience that would gather here. But we have the Chief Magistrate of our own Commonwealth, who lays aside the gravest affairs of state, to grace this occasion with his presence. And it is only fitting that we should express our hearty gratitude to him for the sacrifice which he has made to be present. In the name of the men's committee I therefore formally call this meeting to order and ask you to accept as its chair-

man one of the most distinguished citizens of New York, in whose renown we all rejoice, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE. Ladies and gentlemen: I never feel worse than for the fifteen minutes before I am called upon to speak, and never better than when I find myself in the presence of such an audience as this.

I regard it as a very great honor to be called upon to act as chairman of this meeting and to welcome this great congress of learned men who have gathered from all parts of the United States—some of whom have crossed the ocean—to take part in these discussions that are to take place this week.

The guests of honor, as we may call them—the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association—I may perhaps say a word about without wounding their feelings.

The American Historical Association is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. In that short period of time it has grown from a little handful to a vast body of members, represented in all the States and all the Territories, each interesting his own community and bringing from it to the collective body comfort, aid, and wisdom. And to show you how choice their membership is, how choice their honors are, it has but one honorary member, and that is a great historian, the Hon. James Bryce, ambassador from Great Britain.

It has done its true work in developing the study of history. It has contributed very largely to historical research, and to knowledge in this country among the people and in the schools; and its annual publications, sent forth by the Government as public documents, are of immense value.

As to the American Economic Association, I do not profess to be quite as familiar with all of its objects, but I understand that its studies in the main relate to the production, distribution, and use of wealth; and certainly nothing could be better for New York, and nothing could be better for the economists than that they should come here and instruct us upon that very subject.

I do not mean to say much about our guests, but I think I ought to say something about New York to these distinguished gentlemen who have come all the way from the Pacific coast, or all the way across the Atlantic, and perhaps I ought to correct some current errors in respect to the city of New York.

One would think from reading some of the newspapers and magazines that come to us from a distance, that the people of the city of New York are entirely engaged in the production, the distribution, and the use of wealth. One would suppose that we are a sordid, selfish, mercenary community, bent upon nothing but pleasure and money; that the men spend their nights and days in piling up dollars, and the women their days and nights in spending them.

Well, nothing could be more imperfect, to say the least, as a description of New York, than that.

It is true that as in all other communities that I know anything about, the world is too much with us; late and soon, getting and spending we lay waste our powers. It is true that the pursuit of wealth is an almost universal malady here as everywhere else; but the tables are written on both sides. There is another side to the picture of New York which I wish for a few moments to dwell upon for the consideration—not for the entertainment—of these honored guests of ours. In that great American renaissance, which set in after our Civil War, and which Lincoln prophesied at Gettysburg, when he said that this Nation under God was to have a new birth of freedom—little dreaming what tremendous results were to follow, and how a thousand times more than he anticipated his prophecy was to be fulfilled; because, when the Union was finally and actually and forever restored, and slavery was forever laid away, when that cancer that had gnawed upon the vitals of the Republic for 100 years was killed, a new America sprang up, exhibiting an energy, an enterprise, an imagination, a daring, and a hope such as had never been dreamed of before; and the whole country awoke to new action, to new endeavor, to new achievements, in which more has been accomplished than, I believe, by any other nation known to history, in the same space of time—in this American renaissance, New York has been the recipient, New York has had the benefit of all the great triumphs, of all the great successes and achievements that have taken place all over the land. New York has grown great because the country has grown so great to feed and to support it, so that I think now, without hesitation, we may say it is the center of the civilization of the continent.

See what wonderful things have been achieved here in this city under our very eyes! Look at our universities, happily led by Columbia, itself taking the lead in some respects of all the universities in the land, coming, as I believe, in closer contact with the people, a more truly democratic university than you can find in any other place, allying itself with the great institutions it finds about it, opening its doors every day to the public to valuable lectures on many branches of learning. Never was there a more democratic institution in the shape of a university than that. And then there are the College of the City of New York and the Normal College for Women—and I am told we are the only city that supports at its own public expense, without a dollar of cost to the pupils, two great institutions like those for men and for women—which redound not only to the great advantage of the city, but to that of the whole country itself.

And then take our common-school system with its 650,000 pupils. No wonder, when the city grows so fast, that we are unable every autumn to house them! No wonder that they have to take half days instead of whole days! No wonder that it is almost impossible, even for this great city, with all of its resources, to keep pace with its own increase in the production of children!

And again, take our great museums: I remember that only 40 years ago we went, cap in hand, to the legislature in Albany for charters for the Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History. They were granted willingly, but without any thought on the part of anyone in the legislature which granted them or on our part who received them, that after 40 years they would grow to be institutions that would attract from many distant countries experts to view their treasures and to see what New York and America could accomplish.

Now, all this has been done, and I claim not for New York the credit, but for the whole country I claim the credit, because New York has been only the recipient, after all, of the results of the efforts and achievements of the rest of the country. We give freely, because it is freely given to us; and I think I may fairly say that no other community proportionally is doing or has done as much for the development of education, of energy, of art, and science throughout the country as this sometimes much-abused city of New York. All the great universities acknowledge their obligations to the beneficence, to the public spirit, to the sympathy of the citizens of the city of New York. Harvard itself, somewhat distant and somewhat differing from others in its immense original endowments, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Chicago, all owe their strength in very large measure to the sympathy and support which they have received from here. And I think I should not be wrong in saying that there is hardly an institution of learning, hardly any institution established for the promotion of the general welfare of mankind throughout the land, that directly or indirectly has not felt the beneficence, the generosity, and sympathy of the high-minded citizens of this community.

Well, then, the whole thing is reciprocal—it all acts and reacts; New York is the heart of the life of the Nation, and it sends its blood and strength through all the arteries of communication throughout the land for the encouragement and for the benefit of all. And this lifeblood finds its way back through all veins of traffic and transportation to be constantly renewed and restored; so when these many learned societies make their visit once in 25 years—I hope it will be much oftener—when they come here from every State in the Union to enjoy the discussions and the illumination that will proceed from the exercises of the present week, they are but coming home, they are but bringing back to us the sympathy and the interest which we have manifested for them. And I believe it will not only be a very

interesting week for these visitors, but it will redound in double measure to the benefit and the advancement of this great city of New York.

Truly, this is a great national occasion. I am sorry the President of the United States, whom you all so much admire, is not here to be the typical representative of the United States in receiving all these guests. It is really a national affair, not confined to one society or to five or to twenty societies, nor confined to one city, but it speaks whole volumes for the intelligence and the interest of the people of this country and of this city in the questions in which these societies are interested, that such a gathering can take place in this city, and that such an audience can come together as is here to-night.

Gentlemen, there is not one of your societies, however numerous they may be, however abstruse or difficult the subjects with which it has to deal, that does not find in this city of New York a large number of educated people fully in sympathy, fully interested in what you may have to deal with. I observed in London that no man could come from whatever quarter of the world to lecture upon any subject, however obscure, however obsolete, or however new, without finding an audience in the city of London, made up of people who were interested in his particular subject, and who welcomed his approach. New York, I believe, stands in the same relation to the United States and to the whole of this continent of America. It is interested; it is ready to furnish listeners for any man who comes from any quarter of the globe to discuss the subjects that are laid down on your program; and I prophesy for this conference a very great success and very great benefits, not only to those who attend, but to all the citizens of the United States.

But I know time is flying—it never flies so fast as when a man is on his feet and other people are sitting. You will have the privilege of listening to three very interesting and important speakers, and foremost among them I have the great pleasure of presenting to you the mayor of New York, and I am very glad that you thus welcome his coming, because, in a certain way, it is a kind of farewell address, for he has but four or five days more of public service, which he has performed so well.

I have the great pleasure of presenting to you his honor, the mayor, George B. McClellan.

HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman and governor; ladies and gentlemen: I have come before you this evening with a great deal of hesitation, for I am a layman and a dabbler, and you profess the two kindred sciences of life—economics, the science of the how, and history, the science of the why—economics, the science of to-day, and history, the science of yesterday.

I am sure you will understand why it is that I, who am officially in extremis, who in less than 100 hours will have officially passed away and ceased to be, why it is that for the moment, at least, I take more interest in history than in economics.

I think that we are all agreed, those of us who dabble and those of us who profess alike, that history is a science; that its function is, therefore, in the words of Speaker Reed, to add to and not to subtract from the sum of human knowledge; that the purpose of teaching us history is the benefit of the taught rather than the glory of the teacher.

It is true that the tons of books upon historical subjects that are annually cast upon the waters and that return to their authors after many days, unsold, and the multitude of earnest and worthy but hopelessly dull people whose occupation is the instruction in history of those who are so intellectually imprisoned that they are powerless to escape, would seem to disprove the rule. And yet, the rule remains, even though sometimes more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The field of historical study is so vast; the time, in the rush and worry of modern civilization, which we are able to give to education is so pitifully short, that the very best that we can hope to accomplish is merely to scratch the surface. When I was an undergraduate the total time given to the study of history in our curriculum was two hours a week during the junior year. In 74 hours our professor was expected to give us a complete knowledge of the history of every people and every country throughout all times. We were fortunate in sitting under one of the most brilliant intellects and the greatest teacher I have ever had the honor to come in contact with. Yet, even Prof. William M. Sloane could not accomplish the impossible. But he succeeded in giving to us two precious gifts that have endured always—a desire to read history and the knowledge how to read it. When we left him every intelligent boy among us did so with the conviction that while truth may sometimes be stranger than fiction, the reading of history is always a more absorbing and more fascinating pursuit than the reading of all the novels that were ever published.

Prof. Sloane solved for us the whole problem of education, the purpose of which is not the cultivation of intellectual specialists or of omniscience, but the purpose of which is to instruct the pupil, to inspire the pupil with a desire to learn, and to teach him how to study.

It has become the fashion to sneer at Dumas and at Prescott and to shrug the shoulders interrogatively at Ferrero. It may be that Dumas and Prescott are atrociously incorrect; it may be that Ferrero, instead of carrying us back into the past, brings the past down to us; that he lacks the sense of proportion and perspective, that his work is out of drawing, his values wrong, and that his high lights are

too intense. All this may be true, and yet the fact remains that Dumas and Prescott and Ferrero make all the past for us an actual living present; make of the Bourbons, and of Richelieu, and Mazarin, of Ferdinand and Isabella, and Torquemada, of Sulla, Caesar, and Cicero human beings like ourselves, with flesh on their bones and blood in their veins, with hearts that beat and brains that think, with our likes and dislikes, our virtues and vices, our passions and prejudices, instead of paragons of excellence, or monsters of evil.

Not merely human automata, dressed in the costumes of the foregoing periods, the men of the past have been made live again for us, so that we make of them our friends, the companions of our reveries, sharers of our sorrows and our joys. In other words, we learned to like the reading of history for its own sake, so that ultimately—ultimately, mind you—even Hallam's *Middle Ages* becomes a joy, and the *Chronicles of John the Deacon* in the original hog-Latin a pastime for a summer's afternoon.

There is a general impression that there is nothing easier than to write a book or to teach, provided one only tries hard enough. As the result of this, thousands of statistical abstracts masquerade in solemn and smug pomposity as history, and hundreds of incompetents cause their wretched little pupils to loathe and curse the very sound of history's name.

We can not all be Sloanes or Dumas or Prescotts or Ferreros, but we can most earnestly resolve that we shall not burden the world with an additional book unless we have a message to convey, and we shall not try to teach unless we feel the responsibility of the task. This negative duty of refraining from writing and teaching history is more and more observed, certainly in this community, and the reason for it is that there is a constant development in the cultivation of the people of this town. As our chairman has told you, there is a false idea that New York is so occupied in the pursuit of wealth, so busy in the struggle for existence, that her people have no time for anything else, that her men are only money grabbers, her women butterflies. Nothing could be more false. There is an intellectual side in this city. New York draws nearer and nearer, as the years go by, to that goal that all thinking New Yorkers hope she may one day attain—of becoming not only the world's center of wealth, but its center of thought as well.

We have museums, libraries, and collections, which through the munificence of individuals and the generosity of our taxpayers are the most important in the country. Thanks to Mr. Carnegie, our branch library system is unequalled. Thanks to the knowledge and the generosity of Mr. Morgan, New York is rapidly earning her place among the art centers of the world. We have men and women who think as well as men and women who do. We have scholars, scientists,

artists, philosophers, and, with its museums and collections, the center of our world of intellect and of thought, our great University of Columbia.

I am not a Columbia man, for Princeton is my alma mater, but I should be lacking in common fairness if I did not do simple justice to that great institution of research and of thought. From Columbia emanates the impulse which has forced our people upward and onward in the direction of higher thoughts and nobler aspirations than the pursuit of the dross and of the sordid; which has forced them to adhere to the ideal that there is something in this world more worthy of striving for and more worth having than wealth; that the cultivation of mind and the development of character and of soul depend upon our own exercise, and can not be bought with money. And Columbia derives her inspiration partly from the man who has made her what she is; the man who has raised her from a secondary position to one of eminence among the great universities of the world. The public of letters, the public of science, the public of New York owe a debt of gratitude, difficult to pay, to that eminent New Yorker, Nicholas Murray Butler.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me assure you of the appreciation of the people of our city that you should have selected New York as your place of meeting. We are very proud that you should hold your silver jubilee here. I congratulate you most heartily upon the work that you have accomplished in the past, that you are accomplishing in the present, and that, God willing, you will continue to accomplish in the years to come. When you hold your golden jubilee may you do so with the consciousness that the second quarter century of your life has been even more useful to mankind than was the first.

In the name of the people of the city of New York, I, the mayor, bid you a sincere and hearty welcome. May the proceedings of your associations be most successful, and may you so enjoy yourself that when the time comes to select the place for your next meeting, you will unanimously choose our city. But should that be impossible—if at the close of your meetings you find that you must leave us—I earnestly trust that you will do so with the firm resolve that at least as individuals, some day, you will return.

Chairman CHOATE. Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to see by your applause how thoroughly you appreciate the encomiums that are lavished, and so justly lavished, upon Columbia University. It is truly the crown of our city; the center of our municipal civilization. And if these guests who are gathered here to-night had no other result of their sight-seeing than to visit Columbia, to visit its noble and unmatched library and its contents, the splendid group of buildings by which it is surrounded, and to study for themselves the courses of instruction that are there laid out, it would be a sufficient

reward. There is one very rare collection there this week, such as has never before been found, I think, in any one place, and perhaps may never be found again, and that is a collection of historical documents, manuscripts, and other choice treasures, brought together to illustrate the progress of historical writing. And I now have very great pride and pleasure in presenting to you the president of Columbia University, Nicholas Murray Butler.

President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, governor, ladies and gentlemen: Truly a noteworthy and significant welcome has been prepared for this company of American scholars. It is significant and it is noteworthy that in our democracy the President of the United States, the governor of the State of New York, and the mayor of the city are willing and glad to take time from their laborious duties to greet and to mingle with a thousand of the Nation's scholars. We must all regret the enforced absence of the President of the United States. How suitable it is that the President, the governor, and the mayor, should welcome the body of men drawn from all parts of our Nation, who are students of history, economics, and political science! These three great public officers are in personal direction and supervision of the three, or three of the greatest experimental laboratories of history, economics, and political science that the world has to offer.

In your associations, in your studies, and in your libraries you historians and economists and political scientists study and analyze the waste, the velocity, and the traction powers of the wheels of government. But those wheels actually revolve in the presence of these public officers and under their direction, and perform the practical work of government with their guidance. Is it not appropriate that the men whose offices bring them in closest contact with the results of your studies as applied to the daily practical problems of government and of administration should endeavor to appraise for us all the value and significance of the studies to which you are devoted? There was once a governor of this State whose heart was thought by some to be just a little cold toward projects presented to him under the label of reform, who used to receive and consider the requests of citizens who waited upon him to secure his aid for certain legislative proposals with a formula something like this:

"I am very glad, gentlemen, to have had the pleasure of seeing you. I think I understand what it is you have in mind. Won't you draw a bill and send it up to me to look at?"

And it is related that his petitioners rarely came back. That particular divorce between theory and practice we are rapidly learning how to overcome. And, thanks to the activity, the teaching, and the publications of your associations, the public opinion of the United States and of every State is being educated up to a point

where it is beginning to demand expert service and expert knowledge in dealing with daily problems of legislation and of administration.

A democracy grows in power, grows in weight, grows in significance, grows in its very democracy as it learns to combine and unite theory and practice, and as it learns to call upon the men who know, to tell it how to act in the presence of a problem, a dilemma, of legislative or executive relief. But there is one difficult thing in this endeavoring to relate theory and practice, one difficulty in the way of bringing the man who knows into the position where the great mass of the population will turn to him with trust and confidence, and that is the absence so often from our studies and our speculations of allowance for the human element in life and in government.

If any one thing seems, just now as you meet in your twenty-fifth annual meeting, to be more clearly indicated than another, it is that all of the studies that you represent are focusing themselves upon what we call, in America, in England, in France, in Germany, in Russia, the social problem. We are not now studying history so much for entertainment as for light upon to-day. We are not now studying economics and political science so much to secure display for our originality, our inventiveness, as to throw light upon the problem of to-day. And the great problem of to-day, whether you approach it from history, or approach it from economics, or approach it from public law, is the great problem of the mass of democratic population. What are you going to do? What policies are you going to recommend? What legislative acts are you going to suggest? What lesson from history and economics are you going to draw that will guide this great population of four or five millions of people, and other great populations the world over, and increase the average comfort and happiness and opportunity of the mass? How are we going to bring into our studies enough of the human element to let us see the sociological, the ethical implications of what we are trying to do? Just now, our sociological friends are meeting with the natural scientists in another part of the country. They ought to be here. There is no set of subjects, no line of inquiry or no type of reflection more necessary as complementary to our studies of history, economics, and public law than these sociological studies which let us see the other man's point of view.

We owe an enormous debt to those men, primarily Frenchmen and Italians, who have led the way in the study of the mind of the mass, the movement of opinion, the expression of emotion and feeling, the blind struggle of the deepest human instinct for expression, that come out in the great life of a community and a commonwealth on occasion. It is simply blindness in this twentieth century to study history and economics and public law and to lose sight of all that. These great societies have passed out of the class of theoretical studies,

if there are any such. I doubt it. But if there are, your societies have carried these studies outside the limits of theoretical consideration, and you are dealing to-day with the most practical, the most pressing, the most immediate questions in human life. You may be, as the mayor has eloquently said, reading again the history of Rome, or the pages of Ferrero, you may be studying the intricacies of the civilization of the middle age, or you may be discussing philosophic theories of value, but always and everywhere you are focusing on this human twentieth-century problem.

You will remember that when the fall of the Bastille was announced Fox was reported to have said, "How much the greatest event in history, and how much the best!" I wonder whether Fox did not mistake the sign and symbol of an event for an event itself. I wonder whether what his eye seized upon as the most significant happening in history was not just one more of the visible evidences of the onward movement of that great democratic tendency which gives form and shape and guidance and interpretation to our modern life, beginning as the dumb expression of instinct, finding here the articulate voice and there a battle cry, coming out into the open to follow an eloquent and persuasive leader, seizing upon a constructive mind to teach it how to write itself upon the statute book, making constitutions, laws, governmental systems, but always and everywhere seeking human expression, to get out into the open, out beyond the grasp of privilege, and out beyond the limitation of artificial oppression, out where the human soul and mind and feeling can express themselves as free agents and render some kind of service to their own personal ideals, and to the race to which they belong. I wonder whether that is not the greatest thing in our modern history. And I wonder whether the relation of these societies and their studies to it, is not most intimate and direct. Judged as history judges, not quite with the measure of the geologist or the physicist, but still judged as history judges, democracy is yet very young. Enormous human issues, psychological, ethical, social, hang in the balance of its ultimate success or failure. And those of us who are so fortunate and who ought to be so happy that the lot of our lives is cast in these delightful, stimulating, and practical studies, ought to feel from the contact with this great city, ought to feel from association with our colleagues and friends, that we, through our studies and the interpretation of them, are contributing what we can to the perfection, the development, and the upbuilding of our modern American democracy, to the end that every human being that owes it allegiance may find the chance for self-expression, for growth, for development, and for usefulness.

I should like to say a word in appreciation of the presence here of a distinguished group of scholars from the Old World. In one

of our newspapers yesterday I read a somewhat animated discussion as to whether there was any culture in America. Into that dark and disputed field I shall not enter. But I do say, whether we have in America any share of culture or not, we have a scholarly and a gentlemanly courtesy and a feeling of appreciation and regard for the distinguished men who have come from other posts of duty in Great Britain and France and Holland, in Germany, in Italy, and Spain, and elsewhere across the ocean, to assist at these important conferences. On behalf of my colleagues I bid our colleagues across the sea a sincere and hearty welcome to New York and to the meetings of the societies which they are to honor by their presence.

I have said enough to indicate that, in my thinking, this occasion is one of high seriousness. This is no mere holiday expression, although it will be made as pleasant as it can possibly be made for each and every guest. It is a high and serious gathering to deal with high and serious things, remembering that the welcome offered you by Nation, by State, by municipality, and by your own immediate colleagues is so warm and so sincere, not only because of your distinguished personality—although it would be so for that alone—but because of the significance of the gathering of a thousand men who are giving their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, that great studies may be pursued and kept alive in our American life, and that their practical lessons may be drawn for the good of the whole people.

Chairman CHOATE. I may now refer to a message from the President of the United States, whose absence we all deplore. This is directed to Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, chairman of the executive committee:

WHITE HOUSE, *December 27.*

In view of the fact that the railroad people can give no assurance of my reaching New York in time for your meeting this evening, and as I must be here the first thing in the morning, I do not feel warranted to make the trip. Please, therefore, express my excuse and regret.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, the chief magistrate of the State of New York realizes in his own person for the time being the entire history of the State. He is engaged during his more or less protracted term or terms of service in studying these very questions of economics that you have all come here to assist in deciding. I have sometimes thought, looking at our State, looking at our city, under other administrations, that it would be well if the whole thing could be put in the charge of an executive committee of the Economic Association. But I am perfectly satisfied with things as they are at Albany, and hope I shall be so with things as they are to be in

the city of New York, and I have the great pleasure of presenting to you the governor of New York, the Hon. Charles E. Hughes.

HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES. Ladies and gentlemen: When I was invited to be present upon this occasion I reminded a spokesman of the committee that for the governor the week before the convening of the legislature was one of fasting and prayer. It was a week in which every citizen of the State who had evolved some plan for improvement by legislation, or in administration—and there are some millions of them, to my personal knowledge—had an inde-feasible right to see the chief executive. It was a time for inspection, introspection, examination, and explication just prior to formal communication. I told him it was absolutely impossible at such a time, despite my great desire to join in extending this welcome, for me to be here. He answered that the President of the United States was going to give a welcome on behalf of the Nation, and that the governor should be present to give a welcome on behalf of the State. Now, you know the activity of Presidents is the despair of governors. I answered that if the President were to be here to extend a welcome for the Nation, it certainly was my duty as well as my privilege to endeavor to represent the gratification of the people of the State of New York that this meeting was to be held within our borders.

We greatly regret that the President can not be with us; not alone because he could speak to you the welcome which should be national in its breadth—as this is an occasion of national significance—but because in his own personal work and achievements he has so largely represented the ideals of these associations in his labors of administration and in the difficult work of our courts.

We regret very much that we can not welcome him as he would welcome you. But the people of the State of New York do most heartily greet you and express their pleasure that you have reached this time of commemoration, when in the case of the Historical Association and of the Economic Association you can celebrate 25 years of honorable and productive effort.

But it is not simply by way of commemoration of what you have accomplished that I would speak, but rather extend to you the welcome which is in all our hearts because of what you represent in motive and purpose.

The past 25 years have been years of unexampled opportunity. The rewards of honorable endeavor have never been larger, and the inducements to work in the familiar callings of enterprise and profession have never been greater. I am addressing many who voluntarily turned aside from those paths which seemed so sure to lead to affluence, to comfort, to positions of distinction in the commercial and professional world, that you might sacrifice your all to

truth and to the pursuit of what you believe to be the highest aim of man—the ascertainment of knowledge and its application to the problems of a free society.

With respect to this aim you represent what has been so happily called “the writing on the other side of the table.” In this community, as in the communities from which you come, will be found, to the credit of America, many of the brightest and the most favored intellectually and morally of the students of our universities, to whom there is no goal comparable with that of truth and no stimulus so great as that which is supplied by the modern scientific method of pursuing it.

I would hail it as a fortunate thing for the people of this State and of this city if they gave to this meeting the significance which it deserves, not simply by reason of the achievements of the past, but because of the presence of so many representatives of this fine body of men and women throughout our country, whose labors are in truth our best assurance that the opportunities of democracy are not corrupting and that we are still idealistic despite the practical advantages which are at our door.

We have perhaps great difficulty in obtaining a true historical perspective. It is very easy to magnify the importance of the days in which we live; to treat that which is really ephemeral as of permanent value; to find in the tendency of the day, or of a decade, an indication of a permanent movement. We can not estimate truly the value of the events of which we are a part, yet we must feel that we are living at a time, the problems of which give us a prophecy of the great difficulties which free society is to meet, and impress upon us the necessity of bringing to their solution the best that honest purpose and intelligence and skilled training can afford. We need to understand better than we have yet understood that in the work of the student and in the careful research of the historian and the studies of the economist are the natural and necessary aids of the practical administrator. Those charged with executive affairs must be—certainly should first be—students, that they may meet the demands of the moment by the endeavor to apply a principle of action which is the result of profound thought. Now I know that this is far removed from the purpose of those who would twist government and administration to some selfish purpose and make it serve the ends simply of ambition or of greed. But I thank Heaven that in this country those charged with administration are more and more realizing that the people are content with honest interpretation of facts according to the light of the interpreter, but will not put up with any attempt to cover improper designs by any sort of parade of either conservative learning or radical proposal.

The Executives of our day may make mistakes. They may be exposed to just criticism because of a lack of merit in their recommendations or policies, but the American people, true to their instinct, will pardon if they believe that there is a sincere endeavor to ascertain the facts; to deal with problems in the light of the facts, with the sole object to be of service to the community; and that must be the test to be applied in all our difficult essays of administration.

We need in our lawmaking bodies study. The legislator should be a student of the legislation of the past; of the laws of other countries and other States; a practical man, because he is dealing with the application of theory to actual affairs, but a student with practical duties. And I rejoice that we are drawing more and more to legislative service men who have had special training in our schools and men who look at the problems of the day in the light of the experience of the past; men who can take the long view as well as the short view.

We need men trained in history and in economics in our courts. Nothing is a greater mistake than to suppose that the judicial work is removed, as dealing with some exact science, from economic problems and historical reflection. As a distinguished judge said in my hearing the other evening, in the construction of statutes it is a very attenuated line frequently between judicial construction and judicial legislation in matters of constitutional interpretation. In matters of constitutional interpretation the economic view, the extent of research, the acquaintance with the past, with great enterprises, and with formal efforts to solve problems, the general view as to future tendencies and desirable ends will have a most important bearing upon the conclusion that may be reached. What we need more than anything else at this time, it seems to me, is a general understanding that in administrative places, in our legislative halls, and upon the bench a knowledge of history and of economics and a close relation to the work that is being done in societies such as your own are not only not to be regarded with derision but should be treated as matters of first and invaluable importance.

Now, I am very glad that we are so impressed with the difficulties of our situation that we are far more hospitable to the suggestions which come from universities and economic and scientific societies than we have been in the past. The crowding of business in our Federal concerns and in our State concerns, the tremendous scope of governmental activities force themselves upon the attention of those charged with responsibility to such a degree that inevitably they turn for light to those who in the more quiet hour are able carefully to work, to plan, to study, and to reflect. We see evidences of this on every hand. I think the time will come when we shall actually have a tariff framed in accordance with expert study and in the

light of facts ascertained and known and read of all men, so that they may duly prepare the same in accordance with the just interests of the people and of those who may benefit by tariff legislation. In every department, wherever you may look, you find the necessity of getting the man who can tell you what is, who has a genius for getting at the real facts of the case, and who can come with a report upon those facts showing not only the skill of the master of research, but the common sense and poise and adjustment of the man acquainted with the difficulties of administrative work. There is no one in any position—chairman of a committee in the legislature, head of a department, executive of a State or of a nation—who does not count himself happy if he can come into close contact with the man who has had the rare opportunity to learn by painstaking investigation the facts of our social condition, all that pertains to these delicate human relations, so that remedies that may be needed may be devised in the light of experience and with a general acquaintance which must lie outside of the range of the busy administrator. It is very gratifying that at the time of our most pressing necessity there should be this greater cooperation between the man of thought and the man of action. And the men of thought are becoming more and more the men of action. We have less of doctrines to be maintained at all hazards, fewer schools with creeds, fewer political and economic dogmas which must be accepted as a test of fellowship, and we have more and more the caution of the trained investigator, who is unwilling to hazard a final generalization, knowing that there is yet so much he must learn before the last word can be spoken. And so the man of thought is anxious to have a chance to work; to see how the machinery moves; to get close to the actual affairs of public life, of social enterprise, of the various industrial occupations, and to the relations which give rise to those manifold questions; and the man of action on the other hand is becoming more and more the student. He is consorting more and more with those who have had the opportunity which the pressure of his own work has denied to him.

Once in a while a distinguished representative of the schools will go over into another field and talk of things of which he knows nothing, and again some man fresh from the field of action will attempt to give lectures which would really be suitable from one of academic past. But these illustrations are exceptional, and go to show the rule. They go to show this happy relation of the sense of mutual need and desire to cooperate, which is so helpful a sign at this hour.

You have in your various associations the opportunities to study many phases of the same question. There are, I do not doubt, many of you who rejoice in knowledge for its own sake; who love to

ascertain something apparently unrelated because of the joy of acquisition. And there is no finer joy than that of the scholar alone in his library, rejoicing over a point that is all his own—that up to date no one else, he thinks, may have apprehended. But after all your work is practical. It is to be decided by practical advantages. You are simply bringing together many data from many laboratories, giving the result of an extended experimentation, not for the purpose of piling up the grave of foolish speculations, in an immense mausoleum of annual reports, but in order that you may have something worth while to give to busy men, to administrators, to men who have the responsibilities of the work of government, in order that they may be helped. And I would say not to the scholars, but to the men of affairs, study history, even if it is superficially studied. We need its information; we need the poise that it gives. We can not be firm and secure and well poised in the turmoil of the hour unless we have reviewed the activities and fought the battles of the olden times, and known of the ups and downs of former critical hours. But the best of all is the encouragement, the consciousness that we have as we lift our eyes from the page of history, that difficult as have been the problems of other days, and of our own day, humanity is moving on; step by step a gain is made. We are the favored of all kinds. We to-day have the best inheritance in our generation that the children of men have ever enjoyed. And however doubtful may be the future, we can not survey the past, with its awful scenes of human cruelty, with its blackness of despair at times, without realizing the capacity that the human race has for the onward movement, without being satisfied that the advantages of this hour will never be lost. And by the cooperation which you offer, and by the intense desire of the people at large that all should be done to conserve honorable conditions, widen opportunity, lessen misery, and enlarge happiness, we are destined—not losing, but increasing the advantages that we now enjoy—still to continue on the upward path until we get somewhere near the goal which has been the dream of the poets, and the historians, and the scholars of the bygone days.

Chairman CHOATE. By virtue of the power vested in me as chairman of this meeting, I now declare the meeting closed.

III. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL., NOVEMBER 19-20, 1909.

By JACOB N. BOWMAN,
Secretary of the Branch.

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

By JACOB N. BOWMAN.

The sixth annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association was held at Stanford University on Friday and Saturday, November 19-20, 1909. The meeting was one of the most successful and most interesting that the branch has yet held, and this success is largely due to the committee on local arrangements and to Prof. E. D. Adams, head of the history department in Stanford University.

The first session was held on Friday afternoon in room 231 of the History Building. The vice president of the branch, Mr. George H. Himes, of Portland, Oreg., presided in the absence of the president, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, in Berlin. After a few remarks Mr. Himes called to the chair Prof. Adams, of Stanford University, who presided during the remainder of the session.

The first paper was read by Prof. S. L. Ware, of Stanford University, on "The Self-government of the Elizabethan Parish." He explained the offices of the parish, their duties and their jurisdictions. In both church and state the parish was the center of all government; its responsibility was to the Crown, as the parish government was considered the Queen's business. The duties were burdensome and often invidious. Offices were never solicited and seldom did a person serve a second term. Freedom from service was often granted as a privilege; sometimes men paid for their release from parish offices, and cases are also noted where men have gone to court to evade office. Women could serve in some of the offices; a widow served out the unexpired term of her deceased husband. All in all, the holding of offices was felt to be a duty rather than a right. In matters of taxation the parish assessed itself; in case of the parishioners failing to do this, the constables, justices, etc., arranged it for them. Because of these conditions the select vestry, a closed body, rose in the late Elizabethan times and continued its life and work to the end of the nineteenth century. The parish was much more of a reality then than now; it was more democratic; seldom were persons asked to perform the duties of others. Justices of the peace

were chosen by the parish, and the parish did its own policing in the absence of the royal police and army. The jury system imposed self-government. This system was in great contrast to the conditions on the Continent, where France, for instance, was ruled from the desks of Paris. These ideas of parish life and government were in time taken over the seas to America.

The second paper was read by Dr. E. I. McCormac, of the University of California, on the "Colonial Opposition to Imperial Authority during the French and Indian War." He held that the period of the French and Indian War deserves more attention than is given it by constitutional writers. In this war the colonies upheld the protests, demands, ideas, and contentions that they later maintained in the Revolution. The tendency to resist government was seen in different degrees in all the colonies. This resistance to external authority and this restriction of outside government was roused in the French and Indian War, and the later action of Parliament only roused it still further. All the colonies hated the common enemy and all felt loyalty to their own England; yet they felt that there was a limit to the action of the mother country and of Parliament. Dr. McCormac then cited instances from different colonies. When aid was granted in Virginia in 1753 they demanded "proof to their own satisfaction" as to the need of aid and as to the expenditure. Maryland refused for a long time to vote aid to send troops to western parts. The rejection of the Albany plan indicated the attitude of the colonies with respect to self-government. Pennsylvania stated the general feeling that no plan of union could be both effective and satisfactory. The wars carried on by England and France were felt by the colonies to be wars for empire, and both countries should therefore pay for them. Troops were used only for local needs; the colonies were to decide when and where the troops were to serve, and sometimes refused to allow them to pass beyond their own borders; the troops were only for defense, and even then the control was hampered. Pennsylvania especially retained command of her troops, and refused money for the troops to serve under a Virginia general. The colonies insisted on the right to contribute, the right to make free gifts to the Crown, but felt as an infringement any pressure from England as well as any assertion of right on the part of England to tax them. This levying of the taxation was held to be the right of the colonial representatives. Riders and conditions were imposed on money acts, thus forcing the governors to sign or do without money. Pennsylvania was especially adept in this form of legislation. The recruiting of troops also indicated the colonial opposition. Desertions, often in the progress of a battle, were open and frequent. Colonial officers were unable to enforce order and system among the troops; the law was ineffective and public opinion was on the side of

the troops. During the French and Indian War the colonies kept in close touch with each other; they claimed exclusive control in matters of taxation, basing this claim on old rights and on their non-representation in Parliament. Practically all the colonial arguments of the Revolutionary War were already developed in the French and Indian War.

Prof. E. B. Krehbiel, of Stanford University, then read a paper on "The Immigration of the Russian Mennonites in the Seventies." He pointed out that in doctrine they were of Quaker and Anabaptist origin. They sprang up in Switzerland and Holland simultaneously in the sixteenth century and spread through northwestern Germany. They came to the Palatinate, but suffered greatly there at the end of the seventeenth century from the forces of Louis XIV. Catharine II found them suitable immigrants for southern Russia in 1788. She granted them concessions in religious freedom, local government, and freedom from military duties. Under these conditions they flourished and became wealthy, but held aloof from Russian life. They did not intermarry nor become Russian citizens nor learn the Russian language. Consequently they aroused the dislike of the Russians. In 1870 the Russian Government determined to revoke the old concessions and provided that after 1874 the Mennonites were to be ruled as Russian citizens, and that they should accept the Russian religion and language. The Mennonites, therefore, determined to emigrate. They sent a committee of 12 to America to choose a suitable location. Manitoba, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas were visited. The Santa Fe Company became interested in them as settlers on the plains. An agent was sent to Russia, who aided them in deciding to migrate to America instead of to Siberia, and much assistance was furnished by the American Mennonites. The migration began in 1874. They left Odessa and Lemberg and came via Liverpool and New York to the United States. The majority settled in Kansas. Some settled in Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Manitoba. In all these places they became very prosperous and wealthy.

The last paper of the session was read by Prof. R. S. Scholz, of the University of California—"Notes on Roman Imperialism." He directed attention to the fact that the Roman imperialism was not an inheritance from the Roman Republic. The keynote of imperialism was development, consolidation, and socialization. This social process was a natural one, but the political process was due to a conscious policy. Sometimes, as in Gaul, both of these processes went hand in hand, the language, society, and life and the towns and imperial authority all developing together. The policies of the various emperors were not consistent, differing in many ways, yet all led in the end to the edict of Caracalla granting citizenship throughout the Empire. The

imperial citizenship thus developed was more important and advantageous than the earlier form. The army, with its requirement of Roman citizenship or 25 years of service in the provincials, was of great service in bringing about this imperial unity. Through the army the different parts of the Empire and of the provinces were brought into close contact with each other and thus prepared for the imperial citizenship. Traces of decline were already marked in Trajan's day. Especially felt was the dearth of men to recruit the army. Steps were taken to meet this danger by admitting to the army illegitimate men, sons of Romans and free mothers, etc.

The Empire was not an aggregate of civitates. In the development of imperial unity there was no buffer to save the municipal from the imperial authority. The municipality and municipal freedom were therefore doomed.

On Friday evening at the Faculty Field Club a reception and the annual dinner were held, Prof. E. D. Adams presiding. The presidential address was delivered by Mr. George H. Himes, of Portland, Oreg., on "The Historical Unity of the American States West of the Rocky Mountains." Mr. Himes pointed out the relatively unknown character of western history, the interrelation of the Western States and their relation to the Eastern States and to the parts of the Orient on the Pacific. The Oregon country was the birthplace of American institutions on the coast, and Oregon men played great parts in coast history. Marshall, who discovered gold at Sutter's Fort, and Bennett, who identified the find, had both worked in Oregon gold fields. His paper, Mr. Himes stated, was the result of 20 years of fact gathering. He had questioned, in person and by letter, some 20,000 persons who came to the Oregon Territory between the earliest date, 1832, and 1859. He had worked through 7,444 of the answers with the following results regarding the places of origin: From New England, 6 per cent; from the Middle States (i. e., those on both sides of the Mississippi), 50 per cent; from the South, 33 per cent; and from foreign parts (Canada, England, Germany, etc.), 11 per cent. Of this number 95 per cent came West prior to 1856. New England was the most important factor on account of its spirit. He concluded with a plea for the consideration of the coast in our American histories; they are still dominated by the men from the East. The mass of details on the Eastern States is not commensurate with their historical importance and our own pride in the West should urge us to a study of its history.

Dr. J. C. Branner, vice president of Stanford University, after bidding the branch a hearty welcome to Stanford, spoke, at the request of Prof. Adams, on his Brazilian collection. He began the collection in 1871, it growing out of his work in Brazilian geology. It contains the laws of Brazil from 1808 to 1906 complete, as well as

some 6,000 books and pamphlets on Brazilian life, history, and travel. He very kindly offered its use to any member of the branch or the association interested in Brazilian history.

Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California, then spoke on "The Historical Field in South America." He pointed out many differences in life and culture between the northern and southern continents. He also told of the scientific congress held at Santiago de Chile, last year, and pointed out the extent to which a gathering of this kind, without political or diplomatic interests, can bring the different parts of the Western Hemisphere into a better understanding of each other.

Mr. George E. Crothers, of San Francisco, spoke on the "Library Value of Public Documents." He urged libraries to secure public documents as they are published, when they can be had for the asking; within a few years they are out of print and often exceedingly expensive. He also spoke on the advisability of honors and of fellowships for graduate students to aid in the stimulation of graduate work and interest.

Mr. F. J. Teggart, curator of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, spoke of the work of the academy, which, he said, is a publishing body, printing original material and secondary works bearing on Pacific coast history.

Prof. E. S. Meany, of the University of Washington; Miss Agnes E. Howe, of the San Jose State Normal School; Miss Jeanne E. Wier, of the University of Nevada; Prof. T. C. Knoles, of the University of Southern California; and the secretary of the branch, also spoke.

The secretary was instructed by a unanimous vote to send a letter to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler and a telegram to Prof. H. Morse Stephens expressing the regrets of the branch at their absence and its best wishes for their year in Europe.

On Saturday morning the second session was opened by Vice President Himes, who later called Prof. Adams to the chair.

Prof. P. J. Treat, of Stanford University, read the opening paper on "Captain Arthur Phillip, First Governor of New South Wales." After referring to the conditions of Australia and its acquisition by England, Prof. Treat spoke of the work of Capt. Phillip. His instructions directed him with his shipload of convicts to establish a settlement at Botany Bay; but after an investigation of actual conditions he selected, on his own authority, Sydney Harbor instead. Phillip saw the value of Australia and of New South Wales; and through the term of his governorship there he spent his best energy in laying a firm foundation for a permanent settlement, which has grown into the present Sydney. His courage, common sense, and tenacity overcame all obstacles. For six years he presided there as a little king with no appeal from his decisions except to the secretary

of state, eight months away. He left in 1792 and died at Bath in 1814.

The second paper was read by Prof. D. E. Smith, of the University of California, on "The Intendant System in New Spain." The word "intendant," he pointed out, was of French origin and used to designate a provincial governor; the institution was taken to Spain early in the eighteenth century and to New Spain in 1786. One of the most notable reforms brought about by Spain in the government of her colonies in America was the institution of the intendant system. In the viceroyalty of New Spain this meant the setting up of 12 provincial governors endowed with extensive powers in place of the old governors and corregidores. The decree authorizing this change was promulgated in Madrid at the close of 1786, and was put into effect in Mexico in the course of the year 1787. Hitherto historians have paid very little attention to the changes involved in this legislation and have apparently made no effort to analyze and understand the text of the decree itself, to say nothing of the contemporary accounts of the actual workings of the new law. Very recently there has been brought to light in Mexico the correspondence of the viceroys with the home government bearing on this subject and, what is of special value, the long report of the younger Revilla Gigedo. In the light of this new material it is now possible to understand the full scope of the intendant's office and its relation to the general administrative reforms of Charles III.

Prof. H. E. Bolton, of Stanford University, then read a paper on "The Discovery of the Lost History by Father Kino." Father Kino was a German, born about 1640; from a mathematical professorship in Ingolstadt he entered a Jesuit residence. In 1680 he came to Mexico and began his missionary work on the northern frontier. He founded a cloister near Tucson, Ariz., and for 25 years made it his headquarters for exploring trips. He was interested in the insular or continental condition of California, and wrote a book to prove that California was part of the continent. He wrote many other books, some of which were left unpublished. The earliest reference to the unknown work is 1767; it is again referred to in 1816, and still later by Bancroft in his works. Only a short time ago Prof. Bolton found in Mexico City the original MS. of the frequently cited history written in Kino's own hand and signed by him three different times. It has 403 folio pages of text and a 14-page table of contents. The title is quite long and may be reduced to the "Celestial Favorites." It was divided at first into four parts; but another part was added later as a conclusion, urging further conquest of lands. The book was ordered by the Father General in Rome and it is therefore an official history. It was written about 1699-1710. The MS. is identified beyond doubt as the "Lost History by Father Kino."

The next paper was by Prof. Edmond S. Meany, of the University of Washington, and had for title, "The Towns of the Pacific Northwest were not Founded on the Fur Trade."¹ Citing Prof. Turner as to the development of the trading posts of the central part of the continent into towns, Prof. Meany stated that for the country west of the Rocky Mountains that thesis could not be applied. Tracing the course of international relations which terminated in the American occupation of the Pacific Northwest, he pointed out that it was agricultural settlement rather than the fur trade which counted, and that the nuclei of the towns were usually a sawmill, water power, a mine, or a convenient crossroads in the farming districts.

The session was closed with a paper by Mr. F. J. Teggart, of the University of California, on "The Early Missouri Fur Trade." The speaker took up the early fur trade of the Mississippi Valley and the policies of the Spanish authorities relative to this activity. In the eighteenth century the Spanish Government was accustomed to grant exclusive privileges of the trade of an Indian tribe to a company or to an individual. The trade was also sometimes opened to all; especially was this true for the trade in the more distant parts. It was offered as a reward for penetration into those remote parts or granted as an encouragement to further exploration. The Missouri played its part in leading the traders among the many Indian tribes interested in the fur trade, and in guiding the exploring traders to the base of the mountains. It eventually became the great highway from the Mississippi to the West.

The teachers' session on Saturday afternoon had as its general subject "Ancient History in the First Year of the High School." Prof. H. W. Edwards, of the Berkeley High School, read the first paper on "Methods of Teaching Ancient History to Beginners." He pointed out that the distance of the subject from the present and the beginner's intense interest in the present often result in the destruction of the latter and engender a hatred for history. He suggested that this be corrected by taking advantage of the pupil's interest and his environment.

Prof. W. C. Westergaard, of the Alameda High School, followed with a paper on "Points of Contact between Ancient History and the Present." He directed attention to the many things in common between ancient history and the present; citizenship, the rich and poor, the limits of franchise, taxation questions, democracy, the judicial system, the colonial system, the expansion of peoples and empires, social customs, women's suffrage, architecture, etc.

Prof. R. F. Scholz, of the University of California, in opening the discussion spoke rather of the subject matter of ancient history than

¹ This paper is printed in full below, pp. 165 ff.

of its presentation in the high school, and pointed out many possible eliminations and points of new emphasis. Prof. S. P. McCrea, of the Redwood City High School, discussed the high school in comparison with the German gymnasium. He hoped for a systematic scheme of history work from the grades to the high school in order to avoid the present waste and repetition. Prof. H. W. Rolfe, of Stanford University, then pointed out that America has no type education such as England has and Greece had. To be taught efficiently in the high school ancient history must be placed in terms of the life of which it is the expression.

The business session was held at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The secretary read a short report of the finances and also a report of the activity of the council during the year. Communications were read and referred to the council for action.

The committee on resolutions, Prof. E. S. Meany, chairman, Prof. D. E. Smith, and Miss Antoinette Knowles, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association is about to close its sixth annual meeting after a most successful interchange of helpful thought and suggestion, and

Whereas our attention has been called to the struggles of historical societies of the Pacific coast States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our hearty interest in the work of the various State and local societies within this territory and pledge to these organizations our earnest support in all possible ways; and be it further

Resolved, That the Pacific coast branch urge upon the legislatures, executives, and other officers of the several States a liberal policy in the giving of public support to these organizations which are endeavoring to collect and preserve the materials of local history and in other ways to advance the cause of historical research and study; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this branch be instructed to correspond with the representatives of the historical societies in question with a view to ascertaining the ways in which we can cooperate with them in their work and that he be requested to make a report with recommendations to the next annual meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge with gratitude our indebtedness to the authorities of Stanford University, the Faculty Club, the local committee of arrangements, the members of the faculty who extended the hospitality of their homes, and to our own officers who have combined their efforts to achieve what has certainly been one of the most successful meetings in the history of our organization.

The resolutions were adopted.

The auditing committee, Mr. George E. Crothers, chairman, and Prof. H. W. Edwards, then reported as follows:

The undersigned have examined the accounts of J. N. Bowman, treasurer of the Pacific coast branch, American Historical Association, and have found the same to be correct and in good form.

The report was adopted.

The committee on nominations, Prof. A. B. Show, chairman, Prof. Bernard Moses, and Prof. E. I. Miller, recommended the following as officers for the ensuing year:

For president, Prof. E. D. Adams, Stanford University;

For vice president, Prof. E. S. Meany, University of Washington;

For secretary-treasurer, Prof. J. N. Bowman, University of California;

For members of the council, together with the above, Prof. H. E. Bolton, Stanford University; Miss Agnes E. Howe, San Jose State Normal School; Dr. E. I. McCormac, University of California; and Miss Jeanne E. Wier, University of Nevada.

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

A resolution was passed authorizing the council to appoint a committee of two, one from Stanford University and one from the University of California, to meet with similar committees from similar societies to discuss the feasibility of annual meetings at the same time and place.

Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California, was elected delegate to the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Historical Association, and Prof. E. B. Krehbiel, of Stanford University, was elected alternate.

The meeting adjourned.