

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR
THE YEAR 1911

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1913.

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 1911. 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., December 31, 1912.

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 1911. The report contains the proceedings of the association at its twenty-seventh annual meeting held in Buffalo and Ithaca in December, 1911, as well as the bibliography of writings on American history for 1911 and the reports of the public archives and the historical manuscripts commissions.

The charter of the association and the relation with the Government established by that instrument make it incumbent upon the association to devote itself to the advancement of American history and of history in America. That the association strives with creditable success to perform this semipublic function is evident from the contents of the two volumes herewith transmitted.

The public archives commission has prepared a report on the archives of the State of Colorado and a list of the commissions of British governors and lieutenant governors in North America. This latter makes more accessible a vast body of material of the greatest value for the history of our colonial period. The historical manuscripts commission, following its policy of presenting collections of documents in private hands, of national interest, and unlikely otherwise to be made accessible, has prepared a volume of the correspondence of Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, and Robert Toombs.

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

WALDO G. LELAND. *Secretary.*

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

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VOLUME II.

Ninth report of the historical manuscripts commission. Correspondence of Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, and Howell Cobb, edited by Ulrich B. Phillips.

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 29, 1911.

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Oyster Bay, N. Y.

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Carnegie Institution of Washington.

TREASURER:

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130 Fulton Street, New York.

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HERMAN VANDENBURG AMES, PH. D.,
University of Pennsylvania.

DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M.,
University of Wisconsin.

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OFFICERS ELECTED MARCH 31, 1911.

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San Francisco.

VICE PRESIDENT:

ROCKWELL DENNIS HUNT, PH. D.,
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SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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(In addition to the above-named officers.)

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 DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M., 1912—

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

Historical manuscripts commission.—Worthington C. Ford, Esq., Massachusetts Historical Society, chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, Julian P. Bretz, Herbert D. Foster, Ulrich B. Phillips, Frederick G. Young.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan, chairman; Carl Becker, Francis A. Christie, J. G. de R. Hamilton, William MacDonald.

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Advisory board of history teacher's magazine.—Prof. Henry Johnson, Columbia University, chairman; Miss Blanche E. Hazard (to serve three years); Fred M. Fling, James Sullivan (to serve two years); George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat (to serve one year).

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.

The American Historical Association was organized at Saratoga, N. Y., on September 10, 1884, with an enrollment of 40 members, and incorporated by act of Congress of January 4, 1889.

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member. Applications for membership and nominations (by persons already members) of new members should be addressed to the secretary, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The annual dues are fixed at \$3, payable on September 1 for the ensuing year. Life membership, with exemption from annual dues, may be secured upon payment of \$50.

The publications regularly distributed to members are the *American Historical Review*, the *Annual Report*, and the *Handbook*. The first of these is published quarterly (October, January, April, July) under the direction of a board of editors elected by the executive council. Each number contains 200 or more pages and is composed of articles, documents, reviews of books, and notes and news. The *Annual Report*, printed by order of Congress, is in one or two volumes and contains the proceedings of the annual meetings, the annual bibliography of writings on American history, the report of the public archives commission with its appendices consisting of inventories, catalogues, etc., of materials in State and other archives, and collections of documents edited by the historical manuscripts commission. The *Handbook*, containing the names, addresses, and professional positions of members, is published biennially. Back numbers of the *American Historical Review* may be obtained from the Macmillan Co., of New York. Copies of the annual reports of past years, or of separate articles or publications appearing therein, may be obtained, so far as available, from the secretary of the association.

The prize essays of the association are published in a separate series, one volume appearing each year, and are supplied to members for \$1 each, to nonmembers for \$1.50.

The *Study of History in Elementary Schools*, being the report of the committee of eight (1909), is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, at 50 cents.

The *Study of History in Secondary Schools*, being the report of the committee of seven (1899), is published by the Macmillan Co., of New York, at 50 cents. A revision by the committee of five is about to be published.

Original Narratives of Early American History is a series of reprints edited for the association by J. F. Jameson and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, at \$3 a volume.

The annual meetings of the association are held during the period December 27-31, in various cities. At these meetings are sessions with formal papers, sessions partaking of the nature of round-table conferences, and conferences of archivists and of historical societies. Annual meetings of other associations, the interests of which are allied to those of the American Historical Association, are generally held at the same time and place.

Committees on archives, on historical manuscripts, on bibliography, on various phases of history teaching, on historical sites and monuments, as well as other committees appointed from time to time for special purposes, carry on the activities of the association throughout the year.

HISTORICAL PRIZES.

The Justin Winsor prize committee.—Claude H. Van Tyne (chairman), University of Michigan; Carl Becker, University of Kansas; Francis A. Christie, Meadville Theological School; William MacDonald, Brown University; J. G. de R. Hamilton, University of North Carolina.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee.—George Lincoln Burr (chairman), Cornell University; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Illinois; Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University; Charles D. Hazen, Smith College; A. B. White, University of Minnesota.

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 July 1 of the given year, e. g., by July 1, 1913, 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.¹

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 shall be the property of the American Historical Association, which reserves to itself all rights of publication, translation, and sale, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Galley and page proofs will be sent to the author for revision; but, should changes be made by him exceeding in

¹ In the typewriting of essays competitors are urged to use a strong, rather heavy paper, to have text and notes alike double spaced, to number the notes consecutively for each chapter, and to insert each note in the text immediately after the line in which its index number occurs, separating the note from the text by lines above and below extending across the page. In abbreviating the titles of works cited care should be taken to make the abbreviations clear and consistent.

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 secretary will endeavor to furnish them to him at cost.

Address all correspondence relative to the Justin Winsor prize 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, "Antislavery 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 in Pennsylvania—slavery, servitude, and freedom, 1639-1861."

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 witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718."

1911. Louise Fargo Brown, "The political activities of the Baptists and fifth-monarchy men in England during the interregnum."

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

BUFFALO, N. Y., AND ITHACA, N. Y., DECEMBER 27-30, 1911.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT BUFFALO AND ITHACA.¹

No large city except Pittsburgh is so nearly central as Buffalo to the membership of the American Historical Association. Yet the registered attendance at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association held there on December 27 and subsequent days was less than that which has been usual in recent years, only 214 in fact; but there seemed to be an unusual number of the older members present.

The program proved to be excellent. At first sight it was evidently composed of the younger element in the association. But any of the elders who have entertained the opinion that the younger element, however gifted or well trained in research, was indifferent to matters of form and presentation, must have been agreeably surprised at the high level of excellence in all these respects attained by most of those who spoke on the present occasion. It may be hoped that the tide has turned, and that regard for form (i. e., for the hearer or reader) may recover that standing with the students of history which can alone give us historians or invest our profession with public influence.

The sectional sessions were distinctly less successful than the general. From "experience meetings" of workers, vital and engrossing, and sometimes resulting in important forward movements, they have for the most part come to be mere sessions for the reading of short papers, unrelated and undiscussed, and differing from the papers read at the general sessions only by being briefer and less important. Chairmen of conferences should exert themselves to arrest and reverse this process, and to restore real conferences, lively with debate and fruitful in results. This should not be difficult if the right kind of programs are made and circulated in advance, in syllabus form, among the right kind of men; for brief conversation with such men in any of these fields shows always that there are plenty of tasks and themes to be jointly considered.

The meeting of the American Historical Association was held in concert with the American Political Science Association. The opening session, begun with an address of welcome by Hon. Henry W. Hill, president of the Buffalo Historical Society, to which the president of the American Historical Association responded, was a joint affair,

¹ This account is in the main that printed in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1912.

consisting of the annual addresses of the presidents of the two associations. That of Prof. William M. Sloane, as president of the elder society, entitled "The substance and vision of history," was printed in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1912. That of the president of the American Political Science Association, Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, formerly a president of the American Historical Association, was on "The progressive unfolding of the powers of the United States," and was marked by historical learning as well as by clear and thoughtful political reasoning.¹

The meeting of Thursday morning took the form of a joint session held with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, at which four papers were read, grouped under the general title, "Some frontier problems." Prof. Beverly W. Bond, jr., of Purdue University, opened the session with a paper on the "Quit-rent system in the American colonies," printed in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1912. Prof. D. R. Anderson, of Richmond College in Virginia, read a paper on the "Insurgents of 1811," which will be found hereafter in the present volume. In a paper on the "Tariff and public lands, 1828-1833," also printed in the present volume, Prof. Raynor G. Wellington, of the University of South Dakota, showed how the views of the different sections of the country toward the question of the administration of the public domain were determined by their economic interests.

The last paper of this session was one by Prof. Clark E. Persinger, of the University of Nebraska, on the "Bargain of 1844 as the origin of the Wilmot proviso," the text of which will be found on subsequent pages.

The afternoon of this same day was occupied with three conferences: One in ancient history, of which the chairman was Prof. William S. Ferguson, of Harvard; one of archivists, presided over by Prof. Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania; and one upon southwestern history, with Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California, as chairman. That relating to ancient history was especially well attended, and was marked by evidences of great interest. The growth of ancient history into importance as a subject of consideration by professors of history is indicated by one of the striking facts brought forward by Prof. Henry B. Wright, of Yale, in the course of a detailed report on instruction and research in ancient history in American universities. Whereas 20 years ago the notion would have been scouted that collegiate courses in ancient history were the concern of anyone but professors of Greek and Latin, or that they had any other position than one ancillary to the classics, it was apparent from Prof. Wright's figures that the colleges and universities in which courses in ancient history are in the charge of the

¹ The text of Gov. Baldwin's address appeared in the *American Political Science Review* for February.

historical department are now two or three times as numerous as those in which they are in the charge of the classical professors. This is as it should be, and gives a chance that our young people, instead of pursuing the Greek history of the fifth and fourth centuries for the sake of obtaining footnotes to classical authors, and the Ciceronian and Augustan periods for the same purpose, may pursue Greek and Roman history for their own sakes and with an eye to the ancient period of human history as a whole.

In the program of the conference on ancient history, the first place was held by a discourse from Prof. George W. Botsford, of Columbia University, on "Laconia in the transition from the Mycenæan to the Hellenic Age."

The historian of Greece, he pointed out, has for some time been confronted with the difficult task of restating the beginnings of Hellenic civilization in conformity with new knowledge furnished by archæological research. In this task it is necessary for him to discard a multitude of theories proposed by the archæologists themselves, affecting the relation of culture to race, the character of migrations, the causes of the decline of the Mycenæan civilization, and many kindred subjects, and to seek guidance in the actual experiences of history. In view of the fact that the cultural indebtedness of historical Greece to the Mycenæan (Minoan) Age is demonstrably enormous, it is necessary in the case of any early Greek institution or condition which seems to be the product of a more highly developed or of a non-Hellenic civilization, to consider at least the possibility of deriving it from Mycenæan sources. Greater importance, too, must now attach to such statements of the ancients as that of Aristotle (*Politics*, 1271 b, 27), to the effect that the Dorians of Lyttos, Crete, adopted the legal institutions of the earlier inhabitants. These and other considerations—particularly the facts obtained by recent explorations in Laconia—lead to the conclusion that Lacedæmonian conditions were largely an offshoot of the late Mycenæan. There can be no serious doubt accordingly that the historical Dorians arose from a blending of northern immigrants with earlier Greeks, who had already mingled racially with pre-Hellenic aborigines; that, notwithstanding the dialectic studies of Meister, the language, culture, and nationality of eighth-century Laconia were essentially homogeneous; and that the system of social classes (Spartans, pericæci, and helots), the kingly office, the despotic socialism, and important religious cults of Laconia were borrowed in whole or in great part from the decadent Mycenæan civilization.

Later in the same conference, Mr. J. F. Ferguson, of Yale, read a paper on the "Price edict of Diocletian," discussing the causes for its issue, and illustrating some of the many ways in which it can be used for the culture history of the time; and Prof. Charles Diehl, of the

University of Paris, described in a most interesting manner the development during recent years of Byzantine studies in France.

The third annual conference of archivists, the proceedings of which are given in full on later pages, dealt mainly with the problem of protecting archives from fire, and with the administration of archives in Canada.

In opening the conference devoted to the study of Southwestern history, the chairman, Prof. Bolton, outlined the importance of the Southwest in national and international history, declaring in substance that it offers the richest opportunities afforded by our country for the study of archæology and ethnology; that as the theater for two centuries of a contest between Spain and barbarian America, it was the place where Spanish colonial institutions were subjected to their severest test and where they can be most profitably studied; that the continuous international struggle of which it was for the same period a constant scene, makes it a rich field for the study of the colonial and diplomatic history of America; that it played a leading part in the slavery question, the westward movement, and the development of imperialism; and that its recent growth offers ethnic, economic, architectural, social, and intellectual forces and features peculiar to itself. Two formal papers were read, one by Prof. Barker, of the University of Texas, the second by Prof. Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, both of which will be found in the present volume. In opening the general discussion on the question, What are the Problems and what the Materials for the Study of Southwestern History? the chairman dwelt upon the necessity of extended work on the narrative history of the region and the publication of great numbers of documents before we can proceed in a satisfactory manner with the study of institutions; asserted that most of the studies hitherto made, based on the texts of ordinances and laws, give no true picture of Spanish colonial government in actual operation; described the great opportunities just opening through the exploitation of the Spanish and Mexican archives, and mentioned many profitable subjects of investigation. Mr. William Beer, of the Howard Memorial Library, laid emphasis upon the French materials, especially those at New Orleans, while Prof. Morse Stephens spoke briefly of the wealth of material in the archives of Spain, calling for the work of a generation of American students. Prof. Cox and Prof. Barker discoursed upon the opportunities for study of the periods of the Mexican revolution and of the Anglo-Saxon settlement of the Southwest respectively, indicating the nature and location of the materials for such work. To illustrate the need of work, Prof. Barker stated that no one had ever yet satisfactorily explained Spain's or Mexico's reasons for the suicidal policy of opening the Southwest to settlement by Americans, and that there is no satisfactory history of Stephen F. Austin, Sam

Houston, the Texas Revolution, or the Republic of Texas. The discussion was closed by Prof. Justin H. Smith, who spoke of the important questions connected with the border relations between the United States and Mexico after the Mexican War, particularly in their relation to secession movements in northern Mexico and to the Southern Confederacy, materials for which are to be had in the Mexican and our own archives.

The evening session was, according to custom, given over to papers making a more general appeal to those variously interested in history. By an arrangement which was natural in view of the place of meeting, its theme was Canadian history. In a paper entitled "Canada *v.* Guadeloupe; an episode of the Seven Years' War," printed in the *American Historical Review* for July, 1912, Prof. W. L. Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, dealt with the pamphlet controversy of 1760-61 on the question which of the two colonies should be retained at the peace, should a choice be necessary. He described a number of the pamphlets, and showed how the controversy merged into the better-known one provoked by Israel Mauduit's "Considerations on the present German war."

A paper read by Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, of the University of Illinois, on "British political factions and the policy of Imperial development, 1763-1774," was an attempt to discover the alignment of the British political factions upon the policy of the development of the new possessions in western America and East India. In the general introduction, it was shown that there were three distinct attitudes among politicians toward the future of both regions, which may be designated as uncompromising imperialism, moderate imperialism, and anti-imperialism. The first looked in western America to the complete exploitation of the new possessions by immediate colonization and in East India to the assumption by the government of all the new conquests, leaving the East India Co. in possession of the trade alone. After thus laying the basis for distinguishing between the policies of the various groups of politicians, the paper took up in order the various factions. Mr. Alvord did not find any grouping of politicians under party banners such as Whigs and Tories, but rather a grouping into factions whose main purpose was the acquiring of office. All these groups, or factions, were offspring in more or less direct line from the Whig party. The court faction alone requires a more careful analysis, and the paper showed that this was composed of very diverse elements: First, independent politicians, generally of Whig traditions; secondly, the representatives of Scotland in both houses of Parliament; thirdly, the king's friends; and fourthly, the Tories. The general conclusion of the paper was as follows: The followers of William Pitt, and those members of the court faction that surrounded the Earl of Bute, were in

favor of the most radical imperial policy. The Grenvillites and the followers of Lord North in the court faction were more moderate in their plans, although no less imperialistic in purpose; while the factions of the old Whigs and the Bedfordites, and the most conservative members of the court faction, were anti-imperialistic in their tendencies.

A substantial paper by Prof. Cephas D. Allin, of the University of Minnesota, dealt with the "Genesis of the confederation of Canada," and will be found later in this volume. The session was ended by an address by Prof. Charles W. Colby, of McGill University, "Apropos of September 21st, 1911," in which he discussed the reasons for earlier rapprochements in commercial matters between Canada and the United States, set forth the causes, in industrial development and in British and Canadian policy, which had given a more national quality to Canadian opinion, and described the reasons for the defeat of reciprocity and the effects of that event on the mutual relations between the Dominion and the United States.

The program of Friday, the last day of the meeting, was one that might well seem formidable to any member who took seriously the duty of attendance upon meetings—a morning session, an evening session, and in the afternoon three conferences and the annual business meeting. The morning session led the members out to the handsome building of the Buffalo Historical Society in Delaware Park, where papers grouped under the general head of "International relations" were read. Of these, that of Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, of Harvard, on the "European reconquest of North Africa," was printed in the *American Historical Review* for July, 1912. The paper first read, that of Prof. James A. James, of Northwestern University, on "French diplomacy and American politics, 1794–1797," is printed below.

Dr. Charles O. Paullin's paper on the "Early relations of the United States with Turkey," gave an account of the attempts made by the United States during the years 1784–1830 to negotiate a treaty with Turkey. It was based chiefly on documents in the State and Navy Departments in Washington. It called attention to the interest in a treaty manifested by the Continental Congress in May, 1784, and set forth the work of Rufus King, our minister to England, during the years 1796–1803, in behalf of a mission to Turkey, which resulted in the appointment of William Smith, of Charleston, S. C., as an envoy to that country. The missions of Commodore William Bainbridge and Luther Bradish, of George B. English, of Commodore John Rodgers, and of Commodore William Crane and David Offley, which were unsuccessful; and the mission of Commodore James Biddle, David Offley, and Charles Rhind, which succeeded, were described. The objects sought by the United States in its negotiations, and

finally obtained in the treaty signed in 1830, were: (1) Trade with all Turkish ports on the footing of the most favored nation, (2) free ingress to and egress from the Black Sea, and (3) permission to appoint consuls to any Turkish port.

After the luncheon, which was served in the building of the Buffalo Historical Society, the reading of papers was resumed, in three sections, one devoted to European history, another the annual conference of State and local historical societies, the third occupied with the problems of historical teaching in elementary schools.

The conference on European history, of which Prof. John M. Vincent was chairman, opened with a paper, given in the present volume, by Mr. Theodore F. Jones, of New York City, on the "Archives of the Venetian Republic" and the opportunities they offer for studies in political, diplomatic, and economic history, and one by Prof. Roger B. Merriman, of Harvard, on a manuscript general chronicle of the period of Charles V, by Francisco López de Gomara, unused by historians hitherto but presenting points of interest.

In further continuance of the same conference, Prof. Sidney B. Fay, of Dartmouth, whose paper will be found on subsequent pages, treated of the "Materials for the history of Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." A paper, also printed below, by Mr. Edwin W. Pahlow, of Lawrenceville, discussed "Anglo-Dutch relations in 1671-1672." Mr. Albert C. Dudley, of Johns Hopkins University, followed with a paper on the "Religious persecutions under the Clarendon Code."¹ Basing his statements on manuscript materials in London, especially in the archives of the Society of Friends at Devonshire House, he recast the traditional narrative of the episode by showing the wide difference in the treatment accorded to the different bodies of the Nonconformists. The concluding paper of the session, by Mr. Conyers Read, of the University of Chicago, on "Factions in the English privy council under Elizabeth," will be found on later pages.

The eighth annual conference of historical societies, presided over by Prof. I. J. Cox, was held in the building of the Buffalo Historical Society on Friday afternoon, with about 50 delegates in attendance. The program was devoted to the consideration of two principal subjects: Historical society buildings, and the work of hereditary patriotic societies. The full proceedings of the conference are included in the present volume.

The third conference of this afternoon, devoted to the consideration of the teaching of history in elementary schools, met in the Albright Art Gallery. Prof. Edward C. Page, who presided, gave a brief account of the efforts that had been made and the success attained in making the history teachers' conference a permanent

¹ Printed under the title, *Nonconformity under the "Clarendon Code"* in the *American Historical Review* for October, 1912.

element in the annual meeting of the association. The specific subject for the present occasion was the report of the committee of eight, which was considered at length and with profit, yet not without that emphasis upon one-sided arguments which is the bane of American teachers' meetings.

Prof. J. M. Gambrill, of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, in seeking an answer to the question, "Ought the report to be followed by the elementary schools?"¹ declared that to a new course four tests should be applied: its relation to the interest and capacity of the child; the child's social and individual needs; the requirements of the subject; and the practicability of getting the course adopted and well taught. Tested by this standard, the purpose of the course outlined seemed wise, its plan sound. One defect in detail could be mentioned. The fourth, and fifth grades should be devoted to the study of stories of European history rather than to American, in order to furnish a European background for the work in American history done by the grammar grades. The sixth grade might well be given to a study of the transition from European to colonial life. In spite of this defect he urged that the report be followed.

Miss Julia A. King, of the Michigan State Normal College, in her discussion of the paper, maintained that the object of teaching history was to help the child to understand and participate in the life around him, and that since the material selected by the committee of eight for the first four years' work did not do this, it was therefore a mistaken choice.

The second paper of the conference was presented by Mr. Carl E. Pray,² of the Wisconsin State Normal School, who, in considering the question of the best preparation for persons who are to teach the course outlined by the committee, took decided issue with those who would place the emphasis on method. The first essential must always be as many and as thorough courses in history as possible. He showed very briefly how this requirement was being attained in Wisconsin. Miss Sarah Dynes, of the State Normal School at Trenton, in her discussion of his paper, told what was being done to prepare students to teach history in New Jersey. This preparation includes a criticism of existing teaching, a demonstration of "real" history study, an examination of various courses of study, and a discussion of the order of procedure in presenting historical material.

In the open discussion which followed Profs. Collier, of Brown University, and Eugene Fair, of the State Normal School of Kirksville, Mo., took issue with Miss King's statement of the aim of teaching, maintaining that history teaching, while doing its part to fit the child for the life of to-day, should also broaden his appreciation

¹ This paper is printed in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for February, 1912.

² Printed in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for March, 1912.

of that which is unlike his own environment. Prof. Harding, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions:

1. That Greek and Roman history be omitted in the sixth grade, the course for this grade being too heavy.
2. That the American history now given in the fourth and fifth grades be placed in the fifth grade.
3. That Greek and Roman stories be given a place in the fourth grade.

Before the motion was voted upon Prof. Bourne, who was largely responsible for the outline for the sixth grade, explained that the study of American history had been placed in the fourth and fifth grades because of the fact that so many pupils left school at the end of five years. The objection which had been raised, that the work of the sixth grade was too heavy, he thought could be met by confining the study to certain typical features of Greek and Roman and medieval civilization. Profs. J. A. James, A. W. Risley, and J. M. Gambrill urged that no change be proposed in the course until it had been given a longer trial, as it was believed that to make a change now would throw the whole subject into chaos once more. The motion was lost. A committee consisting of Messrs. Carl E. Pray, J. M. Gambrill, W. H. Cushing, and Samuel B. Harding was appointed to bring about cooperation between the organizations of history teachers in the different sections of the country.

Except for the business meeting, the minutes of which accompany this account, the sessions at Buffalo closed with Friday evening's joint session of the historical and the political-science associations. Of the four papers, all devoted to Spanish America, two were historical in character, the other two in the field of political science. Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, whose paper is printed below, discussed the "Relations of England with Spanish America between 1720 and 1744," his aim being to ascertain the views of England during that period on the importance of the West Indies and of connection with Spanish America.

In a paper entitled "Europe and Spanish America in 1822-1824," Prof. W. S. Robertson, of the University of Illinois, described the circumstances attending the reception of Monroe's now famous message in Spain, France, and England. In Spain the message, which arrived after the restoration of Ferdinand VII to the throne, did not evoke much comment. Neither did it much influence the reactionary policy of the absolute King, who desired to be King of Spain with the Indies. Monroe's message caused a stir in the journals of Paris, which published reports of it for the first time on January 1, 1824. The administration journal, *L'Étoile*, criticized it. On January 2, 1824, *Le Constitutionnel* defended the message in a remarkable exposition. Whatever influence this state paper exer-

cised in France in favor of Spanish-American independence can hardly be dissociated from the influence exercised by England, which had already declared against intervention by the continental powers. The London newspapers warmly welcomed Monroe's manifesto, which was published there for the first time on December 27, 1823. The Times defended Monroe against the attacks of L'Étoile; he was praised by Brougham in Parliament. But Canning objected to the clause of the message adverse to colonization, and asked for an interpretation. In Canning's new-born desire to prevent the hegemony of the United States in America, he reverted to the idea of promoting the establishment of monarchies in Latin America. No contemporary suggestion of the familiar name the "Monroe doctrine" has been found.

The remaining papers were, as has been said, rather in the field of political science than in that of history. Mr. Philip M. Brown, of Boston, formerly United States minister to Honduras, discoursed on the "Difficulties of diplomatic relations with Latin America," with chief reference, however, to Central America. He emphasized the consequences of mutual ignorance and of differences in habits and thought, and the embarrassments produced by insufficient instructions and local disorders. The policy of the United States toward this group of countries has been based on the principles that American interests must be protected; that European influence must not become too strong; that the obligations of the United States toward the countries of Central America must be fulfilled. But for the working out of these principles the best efforts will be those employed toward removing the causes of trouble and restoring the union of the five Central American States.

The last paper presented at Buffalo was one by Mr. Henry Gil, of the National University of La Plata, in which the author with incisive phrases and in excellent English discussed the "Latin American point of view."¹ His main thesis was that, in view of the diversities of development among the different countries, and the lack of common interests, it was vain to talk of a Latin-American point of view as a single thing. Speaking of Argentina in particular, he enlarged upon the independence of its political and economic position, and its consequent indifference to considerations of the Monroe Doctrine or other policies of the United States.

On Saturday morning, December 30, the last day allotted to the sessions, some 90 members made together the journey from Buffalo to Ithaca, where they were entertained at luncheon by Cornell University and had an afternoon session marked by four interesting papers in European history. First, Prof. Paul van Dyke, of Princeton, whose

¹ These addresses appeared in the Supplement to the American Political Science Review for February, 1912.

paper will be found in the present volume, upon the basis of a novel manuscript account of the "Taking of Calais by Francis of Guise," found in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and of other evidences, argued for a view in accordance with which the credit of that famous coup belongs to the King, who formed the plan in the previous winter and rather forced it upon Guise. A paper on the "Political theories of Calvinists," by Prof. Herbert D. Foster, of Dartmouth, followed.

Upon this ensued a paper by Prof. Charles E. Fryer, of McGill University, in which he traced, with the aid of whatever statistics are available in English libraries and archives, the "Numerical decline of dissent in England previous to the industrial revolution." This was followed by the last paper of the annual meeting, which is printed below, by Prof. Edward Raymond Turner, of the University of Michigan, on "Sources for the history of the English cabinet in the eighteenth century."

One of the chief pleasures which the members of the association who went to Ithaca had had in mind was that of seeing and doing honor to the venerable Dr. Andrew D. White, who in 1884 had been elected as first president of the association, and who is happily still with us and in good health. For this pleasure an admirable opportunity was provided by his hospitable kindness and that of Mrs. White in inviting the members to their house after the conclusion of the papers. There the president of the association, in phrases of great felicity and cordial kindness, saluted President White in the name of the association and spoke just praises of his long-continued services to the cause of history in the United States. The members then listened to an exceedingly interesting address by Dr. White, in which he reviewed the remarkable progress of historical education in American colleges and universities since he began his historical teaching at Ann Arbor in 1857, and gave excellent words of counsel to teachers of history, especially as to addressing themselves most of all to the educating of the average good student rather than to the training of specialists alone.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, DELIVERED BY HENRY W. HILL, PRESIDENT OF THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT THE Y. M. C. A. HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1911.

Prof. Sloane, President of the American Historical Association, Gov. Baldwin, president of the American Political Science Association, members of such associations, ladies and gentlemen: We were deeply gratified at your acceptance of the invitation of the Buffalo Historical Society and of other local organizations to hold your meetings this year in this city, and on behalf of all such organizations and of our citizens generally we bid you a most cordial welcome to this city and to its institutions, which are open to receive you and to extend such courtesies and hospitality as they may.

We are pleased to see so large a representation from the Atlantic, Southern, Central, and Western States and from Canada, and also to welcome the distinguished delegates from foreign lands.

Your coming has been anticipated with deep interest and we felicitate our citizens and ourselves upon the pleasure of meeting so many members of your associations and upon the edifying entertainment to be provided by your speakers for those of us who can attend your meetings. We trust that your sojourn here may afford opportunity for the renewal of acquaintances and the forming of many new ones and for your becoming better acquainted with our city, its historical society and superb building, its Albright Art Gallery, its libraries, its literary, scientific, and other educational and professional institutions, its social clubs, and, last but not of least importance, with its extensive commerce, far exceeding that of Venice when it was the chief maritime port of Europe.

From the building of the *Griffon* by La Salle in 1679, on the Niagara River, the first vessel to navigate the upper Great Lakes, down to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, when Buffalo became the gateway between the East and the West, and more noticeably since that time, its location has been recognized as unique for the building up of a great emporium of trade, which it has become and through which the tides of traffic and travel flow on yearly in increasing volume.

Buffalo's water-borne tonnage during the seven months of lake navigation this year is estimated at approximately 14,000,000 tons, and among the principal articles of such tonnage were 122,000,000 bushels of grain, 6½ million barrels of flour, 3,2½ million tons of coal, 6,½ million tons of iron ore, 591 tons of sugar, 874,000 barrels of cement, 314,000 barrels of salt, 104½ million feet of lumber, and various other commodities. It is believed that this water-borne commerce will be largely augmented with the completion of the barge canal now in the process of construction, which will afford still better communication between the Great Lakes and the tidewaters of the Hudson River.

Buffalo has also a vast commerce over its extensive railways intercommunicating with all parts of the United States and Canada.

In volume Buffalo's water-borne commerce now rivals during the period of navigation the foreign commerce of Liverpool, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, whose influence in molding the character of European civil institutions is recognized by statesmen and writers on political science. In the historical development of States and nations consideration may well be given to the interplay of important trade relations and the expansion and advantages of extensive commerce, which, in the sweep of its influence, in the language of the late Mr. Bancroft, "defies every wind, outrides every tempest, and invades every zone."

We need not dwell further, however, on the business aspects of this Queen City of the Lakes, which draws its electric power from Niagara and whose trolley cars are propelled and its streets in part lighted by that power. You may, however, be interested in a brief allusion to the catastrophe which befell Buffalo during the War of 1812. On July 4 of that year Buffalo was only a small village and Black Rock no larger, but both were menaced by the British at Fort Erie and vicinity. The Americans assembled along the Niagara frontier, and for nearly two years the entire territory was involved in war, which resulted in the rout of the Americans, the burning of Buffalo and Black Rock, the massacre of some and flight of other inhabitants and the destruction of their property. On December 31, 1813, Buffalo and Black Rock lay in ruins, and on the following day the torch was applied to the six remaining buildings, so that all, with the exception of one house, were in ashes that evening. Thus were the orders of the British officers carried out as literally as those urged upon the Romans by Cato the Elder, who declared that "delenda est Carthago." Death and desolation marked the place where once stood the settlement of Buffalo.

The township was established in 1810, the village was incorporated in 1816, and the city in 1832. Its population in 1910 was 423,715.

We believe that your meeting here will also afford an opportunity to become better acquainted with the Niagara frontier, the halting place of traders, travelers, and expeditions en route up the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes region, whose civil history

from 1626 to the close of the War of 1812-1814 is a record of their coming and going as well as the coming and going of missionaries, explorers, and pioneers on their way to Christianize the aborigines, to discover new territory and found new settlements in and about the Great Lakes, and whose military history is a record of its sovereign control by the French, English, and American nations and of the conflicts that led to that succession.

Fort Niagara has existed since 1725, and has been successively in the possession of the troops of France, Great Britain, and of the United States. It passed from the control of the French to the British in 1759, and from the British, who evacuated it in 1796, 13 years after the treaty of peace, to the United States.

This territory, forming as it does the boundary between two great nations and having been the highway of trade and travel for three centuries, is rich in its historical associations and may well receive the attention of all interested in the development of our political institutions. The Buffalo Historical Society was founded principally to discover, procure, and preserve historical material relating to this region. So much interest has been taken for half a century by the prominent citizens of this city in this research and other historical work that the Buffalo Historical Society has been able to carry out the purposes of its founders and is now supported by taxation as one of the public institutions of this city along with the free public library and the Albright Art Gallery. It is therefore especially gratifying to our citizens who are interested in the maintenance of these institutions to have your associations hold their meetings this year in this city. We realize that the American Historical Association has set a standard for research work in American history that has been generally adopted by universities and colleges, and that it has awakened a deep interest in the subject of American history, so that several States, as a result of such work, have established and now maintain at public expense historical or archival departments, where research work is systematically carried on. The work of the American Political Science Association is also of vast importance in enlightening public opinion on many of the perplexing problems of local, State, and Federal government. Through the addresses delivered, papers read and published from year to year by the members of the American Political Science Association, there is being disseminated among the people and our cosmopolitan population trustworthy information in relation to the origin, scope, and purposes of our republican institutions, which in these later times are occasionally the special objects of insidious attacks on the part of designing demagogues under the shibboleth of some political reform. We realize that there must be progress in our political institutions to meet new conditions as they arise and the growing demands of our complex and expanding civilization, and that our political institutions must, to some extent, be responsive to these new conditions and growing demands.

Progress, however, should be along the fundamental lines of our republican form of government rather than by the introduction of experiments, which, though popular for the time being, may be hazardous to the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, and may be but the recrudescence of exploded theories strewn along the pathway of humanity.

Abuses may be remedied without undermining the entire structure of government by the introduction of measures not in accord with its policy, for quite as much depends upon the intelligence and interest of the electorate in public affairs as upon any special form of governmental agency. The work of the American Political Science Association is therefore timely and of genuine public service in that its deliberate and critical examination of present-day problems in the light of precedents and of our existing institutions will do much toward enlightening the people on these matters and toward pointing the way to the solution of such problems without resorting to perilous experiments that may result from the introduction of radical changes in governmental agencies. We believe that the papers and addresses scheduled for your Buffalo meet-

ings will do something to reestablish in public opinion the conviction of the adequacy of the provisions of our civil institutions to deal with all such present-day problems. These institutions, founded after an exhaustive examination of the precedents of many nations evolved through long periods of time by patriots and statesmen, whose knowledge of governmental affairs was extensive and whose loyalty to our country is attested in many ways, ought not to be set aside for light or transient causes at a time when "public opinion," as was said by Isocrates centuries ago, may be as "irregular and as vehement as a winter torrent that sweeps down all men and all things that it chances to seize," and at a time when passion may be substituted for reason and when prejudice may preclude deliberation. The work of your associations in enlightening the people on such historical and political matters as engage your attention from year to year in relation to the origin, scope, and purposes of the civil and religious institutions of this "noble and puissant Nation" is largely a public service gratuitously performed, for which all students of American history and all persons owing allegiance to our Government ought to be grateful.

We most cordially welcome you to our city, and the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, the Buffalo Club, the University Club, the Saturn Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Women Teachers' Association of Buffalo, and other local organizations will unite with the Buffalo Historical Society in extending to you such courtesies as they may find it possible to extend during your stay here.

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM M. SLOANE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Senator Henry W. Hill, president of the Buffalo Historical Society, ladies and gentlemen: The foresight and farsight which bound the Great Lakes and the Sea by an artificial waterway have in your great city their most enduring monument; these qualities persist in the stock, as witness the efforts of yourself and your colleagues, Mr. President, to keep that superb artery of traffic abreast with the demands of a new area. The projects which you are realizing insure to the Buffalo of the future the preeminence it has already asserted.

The princes of America are her merchants. To them the higher life of the Nation is indebted for all that elevates the soul into the world of letters, of art, and of science; all that makes for idealism in family, in church, and in State. They have created the taxing capacity of the State; to this and to their private munificence we are indebted for schools, libraries, colleges, and universities, with adequate equipment and noble conceptions of their task. To be mercantile and commercial is not to be sordid. That there are and have been low standards in trade is just as true as that these exist in agriculture and the professions and in every walk of life, and no truer; intensively and extensively.

The two learned associations who have permitted me to be their spokesman in expressing our gratitude for their gracious reception by you and for your cordial hospitality find themselves at home among you and in sympathy with you. That you long since mastered the rudiments of political science and are now among the initiated is proven by the legislation you have fostered, the great statesmen you have furnished to the Commonwealth and to the Nation. May I recall to you that during the years of his retirement I was the next-door neighbor and at least the acquaintance of Grover Cleveland, whose career was yours in its initial stages and for whom the basic principles of private and public morality were identical. The political science of that great man was not learned in a community of trimmers and self-seekers.

When it comes to the historical association which has honored me with its presidency for this year, we, too, may take courage here and go forward. Nowhere more than here has the historic sense been more highly developed. From the beginnings which you have so felicitously enumerated you have been true to the American ideal,

welcoming all comers of every stock and every clime who came here for the realization of themselves, in spirit, in energy, in faith, in search of the careers open to all the talents. And you remain so, hospitable to all who are eager for service to the community, in the uplift of themselves, their fortunes, and the general good. To make the most of oneself, the unselfish self, is the greatest contribution to mankind. No wonder therefore that you have the passion for origins, the true historic zeal. We are happy to meet under the auspices of Buffalo, and in particular of the Buffalo Historical Society, which with a few others a very few stands forth as an example, a shining example to its kind. In the American way, the elevating influences of life are organized privately, then shared by public support, and sometimes when their utility is conclusively proven, continued and perpetuated by the public care under private guidance. You and your associates, Mr. President, and Mr. Secretary Severance, must feel a sober pride in the foundations you have laid. We are your debtors, we and our successors. When you celebrate your 50th anniversary under the highest auspices, your splendid building with its precious collections must be the Mecca for every scholar engaged in research about the Niagara frontier. For this we are deep in your debt; that your collection has been intensive and special, that one portion of the field is especially and peculiarly yours.

We are also in your debt that in this great community you cherish and foster the love of history. Aside from your special collections you open wide the doors to your public for general historical reading; you summon great scholars to stimulate their zeal by lectures, and you make popular the study of history by talks on its romance and illustrations of its beginning. May your work prosper and may you see it prosper long in your hands. The splendid books you publish take you into all learned institutions; it is a pleasure for learned societies to come to you.

**PROGRAM OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BUFFALO AND
ITHACA, DECEMBER 27-30, 1911.**

Wednesday, December 27.

3 p. m.: Private dining room, Hotel Statler. Meeting of the Executive Council of the American Historical Association.

8 p. m.: Joint session with the American Political Science Association. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Mohawk and Genesee Streets. Address of welcome, Henry W. Hill, president of the Buffalo Historical Society. Address, "The substance and vision of history," William M. Sloane, Columbia University, president of the American Historical Association. Address, "The progressive unfolding of the powers of the United States," Simeon E. Baldwin, Yale University, governor of Connecticut, president of the American Political Science Association.

Thursday, December 28.

9 a. m.: Meetings of committees (at the call of the chairmen).

9.30 a. m.: Joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Some frontier problems. Lecture room of Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Public Library Building, Lafayette Square. "The insurgents of 1811," D. R. Anderson, Richmond College. "The quit-rent system in the American colonies," Beverley W. Bond, jr., Purdue University. "The tariff and public lands," Raynor G. Wellington, University of South Dakota. "Origin of the Wilmot proviso," Clark E. Persinger, University of Nebraska. "Report of the secretary of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association," Clarence S. Paine, Lincoln, Nebr.

2.30 p. m.: Conferences.

Ancient History. Assembly room, Hotel Statler. Chairman, W. S. Ferguson, Harvard University. "The earliest historical connection between Asia and Africa,"

James H. Breasted, University of Chicago. "Some aspects of the Mycenaean question," George W. Botsford, Columbia University. "The progress of Byzantine studies in France during the last 15 years," Charles Diehl, The Sorbonne, Paris. "Instruction and research in ancient history in American universities," Henry B. Wright, Yale University.

Archivists. Ladies' parlors, Hotel Statler. Chairman, Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania. I. The lesson of the catastrophes in the capitols of New York and of Missouri: Arnold J. F. Van Laer, archivist, State Library, Albany; Jonas Viles, University of Missouri; discussion opened by Bernard R. Green, Library of Congress. II. The Canadian archives: The Dominion archives, D. N. McArthur, the archives branch, Ottawa; the archives of Ontario, Alexander Fraser, provincial archivist, Toronto; discussion.

Southwestern history. Private dining room, Hotel Statler. Chairman, Herbert E. Bolton, University of California. "The excavations at Amoxiumque, N. Mex.," Edgar L. Hewett, director of the American School of Archaeology, Santa Fe, N. Mex. "Public opinion in Texas preceding the Revolution," Eugene C. Barker, University of Texas. "Monroe and the early Mexican Revolutionists," Isaac J. Cox, University of Cincinnati. General discussion: "Southwestern history as a field for investigation." Led by W. R. Shepherd, Columbia University; Peter J. Hamilton, Mobile, Ala.; John H. Vaughan, New Mexico College of Agriculture; Justin H. Smith, Boston, Mass. (The phrase "Southwestern History" is to be interpreted broadly, to include the old Southwest, the far Southwest, and Mexico in its many relations to the United States.)

8 p. m.: Canadian history. Assembly room, Hotel Statler. "Canada or Guadeloupe, an episode of the Seven Years' War," W. L. Grant, Queen's University. "British political factions and the policy of Imperial development, 1763-1775," Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. "The genesis of the confederation of Canada," Cephas D. Allin, University of Minnesota. "Apropos of September 21, 1911," Charles W. Colby, McGill University.

10 p. m.: Smoker at the University Club, Delaware Avenue.

Friday, December 29.

10 a. m.: International relations. Historical Building, Delaware Park. "French diplomacy and American politics, 1794-1797," J. A. James, Northwestern University. "The early relations of the United States with Turkey," C. O. Paullin, George Washington University. "American-Japanese relations prior to Perry's advent," Inizo Nitobé, First Imperial College of Japan. "The European reconquest of North Africa," Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard University.

12.45 p. m.: Luncheon tendered to the members of the American Historical Association by the Buffalo Historical Society at the Historical Building.

2 p. m.: Conferences.

European history. Private dining room, Hotel Statler. Chairman, J. M. Vincent, Johns Hopkins University. "Relations of Venice and the East," Theodore F. Jones, New York University. "Gomara's chronicle of Charles V.," Roger Merriman, Harvard University. "Materials for the history of Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," Sidney B. Fay, Dartmouth College. "Anglo-Dutch relations, 1671-1672," Edwin W. Pahlow, Lawrenceville, N. J. "Religious persecutions under the Clarendon code," Albert C. Dudley, Johns Hopkins University. "Factions in the privy council under Elizabeth," Conyers Read, University of Chicago. General discussion: Methods of encouraging investigation.

State and local historical societies. Historical Building. Chairman, Isaac J. Cox, University of Cincinnati. I: Report of the secretary, Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution of Washington. II. Report of committee on cooperation between historical societies, by the chairman, Dunbar Rowland, department of archives and history,

Jackson, Miss. III. "The building for a local historical society; what should it contain?" (a) "In its library," Clarence S. Brigham, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; (b) "In its auditorium and office rooms," Frank H. Severance, Buffalo Historical Society; (c) "Experiences suggested by the Library of Congress," Bernard R. Green, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.; (d) General discussion. IV. "The productive work of the hereditary patriotic societies of the colonial period, of the Revolution, and of the War of 1812," Harry Brent Mackoy, Covington, Ky. Discussion: (a) "The hereditary patriotic societies and educational institutions," William Libbey, Princeton University, general secretary of the Sons of the Revolution; (b) "The hereditary patriotic societies and historical organizations," Robert D. W. Conner, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; (c) Barlow Cumberland, president of the Ontario Historical Society, Port Hope, Ontario; (d) general discussion.

Teachers of history. Hemicycle, Albright Art Gallery. Chairman, Edward Carlton Page, Northern Illinois State Normal School. I. Introductory statement by the chairman. II. The report of the committee of eight: (a) "Ought it to be followed by the elementary schools?" J. Montgomery Gambrill, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute (discussion led by Julia A. King, Michigan State Normal College); (b) "If so, how shall the professional schools prepare their pupils to teach in accordance therewith?" Carl E. Pray, Wisconsin State Normal School, Milwaukee (discussion led by Sarah A. Dynes, New Jersey State Normal and Model School); (c) general discussion, to be closed by James A. James, Northwestern University.

4 p. m.: Annual business meeting of the American Historical Association. Assembly room.

1. Report of the secretary, Waldo G. Leland.
2. Report of the secretary of the council, Charles H. Haskins.
3. Report of the treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen.
4. Report of the auditing committee.
5. Report of the Pacific coast branch.
6. Report of the historical manuscripts commission, Worthington C. Ford, chairman.
7. Report of the public archives commission, Herman V. Ames, chairman.
8. Report of the committee on publications, William A. Dunning.
9. Report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, George B. Adams.
10. Report of the committee on bibliography, Ernest C. Richardson.
11. Report of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history, Edward P. Cheyney.
12. Report of the editor of reprints of Original Narratives of Early American History, J. Franklin Jameson.
13. Report of the general committee, St. George L. Sioussat, chairman.
14. Report of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, with announcement of award for 1911, George L. Burr, chairman.
15. Report of committee on nominations.
16. Election of officers for 1912.
17. Announcements of appointments to committees for 1912, the secretary of the council.

8 p. m. (Joint session with the American Political Science Association): Spanish America. Assembly room. "Relations of England with Spanish America between 1720 and 1740." H. W. V. Temperley, fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge University. "Europe and Spanish America in 1822-1824," W. S. Robertson, University of Illinois. "The difficulties of diplomatic relations with Latin America," Philip M. Brown, recently United States minister to Honduras. "The Latin-American point of view," Henry Gil, National University of La Plata.

10 p. m.: Smoker at the Buffalo Club, 388 Delaware Avenue.

Saturday, December 30.

9 a. m.: Train from Lehigh Valley Station, due to reach Ithaca about 12 m. (breakfast car).

1 p. m.: Luncheon tendered by Cornell University. Sage College.

2.15 p. m.: European history. Room B, Goldwin Smith Hall. "François de Guise and the taking of Calais," Paul van Dyke, Princeton University. "The political theories of Calvinists," Herbert D. Foster, Dartmouth College. "The numerical decline of dissent in England previous to the industrial revolution," C. E. Fryer, McGill University. "Sources for the history of the English cabinet in the eighteenth century," Edward Raymond Turner, University of Michigan. "The Napoleonic university," Victor Coffin, University of Wisconsin.

4.30 p. m.: Reception by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. White.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE HOTEL STATLER, IN BUFFALO, N. Y., DECEMBER 29, 1911, AT 4.15 P. M., PRESIDENT W. M. SLOANE IN THE CHAIR.

The report of the secretary, Mr. W. G. Leland, was read and showed a total membership of 2,905 as against 2,925 for 1910.

The following telegram from the Oregon Historical Society was received and read:

"With citizens of this place, the Oregon Historical Society is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the entrance of Americans into Powder River Valley. This was the overland section of the Astor expedition, led by Wilson Price Hunt. We send you greetings.

"GEORGE H. HIMES, *Assistant Secretary.*

"T. C. ELLIOTT, *Director.*"

The secretary of the council, Prof. C. H. Haskins, reported that the council had held three meetings during the past year. The committee on historic sites, of which President Edwin E. Sparks is chairman, had presented a report which it was expected would eventually be published in the annual report and the committee had been discharged. The committee on a bibliography of travels had reported to the council in favor of the preparation of a systematic card catalogue of travels, in charge of a general editor, to be carried out under the direction of the committee on bibliography. The committee on the work of European historical societies, Dr. J. F. Jameson, chairman, had reported a list of societies in Great Britain and Europe, which would be printed in the next volume of the annual report. The council, upon considering the report of the committee on the certification of high-school teachers of history, Prof. D. C. Munro, chairman, had voted to express its approval of the efforts being made to secure a better preparation on the part of teachers of history in elementary and secondary schools, and had appointed a committee on the preparation of teachers on history in schools to advise with and cooperate with similar committees of local associations of teachers; but it was understood that the committee should have no authority to set up any specific standards of preparation without further action by the council.

The secretary of the council then offered on behalf of the council the following votes, which were adopted by the association:

Voted: That the American Historical Association ought to participate in the publication of the History Teachers' Magazine.

Voted: That the association will appropriate \$600 annually for this purpose upon the following conditions: (1) That an annual guaranty fund of \$600 be raised; (2) that the price of general subscription for the magazine be \$2 a year; (3) that the magazine be offered to members of the American Historical Association at \$1 a year; (4) that local and regional associations of history teachers be requested to make

the same arrangement concerning the price to their members; (5) that a committee of the American Historical Association be appointed to undertake the raising of the guaranty fund; (6) that if this plan of reviving the magazine is successful the association will undertake the appointment of an advisory committee to represent the association in the publication of the magazine.

Voted: That the association will continue this arrangement for a period of three years if the plan is successful.

Voted: (1) That the council appoint for the History Teacher's Magazine an advisory board to have charge of the expenditure of all moneys voted by the association to this magazine or raised for it by the association through a guaranty fund, and to have general control of the editorial policy of the magazine. (2) That the board be, for the coming year, composed of the following persons: Henry Johnson (chairman), F. M. Fling, Miss Blanche Hazard, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat, James Sullivan, and that at the end of each calendar year two members give place to two others to be elected by the council at its annual meeting, determination being at once made by lot as to which members of the original board shall serve for three years, for two years, and for one year, respectively. (3) That this board at once arrange, by correspondence between its members, the details of the relationship between the association and the History Teacher's Magazine in accordance with the previous votes of the council. (4) That the editors of the American Historical Review, after consultation with the chairman of the advisory board, report at the next meeting of the council as to the relations between the province of the American Historical Review and that of the History Teacher's Magazine, it being understood that in the meantime the province of each journal remains as heretofore. (5) That these provisions go into effect for the coming three years upon receipt by the council of Mr. McKinley's acceptance of the position of editor for that period under these terms.

Continuing his report, the secretary of the council stated that the council recommended that the meeting for 1912 be held in Boston and Cambridge, and the meeting of 1913 be held in Charleston, with arrangements for a special train and certain stops on the way.

It was moved and voted that the meeting of 1912 be held in Boston and Cambridge.

It was moved and voted that the meeting of 1913 be held in Charleston.

It was moved and voted that the report of the secretary of the council be adopted.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, showed the total receipts of the year to have been \$15,981.83; the total expenditures \$12,731.40, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$3,250.43; the total assets of the association \$28,439.32, an increase during the year of \$921.43. The audit committee, Henry W. Hill and J. N. Adam, reported that it had examined the report made by the Audit Co. of New York on the report of the treasurer of the American Historical Association and found that the latter had been duly certified to by the said Audit Co.

The report of the Pacific coast branch was presented by Prof. H. E. Bolton. It was moved and voted that the report be accepted, and that the greetings of the association be extended to the branch.

Brief reports were presented by the historical manuscripts commission, Mr. W. C. Ford, chairman, and by the public archives commission, Prof. H. V. Ames, chairman.

On behalf of the public archives commission and the council Prof. C. H. Haskins presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Historical Association has seen with satisfaction the introduction in the House of Representatives, by the Hon. Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of a bill (H. R. 11850) intended to take the preliminary steps to the establishment of a central depository for the national archives and urges upon Congress the passage of this or some other bill having the same object in view.

That the secretary of the association is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate and House.

Reports were received from the committee on publications, Prof. W. A. Dunning, chairman; the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*, Dr. J. F. Jameson reporting in the absence of Prof. G. B. Adams; the committee on bibliography, Prof. E. C. Richardson, chairman; the committee on a bibliography of modern English history, Prof. E. P. Cheyney, chairman; Dr. J. F. Jameson as editor of the series of *Original Narratives of Early American History*, and the general committee, Prof. F. L. Paxson reporting in the absence of the chairman, Prof. St. George L. Sioussat. The above-mentioned reports were all adopted.

For the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, Prof. George L. Burr, chairman, announced that the committee had awarded the prize to Miss Louise F. Brown for her essay entitled "The political activities of the Baptists and fifth monarchy men in England during the interregnum."

The committee on nominations, Profs. Max Farrand, Frederic L. Paxson, and Herbert E. Bolton, presented the following nominations for officers and members of the council for the year 1912:

President—Theodore Roosevelt.

First Vice President—William A. Dunning.

Second Vice President—Andrew C. McLaughlin.

Secretary—Waldo G. Leland.

Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen.

Secretary of the council—Charles H. Haskins.

Curator—A. Howard Clark.

Members of council—Reelected: Franklin L. Riley, Edwin E. Sparks, Fred M. Fling, and James A. Woodburn. New: Herman V. Ames, and Dana C. Munro.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the persons thus nominated, which was done, and they were declared elected.

The secretary of the council then announced the budget and committee appointments for the year 1912, which will be found in the minutes of the council, attached hereto.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

W. G. LELAND, *Secretary*.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The total membership of the association at the present date is 2,905 as compared with 2,925 on December 21, 1910. Of this number 2,818 are in the United States, and 87 in foreign countries. The membership is composed of 2,718 persons and 187 institutions. There are 119 life members. The number of new members received during the year is 208, the loss, 228; by death, 29; by resignation, 129; dropped, 70. The number of members whose dues were not paid on December 15, was 378.

The publications distributed to members during the past year have been the second volume of the annual report for 1908, being the concluding part of the Texan diplomatic correspondence, edited by the late Prof. Garrison; the annual report for 1909, in which was included the annual bibliography of "Writings on American History," heretofore published by Macmillan; and the Handbook. In the latest edition of the Handbook the effort has been made to indicate the professional positions and titles of members, as well as the respective fields of historical work in which their principal interests lie.

On account of the growth of the association in recent years, the 2,000 copies of the annual report allotted to it by law are insufficient to supply all the members, unless extra copies are purchased by the association from the Government Printing Office. The committee on publications has therefore been obliged to ask that all members who desire to receive the reports shall notify the secretary to that effect before the publication of the respective volumes.

During the past year the association has been represented at the celebration at Rouen of the one thousandth anniversary of the settling of Normandy, by Messrs. Haskins and Leland; at the celebration at St. Dié of the four hundredth anniversary of the naming of America, by Monsieur H. Vignaud; at the dedication of the new building of the New Hampshire Historical Society, by Mr. Worthington C. Ford; at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe, by Prof. Woodburn; and at the inauguration of the president of the University of Minnesota, by Prof. D. C. Munro.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

BUFFALO, December 29, 1911.

REPORT OF CLARENCE W. BOWEN, TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

1910.		
Dec. 19.	Balance cash on hand	\$4,741.64
1911.		
Dec. 18.	Receipts as follows:	
	2,569½ annual dues, at \$3.....	\$7,709.00
	1 annual dues	2.99
	1 annual dues	3.02
	7 annual dues, at \$3.05.....	21.35
	23 annual dues, at \$3.10.....	71.30
	3 annual dues, at \$3.15.....	9.45
	4 life memberships, at \$50.....	200.00
	Sales of publications.....	532.00
	Royalties.....	133.41
	Interest on bond and mortgage.....	850.00
	Dividends on bank stock.....	200.00
	Sales of waste paper.....	7.67
	Loan, National Park Bank.....	1,500.00
		<hr/>
		11,240.19
		15,981.83

DISBURSEMENTS.

1911.		
Dec. 18.	Treasurer's clerk hire, vouchers 16, 67, 70, 124, 135, 142.....	\$388.00
	Secretary's clerk hire, vouchers 17, 46, 52, 56, 58, 65, 74, 75, '88, 100, 109, 116, 127, 140, 141, 154, 156.....	797.40
	Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 13, 18, 24, 25, 31, 44, 47, 54, 55, 63, 66, 69, 76, 86, 89, 98, 99, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 115, 119, 128, 130, 133, 137, 145, 147, 155, 158, 161.....	378.07
	Secretary of the council, vouchers 4, 34, 40, 83, 84, 126, 148, 149, 150, 176, 177.....	70.54
	Pacific coast branch, vouchers 79, 80.....	26.73
	American Historical Review, vouchers 38, 43, 49, 60, 71, 72, 82, 96, 113, 121, 146.....	4,532.00
	Public archives commission, vouchers 30, 33, 42, 51, 85, 131, 151, 172, 178, 179.....	370.55
	Historical manuscripts commission, voucher 68.....	30.00
	Committee on the Justin Winsor prize, voucher 22.....	200.00
	Committee on bibliography, voucher 103.....	50.00
	Committee on a bibliography of American travels, voucher 153.....	15.00
	Committee on a bibliography of modern English history, vouchers 6, 41, 125.....	56.50
	Committee on the certification of teachers, vouchers 134, 135, 160, 163, 164.....	28.93
	Committee of five on the teaching of history in secondary schools, voucher 50.....	5.00
	Committee on historical sites, vouchers 7, 8, 9, 10.....	49.05
	Committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association, vouchers 62, 81.....	150.00
	Committee on writings on American history, voucher 39.....	200.00
	Conference of historical societies, voucher 169.....	15.75

General committee, vouchers 11, 12, 15, 93, 168, 181.....	\$200.19
Publication committee, vouchers 28, 29, 35, 117.....	32.74
Annual report for 1908, vouchers 90, 91, 94, 102, 122, 123, 139.....	129.35
Annual report, 1909, vouchers 106, 138, 182.....	52.40
Handbook, 1911, vouchers 26, 57, 61, 97, 118.....	494.43
Executive council, expenses, vouchers 5, 27, 152, 162, 165, 166, 167, 170, 171, 173, 174, 180.....	321.52
Editorial work, vouchers 19, 48, 53, 64, 73, 87, 101, 112, 114, 129, 144, 157.....	300.00
Furnishing secretary's office, voucher 78.....	2.80
Expenses twenty-sixth annual meeting, vouchers 1, 2, 3, 20, 21, 36, 37.....	116.15
Expenses twenty-seventh annual meeting, voucher 159.....	1.70
Bank stock, voucher 32.....	2,160.00
Collection charges, vouchers 59, 92, 110, 132, 175, 183.....	11.20
Miscellaneous expenses, vouchers 14, 23, 45, 77, 95, 120, 143.....	1,645.40
	<hr/> \$12,731.40
Balance cash on hand in National Park Bank.....	3,250.43
	<hr/> 15,981.83
Net receipts 1911.....	9,740.19
Net disbursements 1911.....	<hr/> 11,231.40
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....	1,491.21
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, 1911, to date.....	188.89
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, at 250.....	5,000.00
Cash on hand in National Park Bank.....	3,250.43
	<hr/> 28,439.32
An increase during the year of.....	921.43

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, December 18, 1911.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 29, 1911.

We, the undersigned members of the committee of audit, appointed by the president of the American Historical Association respectfully certify that we have examined the report on the American Historical Association's accounts made by the Audit Co. of New York and find that such report, dated December 22, 1911 was duly made and certified by said Audit Co.

Respectfully,

HENRY W. HILL.
J. N. ADAM.*Committee.*

REPORT OF THE AUDIT CO. OF NEW YORK.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN Esq.,

Treasurer 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 ending December 16, 1911.

The results of this examination are presented, attached hereto, in an Exhibit termed: "Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 16, 1911."

We found that all receipts, as shown by the cashbook, had been deposited. Items of disbursement were compared with receipted vouchers.

A mortgage for \$20,000 drawn to the American Historical Association, on property situated at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, was on hand together with the bond and property deeds and an extension agreement, extending the mortgage for five years to March 29, 1914. Two certificates of stock of the American Exchange National Bank, aggregating 20 shares, were also shown us.

Very truly yours,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
A. W. DUNNING, *President.*
G. H. BOWERS, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, December 22, 1911.

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 16, 1911.

RECEIPTS.	
Dues:	
25693 at \$3.....	\$7,709.00
23 at \$3.10.....	71.30
7 at \$3.05.....	21.35
3 at \$3.15.....	9.45
1 at \$3.02.....	3.02
1 at \$2.99.....	2.99
	7,817.11
Life memberships.....	200.00
	\$8,017.11
Royalties.....	133.41
Sale of publications.....	532.00
Interest on bond and mortgage of \$20,000: One year at 4½ per cent to Sept. 29, 1911.....	850.00
Dividend on 20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock.....	200.00
Sale of waste paper.....	7.67
Loan, National Park Bank.....	1,500.00
Balance on hand Dec. 17, 1910, as per our statement dated Dec. 22, 1910.....	4,741.64
	15,981.83
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Treasurer's clerks' hire for year.....	388.00
Secretary's clerks' hire for year.....	797.40
Secretary of the council expense.....	70.54
Twenty-sixth annual meeting.....	116.15
Twenty-seventh annual meeting.....	1.70
American Historical Review.....	4,532.00
Pacific coast branch expense.....	26.73
Annual report, 1908.....	129.35
Annual report, 1909.....	52.40
Handbook, 1911.....	494.43
Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary.....	378.07
Bank collection and exchange.....	11.20
Editorial services.....	300.00
Furnishing secretary's office.....	2.80
Conference of State and local historical societies.....	15.75
Bank stock.....	2,160.00
Loan, National Park Bank.....	1,500.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	45.40
Committee expenses:	
Executive council.....	321.52
Public archives commission.....	370.55
Historical manuscripts commission.....	30.00
Justin Winsor prize committee.....	200.00
General committee.....	200.19
Committee on bibliography.....	50.00
Publication committee.....	32.74
Committee on bibliography of modern English history.....	56.50
Committee on bibliography of American travels.....	15.00
Committee on the certification of teachers.....	28.93
Committee of 5 on the teaching of history in secondary schools.....	5.00
Committee on historical sites.....	49.05
Committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association.....	150.00
Committee on writings on American history.....	200.00
Total committee expenses.....	1,709.48
Total disbursements for the year.....	12,731.40
Balance, cash in bank, represented by certified check on the National Park Bank of New York, dated Dec. 18, 1911.....	3,250.43
	15,981.83

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER, PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

The most important item in the recent history of the Pacific coast branch has been its affiliation with the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies. As a result, the branch will hereafter hold its annual meeting at the same time and place as the societies composing that organization. The chief reasons for this action are: First, the desirability of greater cooperation among the learned societies of the Pacific coast; second, the possibility of securing sufficient attendance to obtain a lower railroad rate, thus making it easier for persons living at a distance to come to the meetings. As a result the branch now meets in the spring instead of in the fall as heretofore. The first meeting under the new arrangement was held in Berkeley, March 31 and April 1, 1911. While the attendance was not as great as was hoped, the meeting was nevertheless a good one, and it was felt that the experiment should have at least another trial. (The program of the meeting is appended. A more detailed account with synopsis of the papers, has been sent to Secretary Leland, for publication in the annual report of the association.)

The branch has a committee on making libraries available, which is making progress in its efforts to collect and to open to students the historical material of the Pacific coast. There also is a committee on archives, which is endeavoring to secure data concerning the archives of the coast, and to have them cared for more effectively.

The membership of the branch is now 246.

The officers of the branch are: President, H. H. Bancroft; vice president, Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Edwards.

Council (in addition to the above officers): Rev. J. M. Gleason, Prof. B. I. McCormac, Nicholas Ricciardi, Prof. P. J. Treat.

The report of the treasurer is appended. It covers the expenses of the branch from the meeting of November, 1910 to and including those of the meeting of March-April, 1911. These expenses have already been paid by the treasurer of the association, Mr. Bowen. The expenses incurred since April, 1911, which so far are nominal, will be included in the statement for the meeting of 1912.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. EDWARDS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Expense account Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association from Nov. 29, 1910, to Apr. 1, 1911.

By H. W. Edwards:	
300 postal cards.....	\$3.00
225 1-cent envelopes.....	2.55
100 1-cent envelopes.....	1.13
50 1-cent envelopes.....	.57
Postage and incidentals.....	3.38
	<hr/> \$10.63
By E. B. Krehbiel:	
Telegrams.....	2.00
Postage.....	.35
	<hr/> 2.35
By Wetzel Bros. Printing Co.:	
300 typewritten letters.....	3.25
1,000 programs.....	7.50
300 postals (printing only).....	3.00
	<hr/> 13.75
Total expenses.....	<hr/> 26.73

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

The historical manuscripts commission has the honor to report the issue (in two parts) of the second volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, as prepared by the late Prof. Garrison. These two volumes form a part of the annual report of the association for the year 1908. Thus is completed the most extensive

single undertaking shouldered by the association, a public correspondence in 2,263 pages. The material for a new volume of publications, being Letters of Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, and Robert Toombs, edited by Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, a member of the commission, was sent to the secretary of the association last spring, to take advantage of a possible opportunity to print offered by the state of the appropriations. No such opportunity did occur, and the matter must now await the appropriations for the coming fiscal year, July, 1912. The volume is estimated to be one of between 450 and 500 pages.

It will be seen that the activities of the commission are dependent upon the money available for printing. The conditions which produce this situation are inevitable and can not be obviated without seriously affecting other activities of the association. They tend to produce some embarrassment in obtaining material, for holders of manuscripts are unwilling to allow the material to be out of their keeping for any length of time; and experience has shown the desirability, almost the necessity, of reading proof with the original—the best of copyists being liable to err and the best of editors being open to misreadings. The commission believes that the association should be called upon to print only such material as is in private hands, not likely otherwise to be published, and subject to loss. State and other public archives will sooner or later be printed by State agency, and material in many public institutions is at least safely stored, and is becoming each year more accessible to students. But the owners of private collections, inheriting a sense of possession and of secrecy, need some encouragement to permit even the historical portion of their holdings to appear in print. The commission has in view two such collections, but must rest until it sees the volume of southern correspondence under publication.

Respectfully submitted.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 1, 1911.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

The public archives commission reports that during the year its efforts to secure reports upon the archives of the States not yet reported upon have met with little encouragement. It is probable that one supplementary report upon the archives of Colorado will be ready for publication. With this exception no state reports can be counted upon.

A brief summary of what has been done in past years in connection with this phase of the commission's activity and a short statement of the present status may be helpful to an understanding of the problem. Including the 1910 report, not yet published, 46 different reports upon the archives of 32 States, two cities—New York and Philadelphia—and a brief report on the archives collections of the Philippines have been presented. Of the published reports upon the archives of 32 States, 6 States have been only briefly treated, namely, those of Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Mississippi. In the case, however, of 2 of these, namely, Iowa and Mississippi, State archives departments have been in existence for some years and several reports have been published by these departments. There would seem, therefore, to be no call for our commission to publish extended reports upon the archives of those States, unless possibly to give wider currency to the information already contained in the State publications. The same may be said of West Virginia. Although no report has been published under our auspices, the archives department of that State has already issued two reports in the regular State publications.

There remain 14 States in which no reports have been published; 3 of these lie east of the Mississippi, namely, New Hampshire, Vermont, and South Carolina; 11 west of the Mississippi. Of the latter, the oldest States are Louisiana, Minnesota, and California, the rest being the newer States of the Far West, or Rocky Mountain district.

There remain some 10 States that have either not been reported adequately or have not been reported at all from which it is desirable that reports should be received. Efforts have been made in all of these States to this end, and in most of them promises of cooperation have been secured from individuals, which up to the present time have not been fulfilled. Only in the case of California is there promise of the completion of such a report within the coming year.

The situation, therefore, has been reached which was foreseen, namely, that the time would come when the commission for the present would have accomplished all that could be reasonably expected in the line of securing reports upon State archives, and that its activities in the future must necessarily be directed to other phases of archival work.

A brief summary of what has been accomplished in other directions may be fitting. First, in the line of publication. Under this head may be mentioned a report upon the legislation of States and Territories relative to the custody and supervision of public records; a résumé of the archives situation in 1907; a bibliography of the published archives of the 13 original States in 1789; a list of the journals and acts of the councils and assemblies of the 13 original Colonies, and the Floridas in America preserved in the record office. As announced last year, the commission plan to supplement this material by the publication of further lists. The initial work upon the first of those under way—namely, the preparation of the list of governors' commissions and instructions—is rapidly approaching completion, and it will probably be possible to include the same in the report for 1911. The second list—namely, that of the reports and representations of the board of trade to the King in council, Parliament, secretary of state, and other departments—is also nearly finished; but as this list is much longer than the first, and will involve more difficulties in the work of editing, it will not be ready for publication for at least another year.

Another important function of the commission, which has engaged its attention from the very first, has been an effort to foster and develop public opinion in regard to the importance of the preservation and custody of public archives. To further this movement and disseminate information in regard to the administration of archives the conference of archivists, which was begun in connection with the annual session of the association two years ago, will be continued at the Buffalo meeting. The program has been arranged as already announced.

The continuance of the policy of the publication of material similar to that already printed in our previous reports, and the holding of the annual conference of archivists, together with cooperation with other organizations, such as the committee of public archives of the National Association of State Librarians for the promotion of State legislation for the care of archives, would seem to be the line of activity which the commission may in future most successfully follow.

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN V. AMES, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 29, 1911.

The correspondence of this committee for the past year shows that the amount of good bibliographical work, especially in local historical bibliography, which might be done under the auspices of the association is limited only by the ability to publish this work. Every year promising work falls to the ground for lack of means of publication.

Nevertheless, a very considerable amount of bibliographical work is now being carried on by or for the association. Besides that conducted by the general committee and the "Writings on American History" edited by Miss Griffin, there is in process a bibliography of the Tudor period by the committee of which Prof. Cheyney is chair-

man, a bibliography of American travels by the committee of which Prof. Farrand is chairman, and a bibliography of the publications of European historical societies by the committee of which Prof. Jameson is chairman. Each of these enterprises has a representative on the general committee.

The chief task of the general committee for the past two years has been a cooperative check list of collections relating to European history in American libraries, and it is gratifying to be able to report that the task has been brought to a successful conclusion—so far as such work can ever be said to be concluded, that is to say, returns to date have been digested, and copy for a provisional edition is ready for the printer.

This check list contains the titles of 2,197 collections on European history, comprising about 25,000 volumes. It was sent out to 305 libraries. It is most gratifying to report that promise of cooperation has been received from all the libraries deemed vital to success, and that returns have been received in time for this provisional edition from all but 5 such libraries, while there is good chance that returns from even these will be received in time for insertion in final proof before printing this edition.

The digested returns have significant figures as to American resources for research work in history: As to numbers, geographical distribution, deficiencies, and duplications.

The 305 check lists sent out were distributed as follows: Eastern section, 86; Middle, 77; South Atlantic, 24; South Central, 11; North Central, 83; Western, 24. All these libraries contain over 30,000 volumes each, and the divisions follow the lines of the United States census, save that the North Atlantic States are divided into Eastern and Middle sections and adjacent Canadian libraries are put in the corresponding divisions.

Answers were received from 162 libraries, of which 83 libraries sent check lists, as follows: Eastern section, 22; Middle, 26; South Atlantic, 6; North Atlantic, 22; Western, 7. The South Central section did not report any copies.

Eighty-three libraries are thus represented in the edition as prepared. Of these only 1, Harvard, has as many as half the collections, 16 have less than 5 sets each, 26 have less than one-half of 1 per cent, 33 less than 1 per cent, 56 less than 2 per cent, 64 less than 5 per cent, 74 less than 10 per cent, leaving thus only 9 libraries of the 83 with more than 10 per cent, or 220 out of the 2,200 collections. These 9 will, however, undoubtedly be increased to 12 when returns are received from the University of Pennsylvania, the Newberry, and the University of California, which may be roughly estimated as having 300 each. The 9 from which we have exact returns are: Harvard, 1,267; Library of Congress, 971; New York Public Library, 864; Columbia, 771; Cornell, 628; Yale, 607; Boston Public, 528; Princeton, 294 (or if the theological seminary is included, 406); Illinois, 229. Following the first 12 come Syracuse, 218; Chicago University, 205; Hartford Theological Seminary, 197; Toronto, 195; Brown, 153; Michigan, 149; McGill University and the Chicago Public Library may be roughly estimated at 200 and 150, respectively.¹

Altogether 1,884 collections are to be found in one or another of these 83 libraries; 437 can be found each in only 1 library, 328 in 2 libraries, 232 in 3, 200 in 4, 153 in 5, and 90 in 6; 381 works are to be found each in from 7 to 20 libraries, 39 in from 20 to 40 libraries, and 4 in 40 or more libraries, 1 being in 43, 1 in 47, 1 in 51, and 1 in 61 libraries.

In the matter of quantity, thus it appears that on an average the libraries reporting contain about 1 in 20 of the sets, but excluding the 9 or 12 largest, the remaining larger libraries of this country contain, each, but 1 in 50. The smallest deficiency of any library is 930 out of 2,197 sets and 313 sets are not found in any library.

It is clear from this situation that no library is self-sufficient—even Harvard lacking 930 sets and all but 12 lacking on the average 2,153 out of 2,197 works. Even as good

¹ Newberry, 481; University of Pennsylvania, 384; Chicago Public Library, 133.

colleges as Amherst and Williams, having but 26 and 17, respectively, lack 2,171 and 2,180, respectively, out of 2,197, while probably 700 of the 786 institutions doing work of college grade in the United States are worse off than these.

On the other hand, however, it is equally clear that these libraries are by way of being able to do a good deal to help one another. Altogether these libraries supply 1,884 sets. Even Harvard can thus find 617 of her 930 lacking sets somewhere in America. Harvard is thus by way of lending 1,267 sets and borrowing 617 sets, the Library of Congress of lending 917 and borrowing 913, and all others need to borrow more than they can lend. This fact has laid a pretty heavy burden on Harvard in the past, but with the use of such lists as this she should in the future be able to put off much of the burden on smaller libraries.

The use of books in other than the local library is, however, handicapped on the one hand by the fact that some books can not be loaned out at all and their use therefore involves travel expenses, while on the other hand, the time and money expense of sending by express is often a serious item. This makes the matter of the geographical location of copies one of primary concern. In the edition as prepared, therefore, the indications of location are arranged in six geographical groups as already used in this report.

Following this grouping, the 83 libraries, 1,884 works, and 9,457 copies (of which 8,051* are complete, 611† more than half complete, and 795‡ less than half complete) prove to be distributed as follows: Eastern section, 22 libraries, 1,556 works, 3,249 copies (2,871*, 179†, 199‡); Middle, 26 libraries, 1,334 works, 3,599 copies (2,947*, 299†, 353‡); South Atlantic, 6 libraries, 990 works, 1,061 copies (946*, 58†, 57‡); North Central, 22 libraries, 544 works, 1,317 copies (1,105*, 64†, 148‡); Western, 7 libraries, 200 works, 231 copies (182*, 11†, 38‡).¹

Adding to these the estimates for the 5 other libraries gives in round numbers a total of 10,700 copies in 88 libraries, distributed: Eastern section, 22 libraries, 3,250 copies; Middle, 28 libraries, 4,100 copies; South Atlantic, 6 libraries, 1,060 copies; North Central, 24 libraries, 1,750 copies; Western, 8 libraries, 540 copies.

Analyzing a little more closely it appears that 267 works can be found in New England only, 126 in the Middle States only, 90 in the South Atlantic section only, 6 in the North Central only, and 1 in the Western only. New England must draw on other sections for 221 works and all other sections draw on it for 267.

On the other hand, however, in some cases where there is want in one section there is superfluity in another. New England has for example two or three copies each of 39 works which can not be found in any other section and the Middle States have two to four copies each of 12 works found in no other section. Again, taking the North Atlantic States together, it appears that there are 348 works which can be found in no other section of the country, but of which within this section there are from 2 to 9 copies each; 65 having three copies, 55 four copies, 25 five copies, 11 six copies, and 11 seven copies.

This is not the place to point out how some of these sets belong in every library, others in every university library which professes graduate work, and others in not more than six libraries; how returns need to be amended; how defective sets must be taken into consideration; and how various statements should be qualified. Nor is it the place to point out in detail the significance of the figures. It remains only to state in conclusion with brevity the causes of and conclusions from this list.

The practical problem which caused this list starts from the facts: (1) that no American library contains all the sets which may be needed by any historical worker in his work, (2) that the cooperation between libraries in the matter of interlibrary loan is seriously limited by lack of knowledge as to where copies are located, (3) that the desultory attempt of individual libraries to supply lacks by purchase results in

¹* Complete; † more than half complete; ‡ less than half complete.

waste from unnecessary duplication and competition for copies, (4) that the geographical distribution of present books is bad.

The conclusions from the figures are:—(1) that the grounds were amply justified, and that a list in fact helps on each count, (2) that it is neither to be expected or desired that every working library should contain every set, (3) that efficiency and economy require that the cooperative finding-list method should be extended to all works which are not to be found in practically every library of 50,000 volumes, (4) that full solution of the problem requires at least one lending copy of each work in each geographical section and very great reduction in the cost of transportation.

It has long been a mystery to librarians that the business men who are their trustees, while urging "efficiency methods" have not waked up to the possibilities of this simple method of the joint list which implies some of the commonest factors of business economy. Expensive as the method would be, if fully applied, its savings would be much greater, and if the users of historical books will cooperate with librarians, in the face of such figures as the above, in keeping the practicality of the method before those who determine expenditure, it may not be very long before the joint-list method is extended to its full practical limits.

For the committee,

E. C. RICHARDSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE GENERAL EDITOR OF THE "ORIGINAL NARRATIVES OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY."

During the past year only one volume in this series has been published. This was the volume entitled "Narratives of Early Carolina," edited by Mr. Alexander S. Salley, jr., secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, and published in the spring. The volume embraces narratives relating to both North Carolina and South Carolina and extends to 1708.

Another volume, "Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware," edited by Mr. Albert Cook Myers, was expected to be issued in the autumn. It has, however, been so much delayed, through no fault of the general editor, that while all proofs have passed and the book is perhaps already printed, it could not be published before Christmas and therefore will not be published until February. This volume embraces translations of the leading Dutch and Swedish narratives for the period before 1664, some of them being pieces never before presented in English print, and one entirely novel. It includes the earlier English tracts respecting the foundation and early days of Pennsylvania. It also includes a translation of Pastorius's "Circumstantial geographical account of Pennsylvania," the leading narrative from the point of view of the first German emigrants, of which only a small part has ever before appeared in English. This volume comes to an end with the year 1707. It will be the thirteenth of the series. The fourteenth, of which the manuscript is nearly complete, will be the translation from the Dutch of the "Journal of the Voyage of Dankers and Sluyter, Agents of the Labadist Community," who visited the Middle States and Boston in 1679 and 1680 with a view to finding a place for a colony. It has been edited by Rev. B. B. James, of Baltimore, author of "The Labadist Colony in Maryland."

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. JAMESON, *General Editor.*

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE METROPOLITAN CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 1, 1911.

The council met at 10 a. m. with President Sloane in the chair. Present: Messrs. Dunning, Leland, Bowen, McMaster, Jameson, Adams, Hart, Turner, Greene, Hull, Riley, Fling, Woodburn, and the secretary.

The secretary of the association presented his report, showing that the total membership November 27, 1911, was 2,891 as against 2,835 on November 15, 1910.

The secretary of the council also reported briefly.

The treasurer presented the following report:

Cash on hand December 20, 1910.....	\$4,741.64
Receipts to date.....	9,472.54
	14,214.18
Disbursements.....	10,689.45
Balance on hand December 1, 1911.....	3,524.73
ASSETS, DECEMBER 1, 1911.	
Cash on hand.....	3,524.73
Bond and mortgage real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York (due Mar. 29, 1914).....	20,000.00
Accrued interest on above (2 months, 4½ per cent).....	141.67
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock (at 250).....	5,000.00
	28,666.40
Assets at last annual report, December 19, 1910.....	27,517.89
An increase during the year of.....	1,148.51

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Treasurer.

New York, December 1, 1911.

It was voted to authorize the treasurer to purchase 9 shares of stock in the American Exchange National Bank, making in all 20 shares.

Reports were received from the following standing committees: The historical manuscripts commission, the public archives commission, the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, the committee on bibliography, the committee on publications, the general committee, the editor of the reprints of "Original narratives of early American history," the committee on a bibliography of modern English history, the committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association, and the committee on the Year-book of History and Political and Economic Science.

The editors of the American Historical Review, to whom as a committee was referred the question of the relation of the association to the History Teacher's Magazine, reported a plan for carrying on this magazine which, with certain modifications, was adopted as follows:

Voted.—That the American Historical Association ought to participate in the publication of the History Teacher's Magazine.

Voted. That the association will appropriate \$600 annually for this purpose upon the following conditions: (1) That an annual guarantee fund of \$600 be raised; (2) that the price of general subscription for the magazine be \$2 a year; (3) that the magazine be offered to members of the American Historical Association at \$1 a year; (4) that local and regional associations of history teachers be requested to make the same arrangement concerning the price to their members; (5) that a committee of the American Historical Association be appointed to undertake the raising of the guarantee fund; (6) that if this plan of reviving the magazine is successful, the association will undertake the appointment of an advisory committee to represent the association in the publication of the magazine.

Voted. That the association will continue this arrangement for a period of three years if the plan is successful.

As the committee on raising the guarantee fund, the president appointed Messrs. ST. G. L. Sioussat (chairman), J. F. Jameson (treasurer), F. M. Fling, H. D. Foster, Henry Johnson, and A. H. Sanford.

The following appropriations were provisionally voted for the year 1912:

Historical manuscripts commission.....	\$300
Public archives commission.....	300
Committee on the Justin Winsor prize:	
For the prize.....	200
For incidental expenses.....	25
Committee on bibliography:	
General appropriation.....	100
Special appropriation for the bibliography of American travels.....	50
General committee.....	200
Committee on a bibliography of modern English history.....	250
Committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association.....	500
Committee on the work of European historical societies.....	10
Bibliography of writings on American history.....	200

It was voted to reimburse the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize for expenses in forwarding essays, etc., not to exceed \$10.

It was voted to instruct the treasurer to keep as a separate fund the balances of the three annual appropriations of \$250 for the bibliography of modern English history, together with any subscriptions for this undertaking which the committee may receive.

Under the order of reports of special committees Mr. Sparks reported for the committee on historical sites and buildings, and upon motion the report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged, subject to turning over to the secretary of the association, with a view to publication, the material which it had collected.

Upon Mr. Farrand's report for the committee on the proposed bibliography of American travels, it was voted to accept the committee's plan of appointing an editor with a small annual appropriation and to place his work under the direction of the committee on bibliography.

Mr. Jameson reported for the committee on the work of European historical societies, and Mr. Hull for the committee on program for the Buffalo meeting.

A report was also received from Mr. Munro on behalf of the committee on the certification of high-school teachers of history, but no action was taken upon the report.

For the meeting of 1912, the secretary of the council reported that invitations had been received from Boston and Cambridge and from Minneapolis, and after discussion it was voted to accept the invitation of Boston and Cambridge.

Upon Mr. Jameson's report concerning the status of the plans for a national archive building, the council voted to affix the signatures of its members to a memorial on behalf of such a building. It was further voted to instruct the committee to continue to urge the subject upon Congress, and to request a hearing on behalf of the council before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, when the proposal should reach that stage.

Unfavorable action was taken upon a proposal to appoint a committee of one to confer with similar committees from the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association with reference to raising the dues of the three associations. The council likewise declined a proposal to publish a translation of Bernheim's *Lehrbuch der historischen Methode* under conditions similar to the prize essays.

It was voted to appoint a committee to consider in consultation with the president appointments to the various commissions and committees for 1912, and to report at the Buffalo meeting. Messrs. Greene, Leland, and Haskins were appointed.

It was voted that the council meet next December 27 at 3 p. m. at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo.

Having sat and continued its discussion through luncheon, the council adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

¹ And the unexpended balances of 1910 and 1911.

² And the unexpended balance of 1911.

The annual dinner of the council was held Friday, December 1, at the Metropolitan Club, where the members of the council, chairmen of committees and commissions, and editors of the American Historical Review were the guests of President Sloane and ex-President Rhodes. There was no formal discussion of business, but brief remarks were made by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Seth Low, who was present as a guest, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

CHARLES H. HASKINS. *Secretary of the Council.*

**MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE HOTEL STATLER,
BUFFALO, DECEMBER 27, 29, AND 30, 1911.**

The council met at 3 p. m., December 27, with President Sloane in the chair. Present: Messrs. Baldwin, Bowen, Dunning, Hart, Hull, Jameson, Leland, Turner, Woodburn, and the secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

After consideration of the report of the committee on the certification of high school teachers of history the council voted (1) to express its approval of the efforts which are being made to secure a better preparation on the part of teachers of history in elementary and secondary schools; (2) to appoint a committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools to advise with and cooperate with similar committees of local associations of teachers; (3) to appropriate \$50 for the expenses of this committee during the coming year.

It was further voted that the committee should have no authority to set up any specific standards of preparation without further action by the council.

Whereupon the committee on the certification of teachers was discharged and its report accepted.

Upon a report from Mr. Jameson that \$350 had already been subscribed toward the guaranty fund for the continuance of the History Teacher's Magazine, it was voted that the council feels sufficiently assured of the raising of this guaranty fund to justify proceeding with the arrangements with Mr. McKinley for the continuance of the magazine.

The appropriations provisionally voted December 2 were, with additional items, finally voted as follows for the year 1912:

Historical manuscript commission.....	\$300
Public archives commission.....	300
Committee on the Justin Winsor prize:	
For the prize.....	200
For incidental expenses.....	25
Committee on bibliography:	
General appropriation.....	100
For the Bibliography of American Travels.....	50
General committee.....	200
Committee on a bibliography of modern English history.....	¹ 250
Committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association.....	² 500
Committee on the work of European historical societies.....	10
Bibliography of Writings on American History.....	200
For indexing the annual report.....	50
For the editorial duties of the secretary.....	300
History Teacher's Magazine.....	600
Committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools.....	50
Committee for furthering the effort to secure a national archive building.....	25

An invitation having been received from the Chamber of Commerce in Charleston, S. C., to hold the meeting of 1913 in Charleston, the council voted to recommend to the association that this invitation be accepted with the understanding that special trains be arranged with stops and possible sessions on the way.

Adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

¹And the unexpended balances of 1910 and 1911.

²And the unexpended balance of 1911.

The council met at 3.30 p. m., December 29, with President Sloane in the chair. Present: Messrs. Dunning, Hull, Leland, Turner, Woodburn, and the secretary.

The board of editors of the *American Historical Review* made a further report with reference to the *History Teacher's Magazine* which, with verbal amendments, was adopted as follows: (1) That the council appoint for the *History Teacher's Magazine* an advisory board to have charge of the expenditure of all moneys voted by the association to this magazine or raised for it by the association through a guaranty fund, and to have general control of the editorial policy of the magazine; (2) that the board be, for the coming year, composed of the following persons: Henry Johnson (chairman), F. M. Fling, Miss Blanche Hazard, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat, and James Sullivan, and that at the end of each calendar year two members give place to two others to be elected by the council at its annual meeting, determination being at once made by lot as to which members of the original board shall serve for three years, for two years, and for one year, respectively; (3) that this board at once arrange, by correspondence between its members, the details of the relationship between the association and the *History Teacher's Magazine* in accordance with the previous votes of the council; (4) that the editors of the *American Historical Review*, after consultation with the chairman of the advisory board, report at the next meeting of the council as to the relations between the province of the *American Historical Review* and that of the *History Teacher's Magazine*, it being understood that in the meantime the province of each journal remains as heretofore; (5) that these provisions go into effect for the coming three years upon the receipt by the council of Mr. McKinley's acceptance of the position of editor for that period under these terms.

The report of the council's committee on appointments, which had already been considered at the meeting of December 27, was then adopted with certain modifications, and the following appointments were made for the committees and commissions of the association for the year 1912:

Editors of the American Historical Review.—George B. Adams, J. Franklin Jameson, Frederick J. Turner, Andrew McLaughlin (these four to hold over); George L. Burr, elected to serve for six years from January 1, 1912; James Harvey Robinson, elected to serve for three years from January 1, 1912, in place of William M. Sloane, resigned.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Worthington C. Ford, Herbert D. Foster, Ulrich B. Phillips, F. G. Young, C. W. Alvord, Julian P. Bretz.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Claude H. Van Tyne, Carl Becker, Francis A. Christie, William MacDonald, J. G. de R. Hamilton.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—George L. Burr, Guy S. Ford, Edwin F. Gay, Charles D. Hazen, A. B. White.

Public archives commission.—Herman V. Ames, Charles M. Andrews, Victor H. Paltaits, Robert D. W. Connor, Gaillard Hunt, Jonas Viles, Eugene C. Barker.

Committee on bibliography.—Ernest C. Richardson, W. Dawson Johnston, George Parker Winship, F. J. Teggart, C. S. Brigham.

Committee on publications.—William A. Dunning, Herman V. Ames, Waldo G. Leland, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, Worthington C. Ford, Ernest C. Richardson, George L. Burr, C. H. Van Tyne.

General committee.—St. George L. Sioussat, Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, F. L. Paxson, W. L. Fleming, C. S. Paine, S. P. Heilman, I. J. Cox, and W. G. Leland and H. W. Edwards, *ex officio*.

Committee on a bibliography of modern English history.—Edward P. Cheyney, Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Ernest C. Richardson, Williston Walker.

Committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools.—Dana C. Munro, K. C. Babcock, C. E. Chadsey, Edgar Dawson, R. A. Maurer.

Program committee.—C. H. Haskins, E. D. Adams, F. M. Anderson, G. S. Ford, S. C. Mitchell, H. B. Wright.

Local committee of arrangements.—C. F. Adams, A. C. Coolidge, R. B. Merriman (with power to enlarge its membership).

Chairman of the conference of historic societies.—Waldo Lincoln.

Advisory editors of History Teacher's Magazine.—Henry Johnson (chairman), and Miss Blanche Hazard,¹ to serve three years; F. M. Fling and James Sullivan,¹ to serve two years; George C. Sellery and St. George L. Sioussat,¹ to serve one year.

Adjourned at 4.15 p. m.

At an informal meeting of the council held en route to Ithaca December 30, Max Farrand was appointed chairman of the committee on publications for the year 1912 in place of William A. Dunning, resigned.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Secretary of the Council.

**MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AND GROUNDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE
COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION RESPECTING
A NATIONAL ARCHIVE BUILDING.**

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
December 2, 1911.

SIR: The undersigned, members of the executive council of the American Historical Association, beg leave to ask your most earnest attention and that of your committee, in the present session of Congress, to the providing in Washington of an adequate national archive building. The need of such a building has been felt for many years, and many executive officials have in their annual reports recommended legislation looking toward its erection. A committee acting for this body addressed a memorial to Congress upon the subject, which was presented in the Senate last February by Mr. Lodge and in the House by Mr. George P. Lawrence. We understand that, partly by reason of the destruction of archives by fire at Albany last March, renewed interest in the matter arose in Congress this spring and that a bill looking toward the erection of such a building was introduced by you and is now before your committee. We beg leave to express our hearty gratification that this step has been taken.

We quite understand that the main reasons for the erection of such a building are administrative reasons—the utter inadequacy of present arrangements, the chance of enormous pecuniary losses in case of an extensive fire in the places now used for storing Government records, the damage which they are suffering from dampness and other causes under present conditions, and the extraordinary inconvenience and waste of time which their mode of storage now inflicts upon all departments of Government business. It is for others to dwell upon these arguments. But we submit that the interests of history involved in the matter, while secondary, are by no means slight and unimportant. On the contrary we believe that those interests are of great value and significance to the Nation, and, as the executive council of a body incorporated by act of Congress to care for "American history and history in America," we beg leave to represent to you in emphatic terms the magnitude of the interests involved.

At the present time the manuscript materials in Washington for historical work, except those in the Library of Congress, are in most cases exposed to all the dangers which environ the mass of administrative papers, and are subject to even greater inconvenience in respect to use by scholars, since there are a multitude of offices in which it is barely possible to find space for official use of the papers, but quite impossible to provide opportunity for investigators. This means that those who are competent and desirous to write the history of our country in accordance with those modern methods which make it instructive to modern minds, are definitely prevented

¹ Terms of office subsequently determined by lot.

from doing so by want of access to the most necessary materials, and that meanwhile those materials themselves are constantly in danger of destruction. What is involved in this may be seen by a brief enumeration of some of the more salient portions of the historical treasures now possessed by the Government. No sum of money could duly represent the value to the Nation of the whole body of these materials, and it would be both difficult and unworthy to attempt to set a price for even those individual portions which a single fire might at any time wipe out of existence.

The archives of the Department of State embrace some 3,000 bound volumes of diplomatic papers, of which hardly one-fourth is available in print, 3,500 volumes of consular archives, and more than 2,000 volumes of miscellaneous papers. Our treaties, the correspondence of our Government with other Governments from 1789 down, and great masses of material respecting arbitrations and Federal relations with the States and Territories, are embraced in this collection.

The archives of the Treasury Department, running from the times of Hamilton and Gallatin to the present date, and containing tons of material ranged upon miles of shelving, largely exposed to destruction by fire and otherwise, embrace correspondence of the department with Congress, its committees and members, with successive Presidents and members of Cabinets and with the public, and are the indispensable foundation of all history dealing with our finance, our banks, and our public lands.

The archives of the War Department contain as a matter of course the copious records of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, many Indian conflicts, the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the Philippine insurgent government. Excepting those of the Civil War, but a very small part of this material has ever been utilized for purposes of history. It is not to be forgotten, too, that besides furnishing the basis for military history these archives embrace abundant materials for the whole history of the West, and of all parts of our territory that have ever been under military occupation. Similarly, the extensive archives of the Post Office Department are rich in papers illustrating the development of transportation and the gradual opening up of all the newer portions of the country to settlement.

The Navy Department archives, embracing thousands of volumes, contain correspondence of the department with officers of the old and new Navy from 1798 to the present time, and the logs and other records of that Navy as well as the office papers of the department itself. It has also accumulated from outside sources a great mass of personal papers of naval officers. These archives not only supply the material for naval history, but through the movements and international relation of fleets and squadrons and through the records of the work of exploring expeditions they cast light on the history of many remote and obscure portions of the earth.

How much of value toward a knowledge of the internal development of the United States may be derived from the vast masses of papers in the Indian Office and the Land Office, under the Department of the Interior, and in the materials of past censuses needs no extended statement. But in view of the modern tendency toward the history of economic and social movements this portion of the governmental archives yields to none in respect to historical importance.

Finally, there are the files of the Senate and House of Representatives, rich in materials almost entirely unknown to scholars, illustrating the history of American legislation and of all the objects with which American legislation has been concerned.

In short, these scattered, unorganized, and ill-protected archives contain a greater part of the materials for United States history than is to be found in all other places put together. If the history of the United States is worth studying, and if a national government has any obligation to preserve for posterity the means for studying the national history, the duty of providing for these archives a proper storehouse is one that ought to claim the early attention of Congress. The lesson of our needs in this respect may at any time be powerfully enforced by a calamitous fire; but it would

be a pity to wait for such an enforcement of a lesson already sufficiently plain and cogent. Speaking in the name of all who work in American history, and of all who care for it, we beg leave to request decisive action in the present session of Congress.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Francis Adams, George Burton Adams, James Burrill Angell, Simeon E. Baldwin, Clarence W. Bowen, A. Howard Clark, William Archibald Dunning, Fred Morrow Fling, Evarts Boutell Greene, Charles Homer Haskins, Albert Bushnell Hart, Charles Henry Hull, J. Franklin Jameson, Waldo Gifford Leland, John Bach McMaster, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Franklin Lafayette Riley, James Ford Rhodes, Theodore Roosevelt, James Schouler, William Milligan Sloane, Edwin Erle Sparks, Frederick Jackson Turner, Andrew Dickson White, James Albert Woodburn.

Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD,

*Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*