

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR
THE YEAR 1912



WASHINGTON
1914

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1914.

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 1912. 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., January 28, 1914.

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 1912. The report contains the proceedings of the association at its twenty-eighth annual meeting held in Boston in December, 1912, and the reports of the public archives commission and the historical manuscripts commission.

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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CONSTITUTION.

I.

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

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

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

IV.

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

V.

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

VI.

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 30, 1912.

PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D.,
Columbia University.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B.,
University of Chicago.

H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D.,
University of California.

SECRETARY:

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

TREASURER:

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D.,
New York.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL:

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

CURATOR:

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

(Ex-Presidents.)

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D.,
New Haven, Conn.

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

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

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

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

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

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L.,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.
(Elected Councillors.)

FRED MORROW FLING, PH. D.,
University of Nebraska.

JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, PH. D.,
Indiana University.

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

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

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, PH. D.,
Harvard University.

JOHN MARTIN VINCENT, PH. D., LL. D.,
Johns Hopkins University.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

OFFICERS ELECTED APRIL 6, 1912.

PRESIDENT:

ARLEY BARTHLOW SHOW, A. M.
Stanford University.

VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM G. ROYLANCE,
University of Utah.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

HAVEN WILSON EDWARDS, A. M.,
Oakland (Cal.) High School.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

WILBERFORCE BLISS, B. S., M. L.
State Normal School, San Diego, Cal.

LOUIS J. PAETOW, PH. D.,
University of California.

JOSEPH SCHAFER, PH. D.,
University of Oregon.

JEANNE E. WIER, A. B.,
University of Nevada.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †.)

EX-PRESIDENTS:

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.
 †GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.
 †JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.
 †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.
 †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.
 †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.
 JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
 HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.
 †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
 †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.
 JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1897.
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.
 JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.
 CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.
 ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.
 SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1907.
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., 1912.

EX-VICE PRESIDENTS:

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884-1886.
 †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1884-1888.
 †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1886-1887.
 †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1887-1889.
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1888-1890.
 JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1889-1891.
 HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1890-1893.
 †EDWARD GAY MASON, A. M., 1891-1894.
 †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894.
 †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895.
 JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1895, 1896.
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896, 1897.
 JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1897, 1898.
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898, 1899.
 †MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899, 1900.
 CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900.
 †HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.
 ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902, 1903.
 †EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1903.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904.
 SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1905, 1906.
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1906, 1907.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907, 1908.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1908, 1909.
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909, 1910.
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., 1910, 1911.
 WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1911, 1912.

SECRETARIES:

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

TREASURER:

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D., 1884—

CURATOR:

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-1886.
 CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.
 MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-1885.
 EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., 1884-1885.
 FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., Litt. D., 1885-1887.
 WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.
 WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-1888.
 RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-1888.
 JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1887-1891.
 ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., LL. D., 1887-1889.
 GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888-1891.
 GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-1896.
 JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1891-1894.
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., 1894-1895.
 JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-1895.
 HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1895-1899.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1895-1899; 1901-1904.
 EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-1897.
 MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1897-1900.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, LL. B., 1898-1901; 1903-1906.
 WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1899-1902.
 PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.
 HERBERT PUTNAM, Litt. D., LL. D., 1901-1904.
 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.
 EDWARD POTTS CHEYNEY, LL. D., 1902-1905.
 EDWARD G. BOURNE, Ph. D., 1903-1906.
 GEORGE P. GARRISON, Ph. D., 1904-1907.
 REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904-1907.
 CHARLES MacLEAN ANDREWS, Ph. D., L. H. D., 1905-1908.
 JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph. D., 1905-1908.
 WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M., 1906-1909.
 WILLIAM MacDONALD, Ph. D., LL. D., 1906-1909.
 MAX FARRAND, Ph. D., 1907-1910.
 FRANK HEYWOOD HODDER, Ph. M., 1907-1910.
 EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1908-1911.
 CHARLES HENRY HULL, Ph. D., 1908-1911.
 FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE RILEY, A. M., Ph. D., 1909-1912.
 EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1909-1912.
 JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, Ph. D., LL. D., 1910—
 FRED MORROW FLING, Ph. D., 1910—
 HERMAN VANDENBURG AMES, Ph. D., 1911—
 DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M., 1911—
 ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, Ph. D., 1912—
 JOHN MARTIN VINCENT, Ph. D., LL. D., 1912—

COMMITTEES—1913.

Committee on program for the twenty-ninth annual meeting.—Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, Vanderbilt University, chairman; Waldo G. Leland, Samuel C. Mitchell, Ulrich B. Phillips, James T. Shotwell, Henry A. Sill.

Committees on local arrangements.—For Charleston, Joseph W. Barnwell, Esq., chairman; for Columbia, Benjamin F. Taylor, Esq., chairman.

Committee on nominations.—Prof. William MacDonald, Brown University, chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, John S. Bassett, Edward B. Krehbiel, Franklin L. Riley.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—George L. Burr, Edward P. Cheyney, 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, Archer B. Hulbert, Ulrich B. Phillips, Frederick G. Young.

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

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University, chairman; Edwin F. Gay, Charles D. Hazen, Laurence M. Larson, Albert B. White.

Public archives commission.—Victor H. Paltsits, Esq., chairman; Charles M. Andrews, Eugene C. Barker, Robert D. W. Connor, Gaillard Hunt, Jonas Viles, Henry E. Woods.

Committee on bibliography.—Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University, chairman; Clarence S. Brigham, W. Dawson Johnston, Walter Lichtenstein, Frederick J. Teggart, George Parker Winship.

Committee on publications.—Prof. Max Farrand, Yale University, chairman; and (*ex officio*) George L. Burr, Worthington C. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, Waldo G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits, Ernest C. Richardson, Claude H. Van Tyne.

General committee.—Prof. Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Arthur I. Andrews, William K. Boyd, Pierce Butler, Isaac J. Cox, Frederic Duncalf, Miss Julia A. Flisch, Clarence S. Paine, Morgan P. Robinson, W. Roy Smith, David D. Wallace; and Waldo G. Leland and Haven W. Edwards, *ex officio*.

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

Committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools.—Prof. Dana C. Munro, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Kendric C. Babcock, Charles E. Chadsey, Edgar Dawson, Haven W. Edwards, Robert A. Maurer.

Conference of historical societies.—Thomas M. Owen, Esq., Montgomery, Ala., chairman; Solon J. Buck, secretary.

Advisory board of History Teacher's Magazine.—Prof. Henry Johnson, Columbia University, chairman; Fred M. Fling, Miss Blanche Hazard, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat, James Sullivan.

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 year then beginning. 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 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 at biennial or longer intervals. 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 separates of 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 non-members for \$1.50.

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.

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.

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 there 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, 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.

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 award on or before July 1 of the given year, e. g., by July 1, 1915, for the Adams prize in European history, and by July 1, 1914, 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.

[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. The typographical style as to capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc., of the volumes already published in the series of Prize Essays should be followed.]

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.

IX. The manuscript of the successful essay, when finally submitted for printing, must be in such form, typographically (see Rule V) and otherwise, as to require only a reasonable degree of editing in order to prepare it for the press. Such additional editorial work as may be necessary, including any copying of the manuscript, shall be at the expense of the author.

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

An adequate index must be provided by the author.

X. The amount of the prize, minus such deductions as may be made under Rule IX, will be paid to the author upon the publication of the essay.

XI. The author shall be entitled to receive 10 bound copies of the printed volume, and to purchase further copies at the rate of \$1 per volume. Such unbound copies, with special title-page, as may be necessary for the fulfillment of thesis requirements, will be furnished at cost, but no copies of the volume will be furnished the author for private sale.

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. [after January 1, 1914, to Prof. Charles D. Hazen, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.]

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."

1912. Arthur Charles Cole, "The Whig Party in the South."

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."

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, and Miss Brown have been published by the association in a series of separate volumes. The earlier Winsor prize essays were printed in the Annual Reports.

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

BOSTON, DECEMBER 27-31, 1912.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT BOSTON.¹

From the point of view of the general public, the chief characteristic of the association's twenty-eighth annual meeting lay in the presence of Col. Roosevelt and in the power and charm of the address which he delivered as president.² The attractive force of his political and literary fame accounts in great measure for the large attendance, which ran to about 450 members, surpassing the number of those brought together on any previous occasion except the quarter-centennial at New York in 1909. Much attractive power lay also in the conjunction of allied societies. The American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the New England History Teachers' Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association, and the American Association for Labor Legislation all held their meetings in Boston and Cambridge in these same days, December 27 to 31. The intervention of a Sunday among these days gave welcome relief from a program which was, as is usual, distinctly too congested.

The Massachusetts Historical Society invited the members of the association to luncheon on one of the days of the sessions, and Harvard University exercised similar hospitality upon another. There was also a reception for the members by President and Mrs. Lowell at Cambridge, tea at Simmons College on one of the afternoons, and "smokers" at the City Club and at the University Club. For all these hospitable entertainments the gratitude of the members was publicly and privately expressed. The sessions ended with a subscription luncheon at the Copley Plaza, at which Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart presided, and at which brief addresses were made by Prof. Albion W. Small, president of the American Sociological Society; President Samuel C. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina; Prof. Talcott Williams, of the School of Journalism of Columbia University; and President Eliot.

A characteristic note of the meeting was the prevalence of conferences for the discussion of practical problems, rather than general sessions for the reading of formal papers. The latter, aside from the evening devoted to Col. Roosevelt's presidential address, were

¹ This account is, in the main, that printed in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1913.

² Printed in full *ibid.*

confined to the last two sessions—those of Monday evening, December 30, and of Tuesday forenoon—with the addition of a joint session held with the American Political Science Association on the afternoon of Monday, before the meeting for business. The Mississippi Valley Historical Association also had an open session. Practical conferences on the other hand numbered not fewer than nine, devoted respectively to the work of archivists, to ancient history, to historical bibliography, to military history, to the interests of teachers, to those of State and local historical societies, to medieval history, to American history, and to modern history. In nearly all these conferences the committee on program and the respective chairmen had almost entire success in bringing about real and lively discussion. Their process consisted in permitting, at each conference, the reading of only one or two formal papers, the texts of which had usually been circulated among those appointed to discuss them, which they were then expected to do with the freedom of oral if not of extemporaneous discourse.

In the sessions devoted to the reading of formal papers, the long-established rule of the society limiting such papers to 20 minutes was frequently disregarded. The results of such excess of speech on the part of those who read—or of leniency on the part of those who preside—are always in some degree injurious to the success of a session and to the interests of those who come last upon the program.

The fourth annual conference of archivists,¹ presided over by Prof. Herman V. Ames, was held on Saturday morning, December 28, in the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In opening the conference the chairman recalled the organization of the Public Archives Commission at Boston in 1900 and briefly reviewed its work, pointing out what had thus far been accomplished in the way of publishing information respecting public archives and of arousing general interest in and securing legislation for their preservation. The first contribution to the program was an informal report by Mr. Gaillard Hunt on the archives of the Federal Government outside the District of Columbia. The most important of these are the archives of the various legations and embassies, which fortunately have never suffered from fire. Thirty-nine field offices in the Indian Service have records prior to 1873. Of the offices under the Treasury Department the customhouses, mints, and assay offices have the most important records. Of the Federal courts the only one that has preserved its records from the beginning is that at Hartford. Mr. Hunt's report showed how little attention has been paid to this class of Federal archives and made it clear that prompt measures are necessary to insure the preservation of valuable material.

¹ Its proceedings are printed in full in the present volume.

The conference was devoted mainly to the consideration of a plan for a manual of archive practice or economy, similar in method to the manual of library economy prepared by the American Library Association. Mr. Victor H. Paltsits presented a tentative outline for the manual and indicated the general nature of its contents, dwelling more at length on such matters as official and public use of the archives, sites and plans of archive buildings and their heating, ventilation, and lighting, classification and cataloguing of archives, and the restoration or repair of manuscripts. The general discussion was opened by Mr. Waldo G. Leland, who emphasized the utility of profiting from European experience, pointed out the distinction between public archives and historical manuscripts, and reiterated the necessity of observing the principle of the *respect des fonds* in the classification of records. Dr. Dunbar Rowland pointed out the desirability of adopting uniform methods of classification throughout the archives of the various States, urged the adoption of the most liberal regulations respecting the use of archives, and dwelt upon the qualifications of the archivist. The problems of local records were dealt with by Mr. Solon J. Buck and Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, who urged the standardization and abbreviation of forms, eliminating much useless legal verbiage. Mr. James J. Tracy told of his experiences as chief of the Massachusetts Division of Archives and asked for the cooperation of historical and hereditary societies in securing suitable legislation. The advantage of publicity in arousing general interest in archives was dwelt upon by Dr. Henry S. Burrage and Mr. Thomas C. Quinn.

The conference on ancient history was held in one of the buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the same morning. In the absence of Mr. Fairbanks, of the Boston Museum, Prof. William S. Ferguson, of Harvard, presided and introduced Prof. George F. Moore, of the same university, who opened the conference with a presentation of oriental history as a field for investigation. He pointed out that recent explorations had revolutionized the knowledge held a century ago and had raised innumerable fresh problems—problems of race, of language, of chronology, and of intercourse. The fact that Syria was the connecting link between the three centers of ancient civilization would suggest that there the most important discoveries of the future would be made. This speaker was followed by Prof. Henry A. Sill, of Cornell University, who, with a wealth of illustration, showed what had been done and what remained to do in the Græco-Roman field. Among other things he suggested, as work ready to be entered upon, a new edition of Diodorus, and of the fragments of the Greek historians, and a history of ancient historiography. The great mass of material which has been brought to light, much of which is yet unpublished, gives

opportunity for a study of the economic and social, as well as the political life of the Greeks and Romans. As special fields in which yet unworked material exists in abundance the speaker suggested the origins of Greek and of Italian civilization, the expansion of Hellenism, Egypt in Ptolemaic and Roman days, and the Roman Republic. The chairman, in commenting upon the papers, said that he stood appalled at two things, the number of tools necessary for the work, and the immense fertility of the field.

Prof. Breasted, of the University of Chicago, in opening the discussion, laid still further stress upon the first of these thoughts. The historian of the ancient world must master oriental philology and archaeology, yet he must primarily be neither a philologist nor an archaeologist if his work is to be acceptable. At the present time he does not possess so much as a satisfactory handbook. This lack must be supplied and a mass of material must be published, as the primary steps. Prof. Robert W. Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary, briefly suggested that the great need was for intensive work. Dr. Ralph V. Magoffin, of Johns Hopkins University, pointed out that there are two classes of matters which could profitably be considered, namely: those of a general nature, in which all the historians in this field might interest themselves; and the special undertakings of individuals. Under the first head he advocated the publication of studies on the history of Roman law, especially its bibliography and its treatment by the classical historians. Under the second head he spoke of the opportunities for work on the social, political, and municipal history of Asia Minor, and the colonies of the republic and early empire, and for the preparation of series of monographs on the Roman emperors. Mr. Oric Bates, who closed the discussion,¹ limited his remarks to Libya, a region which he regarded as worthy of far more attention than it had received. The people of ancient Libya were probably of the same race as those north of the Mediterranean, so that problems of ethnology and of philology must be studied here which are closely related to those of Greece and Italy. Materials casting light on problems of trade, of colonization, of culture, are all to be found here. Themes especially in need of investigation are, the connections between Libya and Syria, the relations between the Greek colonists of Cyrene and the natives, and those of the Carthaginians to the races which surrounded them.

The same morning's conference on historical bibliography, presided over by Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, was entirely occupied with the discussion of an exceedingly clever and suggestive paper by Prof. Carl Becker, of the University of Kansas, on the reviewing of historical books. His main

¹ His paper will be found printed in the present volume, in a section devoted to the briefer papers read in conferences.

suggestion was, as will be seen on reading the paper itself,¹ that there should be a segregation of the bibliographical or noncritical data respecting all books noticed, the undisputed descriptive facts concerning them, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the critical articles in which *some* books, deserving such fuller treatment or lending themselves to it appropriately, should be made the theme of more intellectual discussion and of appreciations more useful toward the improvement of the historical art. Dr. J. F. Jameson, speaking as managing editor of the *American Historical Review*, expressed his appreciation of the value of Mr. Becker's thoughts, and agreed with cordiality that benefit should be derived from them in the conduct of such a journal, but he believed that practical obstacles stood in the way of carrying out in its entirety so drastic a program. He dwelt upon the evils which he had felt to exist in the reviewing of historical books among us—the frequent inadequacy, the insufficient amount of penetrating thought, the rareness with which the higher levels of criticism are reached, and above all, the excess of leniency which, he held, constantly characterized the bulk of the reviews which it is his function to print. He of course disclaimed all desire for slashing reviews, bad manners, or unkindness; and he duly valued the amiability of his profession and the unreserved amenity which can now characterize the meetings of reviewer and reviewed at the sessions of the American Historical Association. But he believed that our book notices could never do what they ought for the improvement of our profession if the writers of signed or unsigned reviews shirked their duty of setting forth deficiencies with an unsparing hand.

Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, held that, from a bibliographical point of view, the problem is how to organize the record of current historical publications so that all sources of historical learning may be accessible to the inquirer with the least expenditure of time. This involves on the one hand a complete record of the current historical literature, and on the other hand a thorough analysis of it. All literature, he pointed out, which is written from an historical point of view must be recorded whether it represents the work of a well-known author or not, whether it relates to subjects of general interest or not, and whether submitted by the author for review or not. It need not all be recorded in one magazine nor indeed in magazines devoted mainly to the promotion of historical studies. In fact it would be better to provide for the recording of much of this literature in journals devoted to the allied fields of economics, art, etc., and with the spread of the historical method this will undoubtedly be done. But, he maintained, it is

desirable that there should be a division of the field between the historical journals of one country and those of another, between national journals and local journals, and between historical and other journals. Only in this way will it become possible to cover the entire field and do it without wasteful and tedious duplication. And it is also desirable that the record should be published not only in monthly and quarterly magazines as news notes, but also for reference purposes, in such annual surveys as the "Writings on American History." This record, he said, should be an analytical one; that is, each publication should be briefly but fully described. The historiographers of the Georgian era had time to write, and perhaps time to read, reviews three and four and more pages in length; we have time ordinarily for no more than that number of lines. Our historical reviews should, therefore, it seemed to him, take the form of historical disquisition less and less, and more and more the form of bibliographical notes. The importance of such analysis has been recognized in the description of manuscripts; it is even more important in the case of books, because while the former may be used in only one place and by the few, the latter are accessible in many places and of interest to many people. He disclaimed, however, the wish to make a plea for a less dignified or less eloquent critical literature, but only desired to urge the value of more critical and therefore more useful bibliographical literature.

Others, speaking from the same point of view, made evident the need of criticisms that follow quickly upon publication, and of larger and more systematic information on foreign books, while teachers and investigators desired a greater number of those surveys of recent literature and recent progress in special fields which the Review has occasionally afforded, and which it expects more often to provide in the future.

The session on military history, of Saturday morning, was a conference between representatives of the military and the historical profession for the discussion of a practical problem—how to establish the scientific study of military history, making its results of value to the soldier, the civilian, and the Nation.¹ The conference was presided over in turn by Prof. Hart and Prof. William A. Dunning. Prof. R. M. Johnston, of Harvard, who opened the discussion, spoke of the disrepute into which old-fashioned military history had justly fallen; the growing attention to the subject, especially its technical phases, in Europe; indicated the wealth of material for American military history; and urged the furthering of the study through such methods as the cooperation of military and historical experts, the greater

¹ A stenographic report of the conference is printed in the *Infantry Journal*, January-February, 1913, pp. 545-578, and is reprinted in the present volume, pp. 157-197.

recognition of military history at Army headquarters, the establishment of seminar work in the universities, and the founding of a journal and a national society. Capt. Arthur L. Conger, of the Army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, maintained that any real solution of the problem must include the creation of an historical section of the General Staff. Mr. Oswald G. Villard, who may be said to have represented the civilian pacifist, feared that such a solution would result in the writing of history with a biased point of view, although an historical section of the General Staff might well work for the development of instruction in history in the military schools. He hoped rather for the organization of a national civilian society in which military men should participate. Col. T. L. Livermore, United States Army, retired, stated that he had long urged the creation of an historical section of the General Staff, and asserted his belief in the ability of the soldier to write history unbiased by his profession; he thought also that the time had come for the establishment of a national society for military history. Prof. F. M. Fling, of Nebraska, was of the opinion that military history should be dealt with by military men with historical training and pointed out the necessity of laying a foundation in detailed studies. Maj. J. W. McAndrew, of the Army War College, detailed by the War Department to attend the conference, held that for the successful study of military history the collaboration of military men and historians was indispensable, and advocated the creation of an historical section of the General Staff. Maj. George H. Shelton, editor of the *Infantry Journal*, felt that the start in the right direction lay through the General Staff and asked for the encouragement of the American Historical Association in securing the necessary legislation. The discussion was brought to a close by the president of the association, Col. Roosevelt, who declared that military history could not be treated as something apart from national history. Military history should be written primarily by military men and under the observation of the General Staff, but with the collaboration of civilian historians. He emphasized especially the lessons which our military history should bring home to the Nation, illustrating his point with personal experiences in the war of 1898 and with the mistakes and failures of the war of 1812. The conference closed with the appointment of a committee to consider the best method of furthering the study and presentation of military history, and to make at the next meeting of the American Historical Association a report upon this subject. The committee was constituted by the chair as follows: Prof. R. M. Johnston, chairman; Prof. F. M. Fling, Col. T. L. Livermore, Maj. J. W. McAndrew, and Maj. George H. Shelton. Later the council of the association requested this committee to cooperate with the committee on the program for

the next annual meeting in framing for that occasion a program for a second conference on military history.

The increasing interest in the history teachers' conference was shown by the numbers that assembled in the Museum of Fine Arts on Saturday afternoon. After a short business meeting of the New England History Teachers' Association, which met in joint session with the teachers of the Historical Association, Prof. Ferguson, the chairman, introduced Prof. John O. Sumner, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the chairman of the committee on the equipment for the teaching of history in high schools and colleges, who presented the report of the committee. This report summarized the returns received from 150 preparatory schools and 10 colleges, most of the 150 schools using the four courses recommended by the committee of seven. Some of the general observations that resulted from the survey thus afforded were, that while libraries are most cordial in their cooperation, city museums are not used as they might be, that there is no conspicuous difference between the results obtained by private and by public schools, that the importance of a large number of duplicates in libraries is overlooked, that maps are sadly deficient, that pictures are in very general use, and that a number of schools possess lanterns.

Prof. Henry Johnson, of Teachers' College, opened the discussion with the suggestion that the report, though valuable, had lessened its usefulness by attempting too much, and that the important thing is not the accumulation of material, which is comparatively easy, but the proper using of the material when collected. Dr. Daniel C. Knowlton, of the Central High School, Newark, N. J., in his remarks further emphasized the idea that such a report should supply teachers with specific instructions as to the use of the various forms of material available. He mentioned Weyrich's "Anschaulicher Geschichtsunterricht," which shows, in the form of an elaborate catalogue, the possibility of using, for illustrative purposes, common things in the life and various experiences of the child. Too little attention, he held, had been given in the past to equipping class rooms for the teaching of history. He further emphasized the necessity of great care in the preparation of lists of books, and the importance of distinguishing between the books suitable for the use of teachers and those to be used for collateral reading by the students.

Prof. Arthur P. Butler, of Morristown, N. J., added the suggestion that the vital and the difficult thing is to set the pupil himself to work with the material, and to teach him facility in reproducing what he has heard and read. In the general discussion which followed Prof. Sumner stated that the report did not yet reach the matter of utilization of material, but that the committee hoped to be of use in that

respect as well as in the selection of material. Prof. Ernest F. Henderson suggested ways of using the current "History Teacher's Magazine" in illustration of the general subject, and Mr. G. H. Howard, of Springfield, Mass., dwelt further on the necessity of teaching the pupil to give expression to his knowledge. At the close of the session those present were invited to Simmons College to inspect the rooms arranged there illustrating with books, maps, pictures, and other material the recommended high-school courses. The space given to industrial history proved most popular, probably because of the greater opportunity afforded for illustrative work by the pupils.

The ninth annual conference of historical societies was held in the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Saturday afternoon, with President Henry Lefavour of Simmons College, president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, as chairman.¹ Only two papers were presented, but each was of unusual merit. Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, dealt with the subject, not frequently discussed at meetings of the association, of "Genealogy and history." He pointed out that "the vicissitudes of families conceal the very sources of political and economic history" and urged that the genealogist should not concern himself merely with the names and vital statistics of those whose relationships he records, but also with their environment, activities, and state of culture, thus making a genuine contribution to history which the historian can not afford to ignore. In discussion of the subject Dr. H. W. Van Loon indicated the close relation between genealogy and the continuance of reigning families and described the careful preservation of genealogical material in the older countries, while Dr. F. A. Woods, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke briefly of genealogy as an aid in the study of heredity, and pointed out the unusual degree of interrelationship among the personages most eminent in American history. Mr. Worthington C. Ford's paper on the Massachusetts Historical Society was exceedingly suggestive. Indicating the conditions in 1790 which brought the society into existence, Mr. Ford sketched the broad lines of the society's development to the present day, showing the part played by such factors as the personality of its membership, the gradual delimitation of the scope of its activities, and its policy in the collection and publication of material. With regard to this latter it was stated that "the wholesome lesson was early learned that the society must support its publications and could not hope to derive any profit from them." In the matter of collection Mr. Ford made a plea for the proper geographical distribution of material, pointing

¹ The proceedings of this conference will be found in full on later pages, 197-223.

out how historical societies may act as clearing houses of archival and other original material that has gone astray. The principal matter of business that came before the conference was the report made by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, for the committee on cooperative activities, on the progress of the catalogue of documents in French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley. The committee was authorized to secure additional funds, and \$500 was pledged at the conference by the Illinois Historical Library, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

The principal paper in the conference on medieval history, of which Prof. George B. Adams, of Yale University, was chairman, was on "Profitable fields of investigation in medieval history," by Prof. J. W. Thompson of the University of Chicago.¹ He dissented strongly from the opinion that what was essential in the task of investigating medieval history had already been performed. Even in the earlier portion of the medieval field, well as it has been worked, new points of view require new examinations of facts in order to obtain new interpretations. In the early history of the Church there is still much that is merely conventional. Medieval economic history is full of subjects needing investigation. The speaker drew a particularly interesting series of examples from the history of eastern Germany in the Middle Ages, with parallels between the eastward extension of the German frontier in that age and the westward progress of American pioneer life in modern times. Medieval ecclesiastical institutions in France and England, the meager facts as to *minores* and *mediocres*, topics in the history of taxation, in commercial history, in the history of guilds, were touched upon with many suggestive comments tending toward fuller investigation of the economic and social history of the Middle Ages.

In discussing the paper Prof. J. T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, dwelt upon the large possibilities which lie before American students in respect to constructive work in medieval history, European scholars having performed for them the needful toil of getting the materials ready. He likewise, in a similar spirit, adverted to the fact that early medieval church history, the materials of which had largely been already prepared by clerics, affords much work for laymen to do, in examining such topics, for instance, as the government of the *Patrimonium Petri*, papal finance, the extension of Christian morals over the north of Europe, the sacraments considered from the point of view of anthropology, and the archaeology of the Middle Ages, especially the prehistoric archaeology of the North. Prof. A. B. White, of the University of Minnesota, dwelt upon the

¹ Printed in the American Historical Review for April, 1913.

crucial importance of a much larger amount of work in the critical study of the meanings and uses of medieval terms. Especially was this the case, he said, in studying the beginnings of the English Parliament, and he dwelt upon the necessity of a word-for-word study of the sources of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in order to establish the precise shades of meaning, at various times, of such words as *concilium* and *parliamentum*.

Dr. Howard L. Gray, of Harvard University, spoke of the necessity of many local studies before medieval economic history can be securely advanced, and of the difficulties presented by the agrarian history of France, and in a less degree of England, in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. Dr. Curtis H. Walker, of the University of Chicago, set forth the new point of view from which a study of the Church in the Middle Ages should be made. The professed church historian, he said, generally trained as a theologian, leaves almost untouched the active side of church history—that is, the influence of the Church on its environment; in other words, its social significance—while on the other hand the secular historian, while he treats church institutions with regard to their social significance, touches on them only here and there. Both fail to give a satisfactory treatment of the Church as a factor in the whole stream of social development. Dr. Curtis then proceeded to show how the history of the Church in the Roman Empire might be treated by a student in touch with the work of the student of sociology, psychology, and religion, who regards his subject as an element in the religious and social development of the peoples of the Mediterranean Basin. Among the others who spoke, Prof. W. E. Lunt laid emphasis upon critical studies of the chroniclers and of the documents respecting taxation; Prof. Edgar H. MacNeal, of the old French and middle high German romances; and Prof. A. C. Howland, of the history of medieval education and of the legal institutions of the Middle Ages.

The two remaining conferences, occupied with American history and with modern history respectively, took place at Harvard University on the morning of Monday, December 30. All the sessions of Monday morning and Monday afternoon, including the annual business meeting, were held in Cambridge.

Those interested primarily in the subject of American history held their conference in Emerson Hall, Prof. Frederick J. Turner presiding. Prof. Dodd's paper on "Profitable fields of investigation in American history, 1815-1860,"¹ pointed to a wide range of unexplored or partially explored territory. Beginning with the thesis that in the period of which he spoke the dominant interest was the

¹ Printed in the American Historical Review for April, 1913.

plantation system and its chief contestant the manufacturing interest, he showed Polk's administration as the turning point, in which the supremacy of the former became assured, and after which the allied South and West proceeded on a new program of radical nationalism and territorial expansion. Then, proceeding State by State through the South and the Northwest, he pointed out how the struggle of interests which marked the time might be illuminated by certain local and especially by biographical studies. He also set forth the opportunities for closer work upon the history of the religious organizations in this period, in their relations to the social history of the time and especially to conservative sentiment and the slave-holding interest.

Prof. Dodd's paper provided food for a fruitful discussion which was opened by Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, of the University of Michigan.¹ He took exception to Prof. Dodd's statement that slave property was the most valuable investment in a southern community, giving explicit reasons for his opinion. He stated his belief that the greatest need in the period under discussion was a study of economic and social conditions, district by district, with especial emphasis on the social conditions. Prof. Theodore C. Smith, of Williams College, felt that Prof. Dodd had ignored the Northeast and the Central States, and had narrowed his interest by using an inadequate formula. He believed a study of the political history of a single State would be of the greatest use, and suggested Pennsylvania as a fertile subject. The development of the Liberty Party he also cited as needing much more investigation. Prof. Allen Johnson, of Yale, expressed a desire that for a time 1861 be forgotten and the antebellum period be treated as preliminary to our own days, particularly along the line of political processes and party machinery. Prof. Homer C. Hockett, of Ohio State University, suggested as a principle of selection, a necessity in all historical work, the connection of past events with present-day problems such as the third-party movement, the evolution of the wage problem, and the manufacturing interests. Prof. P. Orman Ray, of Pennsylvania State College, followed Prof. Smith's suggestion for detailed work on Pennsylvania politics from 1815 to 1828, by citing numerous topics, among others a study of Pennsylvania financial history, a history of the railroads of the State, the connection between the railroads and legislation, the proceedings of the various State constitutional conventions, the reform movements in connection with debtor laws and liquor legislation, and finally suggested a series of monographs on the presidential campaigns. Prof. Jonas Viles, of the University of Missouri, empha-

¹ A fuller statement of his remarks will be found in a subsequent section devoted to briefer papers read in conferences, pp. 150-151.

sized the need for scholarly local history investigated from the national point of view. Miss Katharine Coman, of Wellesley College, brought to the consideration of the conference research beyond the Mississippi where no slavery question was known.¹ The material for this work, diaries of the early explorers and settlers, letters, business papers, newspapers, early church records, recollections of living pioneers, exists in great quantities, but much of it of value has already been destroyed and more will disappear with each decade that passes.

The conference on modern history, held at the same hour, in the lecture hall of the Fogg Museum of Art, was presided over by Prof. Charles D. Hazen, of Smith College. The principal paper laid before the conference was one by Prof. Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard, on the "History of commerce as a field for investigation," and commercial history remained the sole topic of the conference. Prof. Gay set out with great force, clearness, and grasp of general aspects a wide variety of topics in the history of modern commerce upon which greater light was needed, and expressed with particular vigor the need both of greater breadth and of far greater exactness in the presentation and use of materials, especially of statistical materials, for commercial history. Too much of the history of commerce which has been written is merely romantic fiction.

Prof. Clive Day, of Yale, expressed cordial agreement with Prof. Gay in his demand for a study of the history of commerce in its broader aspects, leading to a better understanding of the successive economic stages. He joined him in pleading for more exact methods in studying the history of commerce, and called attention to such recent works as those by Madame Bang, Becht, and Wätjen, giving a statistical basis for study. He emphasized the importance of the constitutional aspects of commercial history, and urged that students should not be blinded by an exaggerated belief in the importance of commercial policy.

Prof. A. L. P. Dennis, of Wisconsin, spoke of the history of the trade of the English in India, especially in the seventeenth century, as distinguished from the commerce between England and India, of which more is known. Added materials in print have now made it possible to make intensive studies of such subjects as Indian banking, private trading of servants of the East India Company, prices, and the like. Prof. William E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, remarking that the period from 1803 to 1813 had mainly been dealt with from the military and political points of view, advocated a much fuller study of the Napoleonic period as consisting in a great commercial struggle. The sources for the history of Eng-

¹ The papers of Mr. Ray and Miss Coman are printed below, in the section of briefer papers, pp. 152-156.

lish commercial policy during this period are voluminous, those for the French even richer; and there is need of many regional studies on the history and effect of the continental system upon particular areas. American consular reports, inclosures in the diplomatic correspondence, and the manuscripts of private firms, like the five hundred volumes of the papers of Stephen Girard, afford many materials for the discussion of profitable topics like the Baltic trade of that time, the commercial position of the subsidiary states under Napoleon, the amelioration of the system by licenses, English and French, smuggling, and places like Halifax and Amelia Island, which constituted strategic points comparable to Heligoland.¹

Mr. Abbott P. Usher, of Cornell University, dwelt upon the international aspects of commercial history and the need of observing them in spite of the natural temptation to observe national boundaries unduly because the deposits of material are national. He instanced Schmoller's history of the Prussian grain trade in the "*Acta Borussica*," in which the ignoring of the relations of Polish and Baltic trade to Prussian leave the book a work of erudition rather than a vital history of important movements; and the history of the bill of exchange, Goldschmidt's work being confined to Italian sources instead of following in the archives of all important countries alike a subject which is essentially cosmopolitan.²

Mr. Clarence H. Haring, of Bryn Mawr, spoke of the archives of the Indies in Seville, and of the opportunities which they afford for a study of the origin, organization, and history of Spanish colonial commerce, and especially of the Spanish silver fleets, for which the accounts of the treasurers of the Casa de Contratacion and of the various colonial treasurers afford ample materials, while the registers preserved in Seville of ships sailing to and from America are invaluable for the general study of colonial trade and navigation. Dr. Stewart L. Mims, of Yale, from the point of view of a student of the French colonial empire, adverted to the difficulty of generalizing at present, the need of first securing many special studies of individual colonies in the Antilles, individual ports of France, and individual divisions of French colonial commerce, such as the sugar trade and slave trade.

Dr. N. S. B. Gras, of Clark College, closed the discussion by remarks on a group of new sources for the history of English customs and commerce, namely, the great mass of port books and coast bonds recently saved from destruction and brought to attention at the Pub-

¹ In an expanded form Mr. Lingelbach's paper will be found in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1914, under the title "Historical Investigation and the Commercial History of the Napoleonic Era."

² See *post*, pp. 143-144, for a fuller text of this paper.

lic Record Office, and in which the history of English commerce in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries can be followed in minute detail of ships, exports, and destinations.¹

A special session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, presided over by its president, Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, was held on Monday morning, the general subject of the four papers read being New England and the West. Prof. Archer B. Hulbert brought new light to bear, from his investigation of the Craigie papers in the library of the American Antiquarian Society, on the history of the Scioto Company and its short-lived and unhappy settlement at Gallipolis. The Scioto Company, he stated, had no real organization, but was composed of Col. Duer, Andrew Craigie, and Royal Flint, as principal associates, who with others styled themselves "trustees," and, under the wing of the Ohio Company, attempted to carry on a speculation pure and simple. Their methods were the purchase of United States claims, the attempt, through foreign financiers such as Brissot de Warville, to secure transfers of the foreign debt or to make loans abroad on Scioto stock, and the exchange of Scioto shares for those of other corporations. The speculators, Mr. Hulbert stated, had no intention of exploiting and settling the region on which they held options, gave no such right to the French company, and should not be held directly responsible for the Gallipolis episode. In the second paper, Dr. Solon J. Buck controverted the generally accepted view that the people of early Illinois came almost entirely from the South and held all "Yankees" in aversion. On the basis of statistical study of the nativity of office holders in Illinois before 1833, he showed that the New England element was about 12 per cent (one-third of the northern element). The participation of New Englanders in Illinois politics was greatest from 1818 to 1824, and the part they played in the slavery struggle was distinctly honorable. The New England emigration was especially strong just after the War of 1812. Prof. Karl F. Geiser, dealing with the early New England influence in the Western Reserve, pointed out that the social and political institutions of that region had developed out of New England Puritanism modified by forces springing out of the new soil to which it was transferred. The settlers from New England formed the nuclei of the various communities, the leadership of which they retained, shaping the development of religion and educational institutions, long after they were outnumbered by other elements.

Mrs. Lois K. Mathews's paper on the "Mayflower compact and its descendants" developed the idea that compact making was a well-known process to the Americans of 1775, and survived after 1865,

¹ See *post*, pp. 145-147.

while side by side with the idea of compact, indeed as a corollary to it, developed that of secession. The plantation covenants of early New England, such as those of Providence, Exeter, and Dover, were discussed. The New England confederation of 1643 represents the same principle on a larger scale, and the Articles of Confederation were in a sense a still more developed outgrowth. It was not, therefore, theoretical knowledge alone which the delegates to the constitutional convention possessed, but much practical experience of compacts. The application of the compact theory by no means ceased with the adoption of the Constitution, for numerous colonies or settlements in western territory bound themselves by compact. The conclusions reached were that government by compact was evolved from practical necessity, not from theoretical speculation; that its beginnings are to be found in the separatist church covenant; that the germ of the larger compacts is found in the town compacts; and finally, that the institution often accompanied further settlement, changing its character to suit changing conditions; all of which suggest the need of studying the church covenant and the town compact, (1) among settlers from New England, (2) among settlers from the southern seaboard, and (3) among the Scotch-Irish.

On the afternoon of the same day, the last whole day of the sessions, the Historical Association and the Political Science Association met in joint session at the new lecture hall of Harvard University. The first two papers of the session pertained to the field of political science, the last to history. President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College, in a paper entitled "Good government and the suffrage," skillfully led up to the conclusion that for the purposes of good government a universal franchise was neither a danger nor an essential, however desirable it might be for other reasons. Prof. Adam Shortt, of the Canadian civil service commission, explained with some detail the historical development which resulted in the present relationship between the Canadian executive and legislative bodies. The first of the papers in the field of history was presented by Prof. Frank M. Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, and dealt with the enforcement of the alien and sedition laws of 1798.¹ While the alien law was never actually enforced, Burk, the editor of the *Time Piece*, of New York, was obliged to go into hiding until the close of the administration, and the departure of Gen. Victor Collot was all that prevented action being taken against him. Several prosecutions that occurred before the actual passage of the sedition law (July 14, 1798) are often alluded to as sedition law cases. The number of persons arrested under the act seems to have been about 25 and at least 16 were indicted, of whom 10 came to trial and were pronounced guilty.

¹ Printed below, pp. 113-126.

These cases were discussed in four classes: Proceedings aimed at prominent Republican newspapers; proceedings aimed at minor Republican papers; proceedings against important individuals; and cases against unimportant persons. Charges of unfairness in all these cases were numerous. It seems true that the juries could scarcely be called impartial, and the defendant was not in all cases given a fair chance to present his side of the case.

Prof. E. D. Adams followed with an interesting paper on the "Point of view of the British traveler in America, 1810-1860,"¹ the object of which was to study "the mental attitude" of the writers of the various accounts. Guided by this principle, one may group the British writers into five classes. Those writing in the decade 1810-1820 were middle-class Englishmen, interested in agriculture, discontented with the social order at home, and attracted by the industrial opportunity offered by this country. For the second period the books were of two distinct types: Books written by the laborers themselves dilating on their wages, their food, their comfortable housing; and books written by those whose attitude toward American political institutions was distinctly critical. The third decade, 1830-1840, was characterized solely by writers whose judgments, sometimes friendly and sometimes unfriendly, were predetermined by their political opinions. From 1840 to 1850 the majority of travelers were primarily observers, apparently without strong bias. From 1850 to 1860, as in the decade from 1830 to 1840, the writers were concerned chiefly with political institutions in America, the feeling of friendliness predominating.

The last evening of the sessions in Boston was given to the reading, before a general audience, of papers in European history. The first was a brilliant discourse "Anent the Middle Ages,"² by Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University. After some discussion of the beginnings of modern tolerance, and their relation to the demarcation of the Middle Ages, Mr. Burr showed how medieval history may most properly be thought of as the period when Christian theocracy was the usual ideal; how, beginning the Middle Ages with Constantine, we may rightly allow them to overlap ancient history at one end; and how, overlapping modern history at the other, we can not think of them as ending till, after Luther and Calvin, the ecclesiastical city of God is supplanted by the lay state.

In the second paper, "Antecedents of the Quattrocento,"³ Mr. Henry Osborn Taylor, of New York, took for his topic the fundamental identity of relationship borne by the Middle Ages as well as the humanists of the Quattrocento to the antique past from which they

¹ To be printed in the Political Science Quarterly for June, 1914.

² Printed in the American Historical Review for July, 1913.

³ Printed below, pp. 87-94.

both drew the substance of their thought. In each succeeding medieval century, as in the Quattrocento, scholars were always reaching back, beyond that which they had received from their immediate predecessors, in the fruitful endeavor to appropriate and profit by a larger share of the great antique past. In this respect the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries resemble the twelfth and thirteenth.

In a systematic and thorough descriptive paper on the "Court of star chamber,"¹ Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, set forth in entertaining fashion the composition and functions of the court, its relations to monarch and council and Parliament, its practices and procedure, and the true facts as to its operations and the part it played in the history of the time—all supported and enlivened by concrete examples drawn from exhaustive researches.

Mr. William R. Thayer's paper entitled "Crispi: A legend in the making" consisted in a comparison, made step by step through the successive stages of Crispi's career, between the actual historic facts and the representation of those facts which is now coming before the public as the result of Crispi's dealings with his own papers and of the publications, out of that collection and from other sources, which have been made by his nephew and other apologists.² He described the early days of conspiracy, the relations of discipleship with Mazzini, the Orsini episode, and the remarkable part which Crispi played in the Sicilian expedition as lieutenant of Garibaldi, as private secretary, and as intriguer for Sicilian and personal interests rather than for those of united Italy; the adhesion of Crispi to the monarchy, his long career as parliamentary privateer, his periods of ministerial power, his policy in external and internal affairs. At every step he showed how nepotic piety and that of lesser adherents has been of late sophisticating the actual facts and creating the legend of a highminded, unselfish, and farseeing statesman.

In view of the lateness of the hour which had now been reached, Prof. John M. Vincent, of the Johns Hopkins University, abstained from reading his paper on "Sumptuary laws in the eighteenth century." The paper was intended to show the duration of this intimate paternal legislation in certain of the old independent cities of Switzerland where the ordinances were persistently renewed and reenacted throughout the century. The French Revolution seems to close the period of serious "blue-law" making. Mr. Vincent has been investigating the extent to which these ordinances were enforced. The execution was usually in the hands of a social court or commission for the refor-

¹ Printed in the *American Historical Review* for July, 1913.

² An anonymous article in the *Nation* of January 16, 1913, will give to students, at considerable extent, an excellent notion of what was said upon this interesting topic by Mr. Thayer.

mation of morals. In Basel the docket of this court is complete from 1674 to 1797. In Zurich the record for the eighteenth century is fairly complete, and in other cities information is fragmentary, but interesting irregularities are seen in the enforcement. Spasmodic revivals of stringency are followed by neglect, with a general tendency to mildness as the century advances, until the attempt to enforce strictly sumptuary regulation is abandoned.

The final session of the association, on the last morning of the year, was devoted to a series of papers in American history, of which the first, entitled "The New Columbus,"¹ had been prepared by Mr. Henry P. Biggar, representative in Europe of the archives of the Dominion of Canada.

Our scanty information as to the life of Columbus has been largely based on the biography published by his son Fernando. This, Mr. Henry Vignaud has in recent volumes tried to show, is in large measure composed of forged documents, and he has also attempted to demonstrate that much of what Columbus told of himself was untrue, and, most important of all, that he was seeking not a new route to the East, but new islands in the ocean when he sailed to the west in 1492. Mr. Vignaud, in order to support this theory, regards the entire correspondence with Toscanelli as a forgery on the part of Bartholomew Columbus, the brother of Christopher. There are, however, certain facts that militate against this theory. We know that in 1494 the Duke of Ferrara wrote to Florence asking for Toscanelli's notes on the island recently discovered by the Spaniards. We know that what Columbus proposed to King John of Portugal was a search for the island Cipangu and that that was what he on his return from the first voyage declared that he had found. The letter given to Columbus by Isabella, April 30, 1492, was apparently intended for the Grand Khan of Cathay. Finally, the introduction to the journal of the first voyage, written by Columbus, seems to prove that he expected to reach the East.

Dr. Clarence W. Bowen's paper on "The charter of Connecticut"² sketched briefly the early history of the various settlements in Connecticut, the procuring of the charter by John Winthrop, agent for the colony in England, the enmity of Edward Randolph to the colony, and the attack on the charter by Andros. He described the efforts of Col. Benjamin Fletcher and Gov. Joseph Dudley to gain control of the military forces of Connecticut and the numerous appeals made to the King throughout the eighteenth century to support the charter. To this he added illustrations showing its importance to Connecticut in the present day.

¹ Printed below, pp. 97-104.

² Printed below, pp. 105-111.

Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, in his paper on "Religious and sectarian forces as causes of the American Revolution,"¹ declared that in a sense the American Revolution was simply the Puritan and Anglican struggle of the early seventeenth century deferred 150 years and removed to another land. There followed a discussion of all those controversies in the earlier colonial history which kept the colonists suspicious of encroachments by the Anglican Church, of the annoying activities of the Bishop of London, of the struggle over the proposed American episcopate, and of the effect of the preaching of Calvinistic ministers throughout the colonial period, between the Stamp Act and the outbreak of war, and after Concord and Lexington. The discussion here turned to the activity of Revolutionary leaders in the use of religious forces and to the attack on the "divine right" doctrine and its effect in removing the last barrier to independence. In closing, the speaker presented the results of a study of a large number of Revolutionary biographies, which show the adhesion of about 80 per cent of the non-Episcopalians to the Whig Party, and of about 75 per cent of the Episcopalians to the Loyalist Party. The speaker expressed the belief that conflicting political ideas, and not tea or taxes, caused the American secession from the British Empire, and that the Puritan clergy had a large part in planting the prevalent political ideals which were antagonistic to those dominant in England.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams's stirring paper on the fight of the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*—"August 19, 1812, at 6.30 p. m.; the birth of a world power"²—provided a fitting climax with which to close the meetings of 1912.

The veteran historian, Dr. James Schouler, was not able to be present on Saturday morning. The paper which he had prepared developed the thesis that to-day we have material which enables us to form a far more just opinion of Andrew Johnson than did his contemporaries. The manuscript collection of Johnson papers placed in the Library of Congress and the "Diary of Gideon Welles," recently published, have furnished vindication for that President's character and official acts. His early reconstruction measures showed courage and ability, his chief mistakes being his failure to unite with the moderate Republicans on a definite policy, his neglect to take the younger Republican leaders into his confidence, and his faults of taste in the canvass of 1866, in which his speeches offended the northern audiences that heard them.

The business meeting of the association was held at Cambridge on Monday afternoon, with Vice President Dunning in the chair. The minutes of the meeting, with the reports of committees, follow this account.

¹ Printed in the *American Historical Review* for October, 1913.

² Printed in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1913.

**PROGRAM OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, DE-
CEMBER 27-31, 1912.**

Friday, December 27.

3 p. m.: The Copley Plaza. Meeting of the Executive Council of the American Historical Association.

4 p. m.: Joint session of the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association. Huntington Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Address, "Modern tendencies in the social sciences," Albion W. Small, president of the American Sociological Society. Address, "The need for social statistics as an aid to the courts," Walter F. Willcox, president of the American Statistical Association.

8 p. m.: Symphony Hall, President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, presiding. Address, "History as literature," Theodore Roosevelt, president of the American Historical Association.

9 p. m.: Informal gathering of members of all the associations at the Copley Plaza.

Saturday, December 28.

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

10 a. m.: Conferences.

Archivists. Massachusetts Historical Society. Chairman, Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania. "A manual of archival economy for the use of American archivists," Victor H. Paltsits, Public Archives Commission. "Some fundamental principles in relation to archives," Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution. "A report on the Federal archives outside of Washington," Gaillard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts, Library of Congress. Discussion led by Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history, Jackson, Miss.; James J. Tracy, chief of the archives division, Boston; Henry E. Woods, commissioner of public records of Massachusetts.

Ancient history. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Chairman, Arthur Fairbanks, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. "Oriental history as a field of investigation," George F. Moore, Harvard University. "Græco-Roman history as a field of investigation," Henry A. Sill, Cornell University. Discussion led by James H. Breasted, University of Chicago; Robert W. Rogers, Drew Theological Seminary; Clifford H. Moore, Harvard University; Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University; Oric Bates, Boston.

Historical bibliography. Boston University. Chairman, Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University. "The reviewing of historical books," Carl Becker, University of Kansas. Discussion led by J. Franklin Jameson, American Historical Review; Davis R. Dewey, American Economic Review; W. Dawson Johnston, Columbia University; Walter Lichtenstein, Northwestern University; George M. Wrong, University of Toronto.

Military history. Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. Chairman, Albert Bushnell Hart. "The study of military history in the United States." Discussion led by R. M. Johnston, Harvard University; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, United States Army, Army service schools, Fort Leavenworth; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York City; Col. Thomas L. Livermore, United States Army, retired, Boston; Maj. George H. Shelton, United States Army, editor of the Infantry Journal; Maj. J. W. McAndrew, United States Army, Army War College.

1 p. m.: Luncheon, tendered to members of the American Historical Association at the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

2.30 p. m.: Conferences.

Teachers of history. Joint meeting with the New England History Teachers' Association. Museum of Fine Arts. Chairman, William S. Ferguson, president of

the New England History Teachers' Association. Report on equipment for the teaching of history in high schools and colleges by the committee of the New England History Teachers' Association: John O. Sumner, chairman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Arthur I. Andrews, Tufts College; Philip P. Chase, Milton Academy; Miss Lotta A. Clark, Charlestown High School; Arthur Fairbanks, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Miss Mabel Hill, Mitchell Military School, Billerica; William MacDonald, Brown University; Francis A. Smith, Girls' High School, Boston; Harry M. Varrell, Simmons College. Discussion led by Henry Johnson, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College; Samuel B. Harding, Indiana University; Daniel C. Knowlton, Central High School, Newark, N. J.; Arthur P. Butler, Morristown School. In connection with this report a series of rooms in Simmons College will be furnished with reference libraries, maps, and other illustrative material suitable for a high-school equipment, and will be open to the public during the period of the association.

Ninth Annual Conference of Historical Societies. Massachusetts Historical Society. Chairman, Henry Lefavour, president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; secretary, Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association. Opening remarks by the chairman and report of the secretary. Report of committee of seven on cooperation between historical societies, by the chairman, Dunbar Rowland, department of archives and history, Jackson, Miss. "Genealogy and history," Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum. "The Massachusetts Historical Society," Worthington C. Ford, editor of publications, Massachusetts Historical Society. Discussion opened by H. W. Van Loon, Washington: "Instances in European history of the value of genealogy."

Medieval History. Boston University. Chairman, George B. Adams, Yale University. "Profitable fields of investigation in medieval history," James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago. Discussion led by James T. Shotwell, Columbia University; Albert B. White, University of Minnesota; Howard L. Gray, Harvard University; William E. Lunt, Cornell University; Edgar H. McNeal, Ohio State University; Arthur C. Howland, University of Pennsylvania; Dana C. Munro, University of Wisconsin; Curtis H. Walker, University of Chicago; J. Stanley Will, University of Toronto.

4.30-6 p. m.: Tea at Simmons College for members of the American Historical Association and the New England History Teachers' Association.

8 p. m.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association. Address, "Population or prosperity," Frank A. Fetter, president of the American Economic Association. Address, "An apology for the rights of man," Albert Bushnell Hart, president of the American Political Science Association.

10 p. m.: Smoker at the City Club.

Monday, December 30.

Morning and afternoon sessions in Cambridge.

10 a. m.: Conferences:

American history. Emerson Hall. Chairman, Frederick J. Turner, Harvard University. "Profitable subjects for investigation in American history, 1815-1860," William E. Dodd, University of Chicago. Discussion led by Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan; Theodore C. Smith, Williams College; Allen Johnson, Yale University; Homer C. Hockett, Ohio State University; P. Orman Ray, Pennsylvania State College; Jonas Viles, University of Missouri; Miss Katharine Coman, Wellesley College; St. George L. Sioussat, Vanderbilt University.

Modern history. Fogg Museum of Art. Chairman, Charles D. Hazen, Smith College. "The history of modern commerce as a field for investigation," Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University. Discussion led by Clive Day, Yale University; Alfred

L. P. Dennis, University of Wisconsin; William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania; Abbott P. Usher, Cornell University; Clarence H. Haring, Bryn Mawr College; Stewart L. Mims, Yale University; N. S. B. Gras, Clark College.

10 a. m.: Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Emerson Hall. President, Reuben Gold Thwaites, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. General subject, New England and the West. "Side lights on the Scioto Company—the early movement of New England in the West," Archer B. Hulbert, Marietta College. "The New England element in Illinois politics before 1833," Solon J. Buck, University of Illinois. "New England and the Western Reserve," Karl F. Geiser, Oberlin College. "The Mayflower compact and its descendants," Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, University of Wisconsin.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon offered by Harvard University to the members of the associations. Memorial Hall.

2 p. m.: New Lecture Hall. Joint session with the American Political Science Association. Government and American history. "Good Government and the suffrage," Harry A. Garfield, Williams College. "The relation between the legislative and executive branches of the Canadian Government," Adam Shortt, Civil Service Commission of Canada. "The enforcement of the alien and sedition laws," Frank M. Anderson, University of Minnesota. "The point of view of British travelers in America, 1810-1860," Ephraim D. Adams, Stanford University.

4 p. m.: Emerson Hall. Annual business meeting.

Report of the secretary, Waldo G. Leland.

Report of the treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen.

Report of the auditing committee.

Report of the secretary of the council, Charles H. Haskins.

Report of the Pacific coast branch.

Report of the historical manuscripts commission, Worthington C. Ford, chairman.

Report of the public archives commission, Herman V. Ames, chairman.

Report of the committee of the council on a national archive building, J. Franklin Jameson, chairman.

Report of the committee on publications, Max Farrand, chairman.

Report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, George B. Adams, chairman.

Report of the advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine, Henry Johnson, chairman.

Report of the committee on bibliography, E. C. Richardson, chairman.

Report of the committee on a bibliography of early English history, Edward P. Cheyney, chairman.

Report of the editor of reprints of Original Narratives of Early American History, J. Franklin Jameson.

Report of the general committee, St. George L. Sioussat, chairman.

Report of the committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools, Dana C. Munro, chairman.

Report of the committee on the Justin Winsor Prize, with announcement of award for 1912, Claude H. Van Tyne, chairman.

Announcement of budget for 1913.

Report of the committee on nominations.

Election of officers for 1913.

Announcement of appointments to committees for 1913.

5 p. m.: Reception by President and Mrs. Lowell. Harvard Union.

8.15 p. m.: Boston University. European history. "Anent the Middle Ages," George L. Burr, Cornell University. "Antecedents of the Quattrocento," Henry Osborn Taylor, New York City. "The court of star chamber," Edward P. Cheyney,

University of Pennsylvania. "Crispi: A legend in the making," William R. Thayer, Cambridge. "Sumptuary laws in the eighteenth century," John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University.

10 p. m.: Smoker at the University Club.

Tuesday, December 31.

10 a. m.: Boston University. American history. "The new Columbus," Henry P. Biggar, London, England. "The charter of Connecticut," Clarence W. Bowen, New York City. "Religious forces in the American Revolution," Claude H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan. "Wednesday, August 19, 1812, 6.30 p. m.: The birth of a world power," Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. "The true President Johnson," James Schouler, Boston.

1 p. m.: Subscription luncheon at the Copley Plaza. President Lowell presiding, and brief addresses made by President Charles W. Eliot and others.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1912.

The annual business meeting of the American Historical Association was held in Emerson Hall at Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, December 30, 1912, at 4.15 p. m., Vice President W. A. Dunning in the chair. The report of the secretary, Mr. W. G. Leland, was read, showing a total membership on December 31, 1912, of 2,846—a loss during the year of 59.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, was read and accepted. It showed total disbursements of \$14,119.25, with receipts of \$16,574.12, the total assets of the association being \$27,255.57. The audit committee, Messrs. Marshall S. Brown and William E. Lingelbach, reported that it had examined the report of the treasurer, also a report by the Audit Co. of New York, duly certifying to the correctness of the former.

The secretary of the council presented a budget for 1913 which had been voted by the council, as follows:

Office of the treasurer.....	\$800
Office of the secretary.....	1,000
Office of the secretary of the council.....	100
Pacific coast branch.....	50
Executive council.....	400
Editorial work of the secretary.....	300
Annual reports, indexes, and reprints.....	200
Annual meeting.....	300
Miscellaneous.....	350
Historical manuscripts commission.....	300
Public archives commission.....	300
Committee on the Adams prize.....	225
Committee on bibliography.....	150
Committee on preparation of teachers.....	10
General committee.....	200
General index.....	500
History Teacher's Magazine.....	600
Writings on American History.....	200
American Historical Review.....	4,500

The secretary of the council further reported that it had been voted to set aside \$1,000 for the use of the publication committee in publishing the prize essays, and that in addition to this sum the committee on publication would be credited with the profits hereafter accruing from the sales of publications. The secretary of the council stated that the council recommended to the association a change in the method of electing officers, whereby a nominating committee should be appointed, to hold office for a year, for the purpose of receiving suggestions and nominations from mem-

bers of the association and to prepare nominations for offices of the association and members of the council, to be presented at the annual meeting next following the meeting at which said committee was appointed. The association voted to approve the procedure with respect to nominations recommended by the council.

Upon recommendation by the secretary of the council, the association voted to accept an invitation which had been received from the city of Columbia, S. C., to hold a part of the meetings of 1913 in that city. The association also voted to accept an invitation from the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, and Northwestern University to hold the meetings of 1914 in Chicago.

It was moved by the secretary of the council that, in response to an invitation from the Pacific coast branch and from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a special meeting of the association be held in San Francisco in July, 1915. Remarks in favor of the motion were made by Mr. H. Morse Stephens and by Mr. Rudolph J. Tausig, secretary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Upon being put to vote, the motion was carried.

Upon recommendation by the secretary of the council the association voted the following resolutions:

Whereas the first Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908, designated Washington as the next place of meeting; and

Whereas the holding of such congresses contributes toward fostering closer intellectual and cultural ties between the countries of the American Continent: Be it

Resolved, by the American Historical Association, That the Congress of the United States be earnestly requested to make a suitable provision for the holding of this congress at the time designated; and be it

Resolved furthermore, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate.

The report of the Pacific coast branch was presented by its delegate, Prof. E. D. Adams, who expressed the gratification of the branch at the decision of the association to meet in San Francisco, and made a brief report on the activities of the branch during the past year, with especial reference to the tenth annual meeting, recently held in Berkeley.

Written reports, appended hereto, were presented by Worthington C. Ford, of the historical manuscripts commission, and by Herman V. Ames, of the public archives commission.

J. F. Jameson, chairman of the committee of the council for a national archive building, stated what had been done during the past year toward securing legislation for an archive building. He pointed out that such a building was especially needed for administrative reasons, and that this fact was amply recognized by the heads of the executive departments; reported that a hearing was held on March 4 before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at which various members of the association had presented arguments in favor of a building; and stated that the matter was now being considered by committees of both House and Senate. A systematic effort had been made, he said, to secure support in the way of memorials and petitions from various historical societies in the country.

A written report, appended hereto, was presented by Max Farrand for the committee on publications.

The report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review was presented by its chairman, George B. Adams, who stated that the board had been able to turn over \$300 to the association during the past year. He also presented a report on the relations between the History Teacher's Magazine and the American Historical Review, which report had been accepted by the council and is given *in extenso* in the minutes of the council appended hereto.

A report was presented for the advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine, by Henry Johnson; and written reports, which are appended, were made for the committee on bibliography, by E. C. Richardson; for the committee on a bibliography of modern English history, by E. P. Cheyney; and by J. F. Jameson, general editor of the series of reprints of Original Narratives of Early American History.

A written report, also appended, was presented by D. C. Munro for the committee on the preparation of teachers of history.

On behalf of the Justin Winsor prize committee, its chairman, C. H. Van Tyne, announced that the Justin Winsor prize for 1912 had been awarded to Mr. Arthur C. Cole for his essay entitled "The Whig Party in the South."

Upon motion by the secretary it was voted that the rules governing the competition for the Adams and Winsor prizes be amended as follows:

RULE 5. At the end of the part within brackets add "The typographical style as to capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc., of the volumes already published in the series of prize essays should be followed."

RULE 8. Strike out all after the first sentence.

RULE 9. Substitute for the present reading the following:

9. The manuscript of the successful essay when finally submitted for printing must be in such form typographically (see rule 5) and otherwise as to require only a reasonable degree of editing in order to prepare it for the press. Such additional editorial work as may be necessary, including any copying of the manuscript, shall be at the expense of the author.

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

An adequate index must be provided by the author.

RULE 10. Add:

The author shall be entitled to receive 10 bound copies of the printed volume, and to purchase further copies at the rate of \$1 per volume. Such unbound copies, with a special title-page, as may be necessary for the fulfillment of thesis requirements will be furnished at cost, but no copies of the volume will be furnished the author for private sale.

The chairman of the committee on nominations, Max Farrand, presented the following nominations:

President—William A. Dunning.

Vice presidents—Andrew C. McLaughlin and H. Morse Stephens.

Secretary—Waldo G. Leland.

Secretary of the council—Charles H. Haskins.

Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen.

Curator—A. Howard Clark.

For reelection as members of the executive council—Fred M. Fling, James A. Woodburn, Herman V. Ames, and Dana C. Munro.

For new members of the executive council—Archibald C. Coolidge and John M. Vincent.

It was moved and voted that the chairman of the committee on nominations be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the officers and members of the council as nominated, which was done, and they were declared elected.

The secretary of the council then announced the appointments to committees and commissions for the year 1913, as given in the minutes of the council hereto appended.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p. m.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary*.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The total membership on December 21 was 2,846, a loss during the year of 59. This loss has, however, been in part made up by the number of new members secured since December 21. Of the 2,846, 121 are life members, 197 are institutions, and 2,528 are individual annual members. The total loss has been 300—41 by death, 179 by resignation, and 80 dropped for nonpayment of dues. The total number of new members is 239—6 life, 217 individual annual, and 16 institutional. The net loss has been confined to individual annual memberships, there having been a net gain of 2 in the life memberships and of 10 in the institutional memberships. The number of members whose dues remain unpaid is 396 as against 516 a year ago, and the number of members whose dues are fully paid—the effective membership of the association—is 2,450, whereas a year ago it was 2,389, a net gain in effective membership of 61. The total foreign membership of the association is 99, a net gain of 12 over last year; this gain has been mainly in Canada. The States having membership of over 100 are New York, 414; Massachusetts, 310; Illinois, 210; Pennsylvania, 206; California, 159; Ohio, 138; Connecticut, 105; and Wisconsin, 101.

Full reports respecting the various activities, as well as the publications of the association, will be made by the various committees.

The association was represented at the International Congress of the History of Religions, held at Leyden in September, by Prof. H. V. Ames, and at the centennial celebration of the American Antiquarian Society in October by Prof. William A. Dunning.

Respectfully submitted.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

BOSTON, *December 29, 1912.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

1911.		
Dec. 18.	Balance cash on hand.....	\$3,250.43
1912.		
Dec. 23.	Receipts as follows:	
	2,656 annual dues at \$3	\$7,968.00
	3 annual dues at \$1	3.00
	1 annual dues	2.00
	1 annual dues	2.75
	7 annual dues at \$3.05	21.35
	1 annual dues	3.09
	19 annual dues at \$3.10	58.90
	4 annual dues at \$3.15	12.60
	1 annual dues	3.35
	5 life memberships at \$50	250.00
	Sales of publications	873.75
	Royalties	148.90
	Interest on bond and mortgage.....	850.00
	Dividends on bank stock	200.00
	Committee on a bibliography of modern English history	125.00
	Public archives commission ¹	30.00
	History Teacher's Magazine.....	1.00
	American Historical Review	300.00
	Loan, Clarence W. Bowen	2,500.00
		<hr/>
		13,353.69
		<hr/>
		16,604.12

¹ This item represents a returned check, which also figures among the disbursements. It is not included in the report of the Audit Co., hence the difference between the totals of the two reports. The balance is, of course, the same in both reports.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1912.	
Dec. 23. Treasurer's clerk hire, vouchers 9, 10, 64, 90, 125, 140, 152, 161, 198, 217.....	\$459.72
Secretary's clerk hire, vouchers 7, 37, 57, 63, 78, 89, 103, 110, 120, 133, 146, 157, 187, 213, 215.....	796.18
Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 2, 6, 15, 19, 36, 47, 48, 55, 63, 65, 66, 77, 88, 92, 94, 105, 106, 107, 112, 116, 119, 122, 127, 128, 132, 138, 143, 144, 147, 153, 154, 158, 178, 191, 203, 218.....	466.82
Secretary of the council, vouchers 26, 27, 53, 59, 60, 72, 101, 155, 156, 169, 172, 210.....	193.96
Pacific coast branch, vouchers 82, 207.....	67.75
American Historical Review, vouchers 8, 41, 54, 61, 73, 80, 85, 100, 115, 124, 136, 142, 165, 196.....	4,365.60
Public archives commission, vouchers 11, 12, 51, 71, 84, 91, 96, 97, 98, 99, 170, 171, 188, 189, 221.....	325.85
Historical manuscripts commission, voucher 113.....	82.00
Justin Winsor prize committee, voucher 13.....	3.50
Herbert B. Adams prize committee, vouchers 14, 25, 38, 56.....	131.29
Committee on bibliography, voucher 167.....	100.00
Committee on bibliography of modern English history, voucher 40.....	3.90
Committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association, vouchers 151, 168.....	290.00
Committee on National Archive Building, vouchers 23, 42.....	24.25
Committee on publication, vouchers 43, 44, 45, 50, 62, 69, 70, 76, 86, 123, 126, 134, 135, 137, 139, 162, 163, 180, 214.....	1,694.31
Bibliography of "Writings on American History," vouchers 95, 173.....	200.00
Conference of historical societies, vouchers 182, 192.....	24.25
Indexing annual reports, voucher 111.....	50.00
History Teacher's Magazine, vouchers 20, 21, 22, 114, 174.....	489.43
General committee, vouchers 16, 17, 24, 79, 179, 193, 197, 205, 211, 212, 220, 222.....	120.57
Annual report, 1908, voucher 39.....	374.41
Annual report, 1910, vouchers 150, 164.....	8.66
Expenses executive council, vouchers 1, 3, 184, 185, 186, 190, 194, 195, 200, 201, 202, 206.....	491.45
Editorial work, vouchers 5, 35, 49, 67, 75, 87, 104, 118, 131, 145, 159, 183.....	300.00
Furnishing secretary's office, vouchers 53, 175, 199, 204, 216.....	36.20
Expenses twenty-seventh annual meeting, vouchers 13, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 52.....	249.99
Expenses twenty-eighth annual meeting, vouchers 160, 181, 208, 209.....	220.66
Collection charges, vouchers 46, 93, 117, 176, 220.....	10.37
Miscellaneous expenses, vouchers 4, 74, 81, 83, 102, 108, 109, 121, 129, 130, 141, 148, 149, 165a, 166, 177.....	2,578.14
Balance cash on hand.....	\$14,149.25
	2,454.87
	16,604.12
Net receipts 1912.....	10,823.69
Net disbursements 1912.....	11,619.25
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....	795.56
The assets of the association are:	
Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York.....	20,000.00
Accrued interest from Sept. 29, 1912, to date.....	200.70
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock at \$230.....	4,600.00
Cash on hand.....	2,454.87
	27,255.57
A decrease during the year of.....	1,183.75
Respectfully submitted.	

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, December 23, 1912.

REPORT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE.

We hereby certify that the Audit Co. of New York has examined the cash records of the treasurer of the American Historical Association and that it has presented a statement of the receipts which have been deposited and of the disbursements for which vouchers were shown.

MARSHALL S. BROWN,
WM. E. LINGELBACH,
Committee on Audit.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMPANY 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 made an examination of the cash records of the American Historical Association for the period from December 16, 1911, to December 23, 1912.

The results of this examination are presented, attached hereto, in an exhibit termed "Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the period from December 16, 1911, to December 23, 1912."

We found that all receipts, as shown by the cash book, 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, property deeds, insurance, and extension agreement 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 26, 1912.

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the period from December 16, 1911, to December 23, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Dues:		
2,656 at \$3.....	\$7,968.00	
19 at \$3.10.....	58.90	
7 at \$3.05.....	21.35	
4 at \$3.15.....	12.60	
1 at \$3.09.....	3.09	
1 at \$3.35.....	3.35	
1 at \$2.75.....	2.75	
1 at \$2.....	2.00	
3 at \$1.....	3.00	
	8,075.04	
Life memberships.....	250.00	
		\$8,325.04
Royalties.....		148.90
Sales of publications.....		873.75
Interest on bond and mortgage of \$20,000: One year at 4½ per cent to Sept. 29, 1912.....		850.00
Dividend on 20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock.....		200.00
Committee on bibliography of modern English history.....		125.00
History Teacher's Magazine.....		1.00
American Historical Review.....		300.00
Loan, C. W. Bowen.....		2,500.00
Balance on hand Dec. 16, 1911, as per our statement dated Dec. 22, 1911.....		3,250.43
		<u>16,574.12</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasurer's clerk hire.....	459.72
Secretary's clerk hire.....	796.18
Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary.....	456.82
Secretary of the council.....	193.95
Pacific coast branch.....	67.75
American Historical Review.....	4,365.00
Public archives commission.....	295.85
Historical manuscripts commission.....	82.00
Justin Winsor prize committee.....	3.50
Herbert B. Adams prize committee.....	131.29
Committee on bibliography.....	100.00
Committee on bibliography of modern English history.....	3.90
Committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association.....	290.00
Committee on National Archive Building.....	24.25
Committee on publication.....	1,694.31
Bibliography of "Writings on American History".....	210.00
Conference of historical societies.....	24.25
Indexing annual reports.....	50.00
History Teacher's Magazine.....	489.43
General committee.....	120.57

Annual report, 1908.....	\$374.41
Annual report, 1910.....	8.66
Expenses, executive council.....	491.45
Editorial work.....	800.00
Furnishing secretary's office.....	86.20
Expenses, twenty-seventh annual meeting.....	249.99
Expenses, twenty-eighth annual meeting.....	220.66
Collection charges.....	10.37
Miscellaneous expenses.....	63.75
Repayment of C. W. Bowen loan and interest.....	2,524.39
Total disbursements.....	14,119.25
Balance, cash on hand, represented by certified check on the National Park Bank of New York, dated Dec. 23, 1912.....	\$2,450.37
Check of W. D. McHugh for indorsement.....	3.00
Check of F. J. Turner, not deposited.....	1.50
	<hr/> 2,454.87
	<hr/> 16,574.12

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

The commission has been hampered from three sources. The appropriations for printing have not sufficed to meet the cost of printing (the latest volume accompanied the report for 1908) and the possessors of historical manuscripts are neither frequently met with, nor always complacent when found. The proper editor is not usually at hand. The volume of the Correspondence of Toombs, Stephens, and Cobb, edited by Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, is now in the printer's hands, and should be published in the late spring of 1913.

The commission has had offers of material from Prof. Bolton, of Leland Stanford Junior University, but the nature of the material raises questions, not to speak of the mass. He offers a collection of diplomatic notes and related documents upon "American Filibustering Activities and Settlement in Texas and the Southwest, 1803-1821," to be in a volume of more than 500 and less than 1,000 pages—probably near the latter figure. No doubt as a phase of southwestern expansion the subject has interest, but the two weighty volumes of 2,200 pages of Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, 1835-1846, are a liberal contribution to southwestern history, greatly overshadowing the attention given by our publications to other sections of the country. The material is, moreover, largely in public archives, and it is only a question of time when they will be reached in State or National publications. Prof. Bolton also offered a volume on the Santa Fé expedition of 1841, but much the same reasons exist for questioning our acceptance at this time.

The larger publications of the commission during its life have included the papers of Calhoun, of Chase, the French ministers, 1791-1797, and the Texan diplomatic correspondence. The Toombs, Stephens, and Cobb papers are in press. Geographically the South, the Southwest, and the West have been represented. Nothing of weight has been taken from the East or from New England. Through the generosity of the trustees of the Adams manuscripts I am able to offer the letters of William Vans Murray to John Quincy Adams when minister to the Netherlands, 1797-1801. The letters are free, interesting, and include much history on the relations of the United States to Europe in the interval between the rejection of Pinckney by France and the framing of the convention with France of 1801. The material answers the requirements laid down by the commission: It is in private hands; it is not likely to be printed by private or State agency; it relates to the history of the Nation. Murray was a Marylander. The volume will be of about 300 pages. The commission expresses its great obligation for the permission thus given.

The commission was granted \$300 for its expenses in the last year. Of that sum it has expended \$82, and turns back \$218 into the treasury. It asks for a grant of \$300 for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

In the last year's report it was stated that some 10 States remain from which it is desirable to secure reports. The commission is now able to state that reports are in progress on the archives of three States, as follows: California, by Prof. H. W. Edwards, of Berkeley; Louisiana, by Prof. William O. Scroggs, of the State University; and Montana, by Mr. Paul C. Phillips, of the State University. Recent letters from these adjunct members of the commission indicate that substantial progress in their work has been made. It is expected that the reports of Louisiana and Montana will be ready for publication in connection with the report for 1912 of the commission, and it is possible that the one on California may also be ready in time to incorporate in the report.

The attention of the commission has especially been directed to two matters: First, the possibility of preparing a manual for the use of American archivists, and, secondly, the desirability of securing information upon certain classes of Federal archives located outside of the District of Columbia. In connection with the first matter, a special committee was appointed early in the year and it has held several conferences. The results of the committee's work, the outline of the plan and scope of a manual of archival economy, were presented at the Conference of Archivists by the chairman of the special committee, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, together with a paper by Mr. Waldo G. Leland on a closely related subject. The committee proposes to give its first attention to the preparation of a primer for the use of archivists.

In regard to the second problem, namely, the securing of reports upon certain classes of Federal archives located outside of the District of Columbia, it was first proposed to attempt to carry on this work in a manner similar to that followed in securing the reports upon the State archives. Several practical difficulties, however, presented themselves, and at the suggestion of Mr. Gaillard Hunt that an effort be made to get the Government itself to undertake this work, the matter was placed in his hands. Mr. Hunt was successful in securing an Executive order from President Taft, dated July 19, 1912, instructing the heads of the executive departments to obtain from each office under their respective jurisdictions, outside of the city of Washington, information on the following points:

"First. The earliest date of the archives, and the subjects to which they relate up to the year 1873.

"Second. For what years, if any, the archives are missing.

"Third. The condition of the archives, where they are kept, what care they receive, and, if they have been destroyed, the cause of such destruction.

"Fourth. Whether they are accessible for administrative and historical purposes; and the extent to which they are used and can be used for such purposes."

These reports were to be ultimately sent to the Librarian of Congress to be there edited.¹ The Librarian was "to furnish the heads of the departments with such details or instructions for the preparation of the reports as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this order."

During the year, under the editorship of Prof. Andrews, work has been continued in the preparation of the list of the reports and representations of the Board of Trade to the King in Council, Parliament, Secretary of State, and other departments relating to America. The clerical work has been done by Stevens and Brown, and is well advanced. It is hoped that the same may be published in the next volume of the report. This list will supplement the lists of other matters relating to the colonies in British archives, already included in the reports for 1908 and 1911, and will complete all that the commission has planned to do in this field at the present time. The work of transcribing documents for the collections of the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, which has been in progress for several years, is being continued

¹ The report has since been printed as 62d Cong., 3d sess., H. Doc. No. 1443.

under Prof. Andrews's direction. Arrangements have been completed for work on the "Proprieties" and "Plantations General" in the Record Office.

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN V. AMES, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

During the past year the Winsor essay for 1910, "The Negro in Pennsylvania," by E. R. Turner, has been issued, and the Adams essay for 1911, "The Political Activities of the Baptists and Fifth Monarchy Men in England during the Interregnum," by Louise F. Brown, has been printed and will be distributed to subscribers during the next fortnight. It has been decided to reprint the first essay to receive the Adams prize, that by David S. Muzzey on "The Spiritual Franciscans," a small edition of which was published in 1906. The reprint will have the same form and appearance as the four volumes already published in the series of prize essays, of which it will appropriately constitute the first volume. Because of its small size the price of the reprint to members will be 75 cents instead of \$1, the price charged for the other volumes.

While the sales of the prize essays encourage the committee to expect that the series will in time become self supporting, the committee feels nevertheless that the series deserves greater support from the members of the association than it is now receiving. Up to the present time the total sales of the four essays already issued amount to 1,674 copies, of which 1,432 have been taken by members, an average of 358 for each volume: That is, about one copy of each essay for every eight members. The number of standing subscriptions to the series is only 159. It is especially important that this number should be increased as much as possible.

The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the secretary's office has in stock a considerable number of copies of former publications—notably of the "Papers," "Reports," "Writings on American History," and reprints therefrom. It is impossible any longer to supply complete sets of the "Papers" or "Reports," but the volumes on hand will be supplied to members at \$2 each for the "Papers" and \$1 each for the "Reports" or the annual bibliographies of "Writings on American History." Many of the reprints, which are sold at prices varying with the size of the reprint, are of no little value, such as the earlier prize essays, the reports of the public archives and historical manuscripts commissions, and such essays as Dr. Jameson's *Usselinx*.

The report for 1911 will be in two volumes, the second of which contains the report of the historical manuscripts commission, comprising the correspondence of Stephens, Toombs, and Cobb.

Respectfully submitted.

MAX FARRAND, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The larger part of the bibliographical work of this association is done by special committees and the chief work now being done in this way is the International Bibliography of English History, on which Prof. Cheyney, the chairman of the committee, is to report.

Other standing committees, too, besides that on bibliography, are either doing concrete work or are encouraging such work. This is the case with documentary bibliography on the one hand and on the other with Miss Griffin's admirable bibliography of current publications in the field of American history, a publication which under her care has reached a very high standard of technical bibliographical excellence.

At present the committee is charged with three tasks: (1) The Bibliography of American Travels, (2) a List of Sets of Works on European History to be found in American Libraries, and (3) an effort to secure a union list of historical periodicals. Bibliography

of American travels is waiting on the securing of a suitable editor, and the question whether a union list of periodicals can be taken up by the American Library Association will be discussed at a meeting of its publishing board in Chicago this week.

The matter of the collections on European history was rather fully reported on last year. Since that report many additional memoranda have been received. A brief edition was issued in March and a trial edition is now in press. If the expense of printing can be met, a revised and improved edition will later be published under the care of Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, of the Northwestern University and the Harvard libraries, who is recognized as the chief American specialist in this field.

It has been a matter of very extraordinary gratification to the committee that the question of supplying the lacks shown by this list has been taken up so vigorously by the libraries, especially by Harvard, Yale, Columbia, the Library of Congress, and some of the great public libraries. A year ago Harvard reported 1,267 out of 2,200 sets. At the time of the March edition it had about 1,500 sets and at the present time it has more than 1,900. This is more than could be found anywhere in the United States a year ago, and, supplemented by the collections of the Boston Public Library, which is also cordially cooperating in the matter, it gives for Boston and vicinity an apparatus which will be within a short time nearly complete. While no other library or section nearly approaches this record, Yale, Columbia, and the Library of Congress have been very active and the total efficiency in the matter of these sets at New York, Washington, and Chicago centers has been very largely increased.

Respectfully submitted.

E. C. RICHARDSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MODERN BRITISH HISTORY.

A large part of the materials for the first two volumes is ready, and it is hoped that one of these two volumes will be published next winter. The first or general volume is being prepared by the general editor, Dr. George W. Prothero, of London. The second volume, covering the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is being prepared by some 8 American and 14 British scholars working in collaboration. Plans for the third volume, to cover the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, are already in preparation.

The work is to be published in England by John Murray and it is the present expectation of the committee to have the book imported and handled in this country by an American dealer. The English committee has issued an appeal for contributions and advance subscriptions and has secured these to the extent of some £500. A similar appeal will shortly be issued in this country asking for subscriptions in advance, each subscriber of a certain minimum amount receiving a copy of the work without further payment, as each volume appears. Larger amounts will also be asked for to defray the expenses of preparation of the book. Members of the association are urged to use their influence with colleges, historical societies, and other libraries to secure such advance subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

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

During the past year one volume of this series has been published, "Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 1630-1707," edited by Mr. Albert Cook Myers. Mr. B. B. James's edition of the Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, a Labadist missionary, who traveled through the Colonies in 1679-1680, is nearly ready for print and will be issued this spring. It is expected that in the autumn Messrs. Scribner will publish a volume of Narratives of the French and Indian Wars, edited by Dr. Charles H. Lincoln. To the list of volumes already announced, addition

should be made under the title "Narratives of the Early History of the Southwest," consisting mostly of Spanish narratives respecting Texas, New Mexico, and California never previously translated into English, and edited by Prof. Herbert E. Bolton.

The list of future volumes, then, consists of the books just mentioned, and the following, previously announced: Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases, edited by Prof. George L. Burr; Narratives of the Insurrections of 1688, edited by Prof. Charles M. Andrews; and a volume of Narratives of the Early History of the Northwest, not yet arranged for.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREPARATION OF TEACHERS OF HISTORY IN SCHOOLS.

The work of the "committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools" has been directed to attempts to arouse interest in the subject wherever possible throughout the country. There have been many encouraging factors, but just how far the work of the committee has been responsible for these is an open question, for the task is a timely one and was already more or less consciously before many of our educational agencies. E. g., the question of the preparation of teachers of mathematics had already been discussed. (See Bulletins of the Bureau of Education, 1911, Nos. 8, 12, 13, 16.) For English the same subject is being considered, and a periodical similar to our "History Teacher's Magazine" has been started. The National Educational Association has appointed a committee of nine, of which Mr. Clarence D. Kingsley is the chairman, on the articulation of the high school and college, and the chairman of your committee has been asked to recommend persons for the chairmanship of the committee of that association on history and social science. President Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation, in his sixth annual report, page 5, states that "The president was authorized to undertake a study concerning the training of teachers and the functions of the normal school, and reported progress thereon."

With regard to the work in history:

The New England History Teachers' Association, as reported last year, made the certification of teachers in the high school the subject of its fall meeting in 1911, and the papers which were presented by Commissioner Snedden, Prof. MacDonald, and Prof. Dawson were published in the "History Teacher's Magazine" for May, 1912.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association has a committee, of which Prof. Paxson is chairman, which is doing excellent work. A preliminary report on the training of high-school teachers of history was published in the "History Teacher's Magazine" for September, 1912; and a more complete report will be presented at the spring meeting in 1913.

The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland will discuss this subject, as a part of the larger subject of the training of teachers, at their Thanksgiving meeting, 1912. Prof. Dawson will have the principal paper.

The Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland discussed this subject at their March meeting in 1912, and a committee was appointed, of which Dr. William Fairley is the chairman, which is taking active steps to bring the matter before the teachers of that section.

The Northwestern Association of History Teachers are planning, as their secretary, Prof. Charles G. Haines, writes, "to get committees formed to carry forward the work of improving the teaching of history and government throughout our Northwestern States."

The High School and College Conference for Colorado, at its meeting in March, 1912, adopted strong resolutions, presented by Prof. J. F. Willard, requiring at least 15 hours of work in history in a college or university for teachers in the high schools. (See Appendix A.)

In Texas very active work for the improvement of the teaching of history in the high schools was commenced last year under the leadership of Prof. Duncalf and Mr. Krey.

In Virginia some interest has been aroused, but there are no practical results as yet.

In such a report as this I think the usage of California, although established long before this committee was created, should not be omitted. California up to the present time has probably the largest requirements of any State. (See Appendix B.)

Your committee, which was appointed "to bring about a closer union among the various history teachers' associations of the country," of which Prof. Pray is chairman, has been much interested in this matter and has promised to bring it actively before all the associations as rapidly as possible.

It should also be noted that a number of the universities of the country, especially in the West, have their own rules for certification of graduates who are preparing to teach history; and the same is true in the East, of Brown University at least. (See Appendix C.)

This committee was also asked to consider whether the preparation of the grade teacher should be included in its work. It decided that it would not be wise to do so. In general, special history teachers are not employed in the grades, although there is some encouraging advance in this respect; for example, Supt. Chadsey writes, "In Denver we are introducing the departmental system as rapidly as possible and we are securing some elementary history teachers who are carefully preparing themselves and who are cultured women. But in only a few of the schools can we claim to have secured properly equipped history teachers."

The committee has asked Mr. H. W. Edwards, of Berkeley, Cal., to assist them in their work and desire to have his name added as a member of the committee.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. MUNRO, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX A. Resolutions passed by the High School and College Conference of Colorado, March 30, 1912. (See *History Teacher's Magazine*, May, 1912, p. 114.)

"I. That American history and civics be made a prerequisite for graduation from the high schools of Colorado.

"II. That four years of history be offered in the Colorado high schools and that the course of study be so arranged that it may be possible for the students to take the full four years if they so elect.

"III. That none but trained history teachers be employed to teach history in the Colorado high schools, and that such requirement be taken into account in the accrediting of schools. ('Trained teacher' was interpreted by the conference to mean one who had taken at least 15 hours' work in history in a college or university.)

"IV. That the equipment of the department of history be placed upon a parity with that of other departments."

APPENDIX B. Requirements for the candidate to teach history in the high schools of California:

A four-years' college course and a year of graduate work.

APPENDIX C. System of department of history at Brown University.

Requirements:

1. A three-hour course throughout the year in general European history.

2. At least two three-hour elective courses throughout the year, one of which must be either American or English history.

3. A creditable standing.

These are for the minor certificate. For the major certificate, in addition, one elective course and one course in research. In other words, the major indorsement represents 15 hours throughout the year, or one full year of college work in history with a satisfactory standing. (Taken from Prof. MacDonald's address at the New England History Teachers' Association.)

University of Wisconsin requirements for candidates preparing to teach history in high schools:

1. At least 26 semester hours of history, of which at least 12 must be in advanced courses, and a satisfactory thesis.
2. At least one two-hour course for the training of teachers of history.
3. In addition, a three-hour semester course in psychology and at least seven semester hours in education.
4. Students are being urged to add to this preparation one year of graduate work.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize would report that six manuscripts were submitted this year in competition. They were all concerned with the history of some part of the present United States. Two were concerned with the colonial period, one with the Revolutionary, and three with the constitutional period.

The committee was nearly unanimous in deciding which was the best essay, and it recommends that the prize be awarded to Dr. A. C. Cole for his essay on "The Whig Party in the South."

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. VAN TYNE, *Chairman.*

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE METROPOLITAN CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

The council met at 10 a. m., with Vice President Dunning in the chair. Present: Messrs. McLaughlin, Leland, Bowen, Jameson, G. B. Adams, Hart, Turner, Sloane, Riley, Sparks, Fling, Woodburn, Ames, Munro, and the secretary.

The secretary of the association presented his report, showing that the total membership on November 21, 1912, was 2,820, as against 2,891 on November 27, 1911.

The secretary of the council also reported briefly.

The treasurer presented the following report:

Cash on hand Dec. 18, 1911.....	\$3,250.43
Receipts to date.....	9,511.69
	12,762.12
Disbursements.....	10,640.19
Balance on hand Nov. 29, 1912.....	2,121.93
ASSETS NOVEMBER 29, 1912.	
Cash on hand.....	2,121.93
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 230).....	4,600.00
	26,863.60
Assets at last annual report, Dec. 18, 1911.....	28,429.32
A decrease during the year of.....	1,575.72
NEW YORK, November 29, 1912.	

In response to an invitation from the International Historical Congress, to be held in London in April, 1913, the council voted to appoint as delegates of the association Messrs. Haskins, Jameson, and McLaughlin, and to authorize the president to make additional appointments from members of the council who may attend the meeting, in case it appears that further appointments would be welcome to the organization of the congress.

The secretary reported on behalf of the committee on program for the Boston meeting and Prof. R. B. Merriman on behalf of the committee on local arrangements.

It was voted to request the committees on the Winsor and Adams prizes to consider and report upon such modification of the rules of competition for these prizes as may

reduce the editorial labor performed by the association in the publication of the essays.

At the request of the committee on bibliography the council passed resolutions with respect to a check list of learned periodicals.

The committee on bibliography was authorized to solicit subscriptions for a revised and amended edition of the Check List of European History Collections published by Dr. Richardson for the committee. It was understood that if the number of subscriptions prove sufficient the publication and sale of the revised edition should be undertaken by the association.

The committee on publications was authorized to arrange for the reprinting at the association's expense of the prize essay of David S. Muzzey on "The Spiritual Franciscans," in a style uniform with the other prize essays.

The committee on publications was requested to consider and report at the next meeting of the council upon the advisability of establishing an association bulletin or some similar means of quarterly communication between the association and its members.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart was reappointed representative of the association on the committee for a yearbook of history and political and economic science.

At the request of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history it was voted:

(1) To enter into a contract with an American publisher for the issue of the work on the conditions described in the report submitted to the council, it being understood that the association is not placed in a position involving any financial responsibility;

(2) To issue an appeal for funds, with the similar offer of a copy of the work for the best price obtainable from the publisher;

(3) To extend the period covered by the bibliography to the present time.

Reports were received from the following standing committees not already mentioned: Historical manuscripts commission; public archives commission; board of editors of the American Historical Review; board of advisory editors of the History Teacher's Magazine; general committee; committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools; committee on indexing the Papers and Reports of the association; and from the editor of the reprints of Original Narratives of Early American History.

Estimates for regular appropriations were presented as follows:

Secretary of the association.....	\$1,000
Historical manuscripts commission.....	300
Public archives commission.....	300
Committee on the Adams prize:	
For the prize.....	200
For incidental expenses.....	25
History Teacher's Magazine.....	600
Committee on bibliography:	
General appropriation.....	100
For the bibliography of American travels.....	50
General committee.....	200
Committee on the preparation of teachers.....	10
Committee on indexing Papers and Reports of the association:	
General appropriation.....	500
For indexing annual report of 1912.....	100
Editorial duties of the secretary.....	300

It was voted to appoint a committee of one to confer with the American Political Science Association and other allied associations with reference to the place of meeting in 1914, it being the opinion of the council that that meeting should be held in the West. Mr. Turner was appointed as such committee.

Invitations to hold the meeting of 1914 in Memphis, St. Louis, and Colorado Springs were received and placed on file.

It was voted to authorize the chairman to appoint at this meeting the committee to nominate officers for 1913, with the understanding that the names of its members should be announced in the forthcoming edition of the program, and that members of the association should be requested to send to the committee any suggestions they may wish to make. Messrs. Max Farrand, Ephraim D. Adams, Walter L. Fleming, Frederic L. Paxson, and Miss Lucy M. Salmon were appointed as such committee.

It was voted to recommend to the association that the nominating committee for 1914 be appointed at the Boston meeting, and that this committee be requested to transmit to the council any suggestions which it may receive concerning members who would be serviceable on the committees and commissions of the association.

It was voted to appoint a committee on appointments—with the chairman as an ex officio member—to report at the next meeting of the council. Messrs. Fling, Haskins, and Leland were appointed to act with Mr. Dunning as such committee.

It was voted to accept an invitation for 1913 from Columbia, S. C., and to arrange for the holding of one general session in Columbia as a part of the meeting of 1913 in South Carolina.

It was voted that the treasurer, secretary, and secretary of the council be a committee to prepare a budget for 1913 for presentation at the next meeting.

It was voted to appoint a committee to consider methods of promoting research in American and European history. Messrs. Fling, Turner, and Munro, were appointed as such committee.

The council, having sat through luncheon, adjourned at 4.30.

The annual dinner of the council was held Friday, November 30, at the Metropolitan Club, where the members of the council, chairmen of committees and commissions, and the editors of the *American Historical Review* were the guests of President Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President Charles Francis Adams, and ex-President James Ford Rhodes. No formal business was discussed at the dinner, but brief remarks were made by Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrew D. White, Charles Francis Adams, and James Harvey Robinson.

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

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE, DECEMBER 27 AND 30, 1912.

The council met at 3 p. m. December 27 in the Hotel Copley Plaza, Boston, Vice President Dunning in the chair. Present: Messrs. George B. Adams, Ames, Fling, Hart, Jameson, Leland, Munro, Turner, the secretary, and E. D. Adams, representing the Pacific coast branch.

An invitation to hold a meeting in San Francisco in 1915 in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition having been presented by Prof. Morse Stephens and Mr. Rudolph J. Taussig, it was voted to recommend to the association that a special meeting of the American Historical Association be held in San Francisco in July, 1915. It was also voted to appoint a special committee to arrange the details. Prof. H. Morse Stephens was appointed chairman of the committee, the other members to be appointed later.

Voted, To appoint a committee to consider and report at the next meeting of the council on the activities of the patriotic and hereditary societies. Messrs. Jameson, Clark, and Leland were appointed as such committee.

Voted, That hereafter the council minutes be printed as part of the proceedings of the association.

Voted, on the recommendation of the committee on publications:

(1) That the treasurer be instructed to open a separate account with the committee on publications;

(2) That in lieu of the estimate presented at the last meeting of the council the council appropriate \$1,000 for the publication of the prize essays;

(3) That in addition to this sum the committee on publications be credited with the profits hereafter accruing from all sales of the publications of the association.

Adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

The council met at 1.30 p. m., December 30, in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, Vice President Dunning in the chair. Present: Messrs. Ames, Fling, Hart, Jameson, Leland, McMaster, Turner, Munro, the secretary, and E. D. Adams, representing the Pacific coast branch.

Voted, on the report of the committee to confer with a similar committee of the American Political Science Association, to hold the meeting of 1914 in Chicago, in accordance with an invitation received from the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, and Northwestern University. It was understood that the headquarters and meetings should be arranged for the center of the city.

Upon the report of the secretary the council took up the question of the budget for 1913 and voted the following appropriations:

Office of the treasurer.....	\$500
Office of the secretary.....	1,000
Office of the secretary of the council.....	100
Pacific coast branch.....	50
Executive council.....	400
Editorial work of the secretary.....	300
Annual reports, index, and reprints.....	200
Annual meeting.....	300
Miscellaneous.....	350
Historical manuscripts commission.....	300
Public archives commission.....	300
Committee on the Adams prize:	
For the prize.....	200
For incidental expenses.....	25
Committee on bibliography, including the bibliography of American travels.....	150
Committee on the preparation of teachers.....	10
General committee and the conference of historical societies.....	200
General index.....	500
History Teacher's Magazine.....	600
Writings on American History.....	200
American Historical Review (estimated at \$1.60 per member).....	4,500

The treasurer was authorized to draw on the miscellaneous appropriation for any excess in the expenses of the officers or of the council above the amounts appropriated.

The president, secretary, and treasurer were designated as a committee with power to arrange readjustments in the clerical work of the secretary's and treasurer's offices.

Voted, To recommend to the association the following modifications in the rules of the Adams and Winsor prizes:

In the bracketed note under Rule V:

"[The typographical style as to capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc., of the volumes already published in the series of prize essays should be followed.]"

Rules VIII and IX shall read as follows, and there shall be added Rules X and XI:

"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.

"IX. The manuscript of the successful essay, when finally submitted for printing, must be in such form, typographically (see Rule V) and otherwise, as to require only a reasonable degree of editing in order to prepare it for the press. Such additional editorial work as may be necessary, including any copying of the manuscript, shall be at the expense of the author.

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

"An adequate index must be provided by the author."

"X. The amount of the prize, minus such deductions as may be made under Rule IX, will be paid to the author upon the publication of the essay."

"XI. The author shall be entitled to receive 10 bound copies of the printed volume, and to purchase further copies at the rate of \$1 per volume. Such unbound copies with special title page as may be necessary for the fulfillment of thesis requirements, will be furnished at cost, but no copies of the volume will be furnished the author for private sale."

Voted, To appoint a committee of the council to report on the best methods of promoting by governmental means the study of military history in the United States. Messrs. Hart, Sloane, and Fling were appointed.

Voted, To appoint as a committee to cooperate with the committee on program in arranging a session on military history at Charleston, Messrs. R. M. Johnston, Fling, T. L. Livermore, J. W. McAndrew, and G. H. Shelton, proposed by the conference on military history as a committee for carrying on the work of that conference.

The following memorandum concerning the relation of the American Historical Review and the History Teacher's Magazine, presented by the editors of the Review, was adopted by the council:

"The editors of the Review, to whom the matter was referred as a committee of the council, beg leave to adopt as their report a memorandum on the relations between the American Historical Review and the History Teacher's Magazine drawn up by the chairman of the advisory committee of the Magazine, and approved by the members of that committee, to which the editors have made two slight additions which have also been approved by the advisory committee. Your committee would recommend that the council adopt this memorandum as a statement of its opinion as to the principles which should govern the relationship between the Review and the Magazine:

"The general province of the Review is to set forth and to appraise the ideals and achievements of historical scholarship. The general province of the Magazine is to set forth and to appraise the ideals and achievements of classroom instruction in history. To the teacher of history the one is a matter of interest as strictly professional as the other. Teachers of history ought, therefore, to have access both to the Review and the Magazine.

"The two periodicals already have a considerable number of readers in common. The Magazine should endeavor as a part of its general policy to increase the number.

"This condition should be clearly before the editors in selecting material for the Magazine. At the same time the Review will reach many readers who never see the Magazine, and the Magazine will reach many readers who never see the Review. These two classes will probably always outnumber the readers who keep in touch with both periodicals. It follows that the Review may at times with profit enter the province of the Magazine and that the Magazine may at times with profit enter the province of the Review.

"This freedom will naturally be exercised more frequently by the Magazine than by the Review and can be exercised without prejudice to readers who have access to both periodicals.

"Some articles published by the Review should be summarized by the Magazine. This should be done whenever conclusions are established that affect directly either facts or interpretations of facts now presented in school. What is taught in school should as far as possible be kept in harmony with the development of historical knowledge.

"Some books appraised by the Review should be appraised also by the Magazine. This should occur especially in the case of books which are sound historically and yet so conceived and so written as to appeal strongly to young readers. The Magazine should regard it as one of the greatest services that it can render to raise the standard of books deemed suitable for school history.

"The Magazine should also from time to time publish general reviews embodying the results of investigations in those fields from which school history draws its material. These reviews should as far as possible be prepared by acknowledged scholars. There should be similar reviews of the history of history and of discussions of the historical method.

"Again, the Magazine should keep watch over newly discovered sources and should be free to publish sources which have special bearing on school history.

"While school history only has thus far been mentioned, it is the purpose of the Magazine to serve also the interests of college teachers of history. In any of the fields indicated the Magazine should be free to include whatever may advance the special interests of history teaching in college.

"The furtherance of these special aims may at times involve some duplication of material, but the point of view of the Magazine will always be specifically that of the teacher of history either in school or in college.

"The Review should surrender to the Magazine the work of reviewing textbooks and other apparatus intended primarily for use in classroom instruction, but reserve the right of reviewing advanced textbooks from the point of view of their scholarly quality.

"Both the Review and the Magazine should be free to publish items of personal interest and such accounts of meetings and of general discussions as seem desirable.

"It is recommended that the managing editors of the Review and the Magazine confer together concerning any doubtful points which may arise in the practical operation of the terms of this memorandum."

Voted, To recommend to the association the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The first Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908, designated Washington as the next place of meeting, and

"Whereas, The holding of such Congresses contributes toward fostering closer intellectual and cultural ties between the countries of the American Continent,

"Be it resolved, By the American Historical Association, that the Congress of the United States be earnestly requested to make a suitable provision for the holding of this congress at the time designated; and be it

"Resolved furthermore, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate."

Voted, To authorize the president to appoint—should circumstances call for it—an advisory committee of five to advise concerning the exploration of Spanish archives and the publication of material therefrom.

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 1913:

Editors of the American Historical Review.—J. Franklin Jameson, Frederick J. Turner, Andrew C. McLaughlin, George L. Burr, James Harvey Robinson (these five to hold over). Edward P. Cheyney, elected to serve for six years from January, 1913.

Historical manuscripts commission.—Worthington C. Ford, Ulrich B. Phillips, F. G. Young, C. W. Alvord, Julian P. Bretz, Archer B. Hulbert.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Claude H. Van Tyne, Carl Becker, William MacDonald, J. G. deR. Hamilton, Carl R. Fish.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—George L. Burr, Edwin F. Gay, Charles D. Hazen, A. B. White, Laurence M. Larson.

Public archives commission.—Victor H. Paltsits, Charles M. Andrews, Robert D. W. Connor, Gaillard Hunt, Jonas Viles, Eugene C. Barker, Henry E. Woods.

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

Committee on publications.—Max Farrand, and, ex officio, Waldo G. Leland, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, Worthington C. Ford, Ernest C. Richardson, George L. Burr, C. H. Van Tyne, Victor H. Paltsits.

General committee.—Frederic L. Paxson, Clarence S. Paine, Isaac J. Cox, Arthur I. Andrews, William K. Boyd, Pierce Butler, Frederic Duncalf, Miss Julia A. Fleisch, Morgan P. Robinson, W. Roy Smith, David D. Wallace, 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, H. W. Edwards.

The conference of historical societies.—Thomas M. Owen, chairman; Solon J. Buck, secretary.

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

Committee on program for twenty-ninth annual meeting.—St. George L. Sioussat, W. G. Leland, S. C. Mitchell, U. B. Phillips, Henry A. Sill, James T. Shotwell.

Committees on local arrangements for the same.—Charleston, S. C.—J. W. Barnwell, Harrison Randolph, O. J. Bond, Theodore D. Jervey. Columbia, S. C.—B. F. Taylor, chairman; Yates Snowden, A. S. Salley, jr., S. C. Mitchell.

Nomination committee.—William MacDonald, Clarence W. Alvord, John S. Bassett, E. B. Krehbiel, Franklin L. Riley.

Adjourned at 3.45 p. m.

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

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

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 5-6, 1912.

By H. W. EDWARDS,
Secretary of the Branch.

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

By H. W. EDWARDS.

The ninth annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association was held at Stanford University, April 5 and 6, 1912. In the absence of the president of the branch, Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, the vice president, Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt, acted as chairman of the sessions.

The first session, on Friday afternoon, was opened by a paper by Prof. Henry L. Cannon, entitled "Royal finances in the time of Henry III."¹ The second period of Henry's reign (1232-1252) is important for study, because it shows the full course of the disease for which the constitution was to be a remedy. The constitutional history of this period revolves around the King's financial despotism. From what has been called "the first authorized account of a parliamentary debate" (January 28, 1242) we find that the baronage was conscious of the following principles: First, that normally the King should "live of his own"; second, that the nation had some voice in regard to the need for any unusual subsidy, and that one subsidy was never properly to be taken as precedent for another; third, that the King owed it to his people to spend an aid for the purposes for which it was collected, and to this end a baronial committee might properly be appointed as a check. Many questions are involved in the financial history of this period, but the period has not been fully worked by historians for the reason that they have not been in a position to use the necessary historical material, namely, the royal financial records. Many of the financial records are not yet published. The Pipe Roll Society has undertaken to publish the pipe rolls and other financial records up to 1200, but there is no prospect of publication after that year. Besides the pipe rolls there are the important "Pells series" and the "Wardrobe accounts," as well as other rolls. Practically none of these thirteenth-century accounts are accessible in published form, though other records are being issued by the English Government. As these documents now lie in the Public Record Office, they are accessible to very few persons. A uniform publication of all these records is necessary. Prof. Cannon concluded

¹ See pp. 79-86, *post*.

by mentioning four possible courses of action toward having these records photographed and the photographs deposited at some place within the United States. He asked, therefore, that the branch appoint a special committee to canvass the whole question and report its conclusions to the American Historical Association. On motion, a committee was appointed to report to the branch at the Saturday morning business session on the feasibility of acting on Prof. Cannon's proposal.

Prof. William A. Morris next read a paper on "The Norman sheriff and the local English courts." Probably the most difficult problem connected with the English courts of shire and hundred in the Norman period is that of their relations to the new feudal jurisdictions. The sheriff was the main agency employed by the Norman rulers to prevent the creation of feudal rule. But the sheriff, often a great tenant himself, was far from being free of feudal influence. An inducement for carrying out the wishes of his master lay in the fact that he held his county under a speculative arrangement. He farmed his county of the King for profit.

Sums derived from the ordinary pleas of the shire and hundred formed part of the sheriff's farm. Whenever his farm was concerned his motive for maintaining the rights exercised in the King's name was the same as that of the ordinary feudal lord in extending private rights at the expense of the King. It is probable that the source to which the sheriff chiefly looked for profits when he farmed his shire was the pleas of its courts. The farming system was thus a clever arrangement for furthering royal judicial and financial interests, as well as royal authority in general.

The sheriff stood at the head of the judicial system of the county and was responsible for the courts of the hundred as well as those of the shire. The fact seems to explain certain similarities between the two, as, for example, in the matter of their attendance, and tends to show that the hundred court passed into private hands less frequently than has been supposed. The perpetuity of these courts throughout the Norman period may be regarded as established in spite of loss of business and suitors, particularly on the part of the hundred. The Norman kings depended upon both courts to perform important governmental functions. That these national and popular institutions survived to become the corner stone of English constitutional development is due to the watchful supervision of the Norman sheriff.

The final paper of the session was presented by Prof. Louis J. Paetow, and was entitled "Robert Grosseteste and the intellectual revival in the thirteenth century." Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln from 1235 to 1253, is praised highly for his learning by Roger Bacon, who considered him one of the greatest scholars of the world, worthy to rank with Aristotle and Boethius. To-day, Grosse-

teste is known as a bold reformer of abuses in both Church and State, but nobody ever thinks of comparing him, even distantly, with Aristotle. However extravagant may be the praise of Roger Bacon, he at least deserves a hearing. He exalts Grosseteste for his interest in sciences and the languages. These were the subjects to which Bacon devoted himself heart and soul in the hope that they would bring about a veritable revolution in human knowledge. Apparently nothing came of this movement. At present the fame of Bacon is likely to be diminished by the researches of the Neo-Scholastics. The whole question of Robert Grosseteste and his Oxford school is sadly in need of further investigation. Byzantine and Arabic civilization must be studied more thoroughly in connection with western Europe. For the particular subject in hand a closer study of culture in Sicily and southern Italy during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries will probably lead to the best results. In general, the investigation must not be obscured, as it has been, by an overemphasis of the revival of learning in the fourteenth century.

The annual dinner was on Friday evening. The address was delivered by Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt, who chose for his topic "A California calendar of pioneer princes." Referring to the path of westward empire, Dr. Hunt pointed out that the typical pioneer has been our truest American. Spain, the real mother of California, contributed indeed richly to the calendar of princely pioneers, but it was the oncoming American that best exemplified the true California spirit—dynamic, democratic, fundamentally American. Numbers of conspicuous pioneers were passed under review in the quest for names most worthy of places in the California hall of fame, and John Bidwell, pioneer of 1841, was selected as the one man whose life and character most adequately embodied the happily blended qualities of the typical California pioneer at his best. The second speaker of the evening, Judge John E. Richards, emphasized the need of arousing an interest in local history and in the preservation of local records and traditions.

The Saturday morning session was opened by Prof. Robert C. Clark, who read a paper entitled "The Canadian settlers' opposition to the organization of a government in Oregon, 1841-1844." Prof. Clark briefly traced the growth of government in the Willamette Valley of Oregon from the time of the first election of judicial officers by the American settlers in 1838 to the establishment of constitutional government in 1843 and 1844. He showed that the Oregon Territory was settled principally by citizens of Great Britain and the United States, the former being for the most part French Canadians, a peaceful and law-abiding people. In the early years there was little need of government, but as the American element increased the danger of conflicts became more acute. Some of the leading men were

ambitious for office; others felt that an organized government would give the colony prestige abroad and thus attract settlers; still others desired a land office for the registration of land claims. All these motives, with others, led to unsuccessful attempts to organize a constitutional government in the years 1841 and 1842. The movement of 1841 was not quite a failure, as a body of officers was selected by an assembly of all the citizens, and the judicial officers instructed to follow the laws of New York until such time as the colony might adopt a code of its own. From this time the American element was recognized as a self-governing community by the Hudson's Bay Company officers. The failure to establish a government to include both British and American settlers was due to opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company, which used its influence over the French Canadians to defeat the movement. In 1841 these had joined the Americans, but during the next two years they attended such public meetings as were held for this purpose and outvoted the Americans. However, when some 140 new settlers arrived from the States in the fall of 1842, the Americans outnumbered the Canadians, and in May of the next year by a bare majority carried in an assembly of the people a motion for organization of a provisional government. The Canadians withdrew from the meeting after presenting a protest and declaration of their reason for remaining separate. As a result of this movement organic articles and laws were submitted to a second meeting in July and ratified by the people. These formed Oregon's first constitution. The men responsible for them were without legal training and possessed little originaive genius, so in drawing up the constitution and laws they borrowed very extensively from a copy of the Iowa code that happened to be in their possession.

The organization of 1843 was too partisan in character to be a success. It failed to provide a government for the whole community. This defect was recognized by the Americans who arrived in 1843. The Canadians were now ready to join in a union with the Americans and in a meeting held in March, 1844, signified their willingness in a formal address to the American citizens.

Perhaps the most important contribution of this paper is the evidence presented of this March meeting of 1844 and the proof that the address of the Canadians belongs to the year 1844 and not to 1843, as given by previous writers. It also gives more clearly than had previously been done the reasons for the refusal of the Canadians to join the movements of 1841-1843 and the circumstances leading to their union with the Americans in 1844. It is also shown that narrators of Oregon history have relied entirely upon an imperfect English translation of the Canadian address, when the French original was preserved with it in the same envelope in the State archives.

Prof. E. I. Miller read a paper entitled "The Virginia committee of correspondence from 1759 to 1770." The paper, he stated, is based

partly on the journals of the House of Burgesses, but chiefly on the minutes of the committee, which were found a few years ago by Secretary Stanard, of the Virginia Historical Society. The paper reviewed briefly the Virginia method of dealing with the mother country through special agents and then the transition to a system of permanent agents, 1753. In 1759 the assembly appointed an agent of its own in addition to the agent of the governor, and appointed a committee of correspondence to instruct and correspond with him. This committee consisted of 6 councilors and 10 burgesses, men of ripe experience and leadership. That the distance of the colony from the King and the mother country made an agent in England necessary in order that Virginia might be properly and clearly understood, was the reason given to the agent, Montague, for his appointment. Inasmuch as the different branches of government sometimes disagreed, it was necessary for the representatives of the people to have an agent. The instructions to the agent distinctly recognized that English and colonial economic interests were not always the same and that a direct representative of the assembly was necessary to secure the rights of the people. The committee explained acts passed by the Virginia Assembly, giving reasons for their passage, the legal principles involved, and the committee's interpretation of the English Constitution with reference to law-making by the assembly. It laid down some definite lines of procedure which were in conflict with English practice. The agent was instructed on many questions, such as the military activities of Virginia, the act on collecting debts, paper money, importation of salt, securing a war ship for the Virginia coast, etc. On the proposal of Parliament to pass a stamp act the committee took its firmest stand. In July, 1764, it protested against such a tax, maintaining that it was dangerous to the people and posterity, that it was a violation of the English constitution to tax the Virginians without their consent or that of their representatives, that the levying of internal taxes on Virginia by Parliament was "replete with most dangerous consequences," and that while Parliament might have *power* it had no *right* to do this. When the assembly met, the correspondence was placed before it, and in November addresses, memorials, and remonstrances were sent to the King and the two houses of Parliament. These were expressed in strong terms. The resolutions of Patrick Henry, who was not yet a member of the house, were passed in the following May and in some respects were like the memorials. The records contain several letters written by Montague telling of the proceedings in Parliament, the attitude of various men such as Pitt and Shelburne, and the reasons for the repeal of the stamp act. The records of the committee end with a letter dated July 5, 1770. This committee does not seem to have been revived to form the committee of correspondence of 1773, but a new committee was then

formed. The committee was an organized center of opposition to the objectionable acts of the English Government and did much to define clearly the issues of the Revolution.

The Saturday afternoon teachers' session was devoted to the subject of economics in the high school. Miss Anna G. Fraser, of the Oakland High School, discussed the question "Has economics a place in the high school?" Prof. Stuart Daggett read a paper on "The content and method of high-school economics." An active discussion followed, in which the contention of the two principal speakers, that present conditions require that the citizen understand the economic basis of current political questions was indorsed.

At the business session the secretary reported a slight decrease in the membership of the branch and urged that the members be more active in presenting the claims of the association and the branch to persons interested in history. He also reported that the council of the branch had appointed Prof. Herbert E. Bolton as the delegate to the council of the association for the meetings of December, 1911.

For the committee on archives, Prof. Herbert E. Bolton reported progress. He stated that the aims of the committee were three-fold:

1. To undertake a comprehensive examination of the central and local archives of the States connected with the branch, and to report thereupon.
2. To insure the proper preservation of archives.
3. To establish central repositories for local archives.

The committee has plans under consideration for the accomplishment of these aims.

On motion of Prof. Adams, it was voted that the committee on archives be continued for five years, and that it be instructed (1) to continue its labors with a view to initiating a movement looking toward the organization and publication of a comprehensive calendar of the archives of the Pacific coast, and (2) to take such steps as may seem desirable in order to secure the safety and usefulness of the archives deposited in the California State library. It was further voted that the committee be empowered, in carrying out its objects, to increase its membership and to conduct correspondence as the agent of this association.

Miss Agnes E. Howe, on behalf of the Santa Clara County Historical Society, solicited the cooperation of the branch.

For the committee on making libraries accessible, Mr. George E. Crothers reported the passage of an act by the California Legislature permitting the State librarian to make deposits of books of the State library at any point in the State of California that he may designate. This will make it possible for scholars, especially at the universities, to obtain easy access to the books of the State library. The report was ordered filed.

The auditing committee, consisting of J. N. Bowman, William A. Morris, and S. P. McCrea, reported as follows:

APRIL 5, 1912.

We have examined the accounts of the secretary-treasurer, Prof. H. W. Edwards, and have found them correct and in good order.

The report was ordered filed.

The committee on resolutions, through Prof. R. C. Clark, presented the following:

Resolved, That the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association, at its ninth annual session, extend its thanks to the authorities of Stanford University, to the committee on general arrangements, and to the program committee for their efficient labors in organizing and conducting this, one of the most successful meetings in the history of the organization.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

The following resolution, introduced by the secretary, was, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That the branch commend to the directors of the Panama Pacific Exposition the feasibility of securing a meeting of the American Historical Association in San Francisco during the exposition, and that the branch pledge its aid in managing such a meeting in case it is secured by the said directors.

Prof. Bolton reported as the delegate of the branch to the council of the American Historical Association.

The special committee, consisting of Profs. A. B. Show and L. J. Paetow and Miss Jessie L. Cook, which was appointed to report on Prof. Cannon's proposal regarding the publication of the pipe rolls, presented the following recommendations:

In the matter of Prof. Cannon's proposal, we recommend:

1. That the project for the publication of the pipe rolls and related manuscripts for the reign of Henry III, as presented by Dr. Cannon, be transmitted to the American Historical Association with a request that it be given careful consideration.

2. That the Pacific coast branch approve of Dr. Cannon's plan to investigate, at his own expense, the scope and cost of such publication, his report to be transmitted, with the documents in the case, to the American Historical Association.

On motion, the report was adopted.

The committee on nominations, through Prof. E. B. Krehbiel, reported the following nominees:

For president, Prof. Arley Barthlow Show, Stanford University.

For vice president, Prof. William G. Roylance, University of Utah.

For secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. W. Edwards, Oakland High School.

For the council, in addition to the above officers, Prof. Wilberforce Bliss, State Normal School, San Diego, Cal.; Prof. Louis J. Paetow, University of California; Prof. Joseph Schafer, University of Oregon; Prof. Jeanne E. Wier, University of Nevada.

On motion, the report was accepted and the ballot was cast for the persons named in the report.

On motion, the selection of a delegate to the council of the American Historical Association was left to the council of the branch.

The secretary presented a letter from Prof. E. S. Meany, suggesting that the branch take steps toward securing a meeting of the Universal Races Congress for San Francisco in 1915. On motion, the matter was referred to the council of the branch.

It was voted that the date of the next meeting of the branch be left to the council of the branch.

The meeting adjourned.