

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR
THE YEAR 1913

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I

WASHINGTON
1915



LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 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 1913. 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., September 12, 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 1913. The report contains the proceedings of the association at its twenty-ninth annual meeting held in Charleston and Columbia, S. C., in December, 1913, 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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VOLUME II.

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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, 1913.

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE PRESIDENTS:

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

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D.,
Cornell University.

SECRETARY:

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

TREASURER:

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

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL:

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

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.

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University of Pennsylvania.

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

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Carnegie Institution of Washington.

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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 MELLIGAN SLOANE, PH. D., L. H. D., LL. D.
Columbia University.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L.,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D.,
Columbia University.
(Elected Councillors.)

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.

FREDERIC BANCROFT, PH. D., LL. D.,
Washington, D. C.

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

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 29, 1913.

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE PRESIDENT:

EDWARD B. KREHBIEL, PH. D.,
Stanford University.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, PH. D.,
University of California.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

EDWARD McMAHON, M. A.,
University of Washington.

EDITH JORDAN,
Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles.

WILBERFORCE F. BLISS, M. L.,
San Diego Normal School.

ROBERT G. CLELAND, A. B.,
Occidental College.

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 SCHOULER, 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., Litt. 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.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.

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.
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JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1889-1891.
HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1890-1893.
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†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895.
JAMES SCHOULER, 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.
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JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. 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.
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 1912, 1913.

SECRETARIES :

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1899.
 A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1908.
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, Ph. D., 1900-1913.
 WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M., 1908—
 EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1914—

TREASURER :

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D., 1884—

CURATOR :

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889—

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 †CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.
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 †WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.
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 †GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-1896.
 JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.
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 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., 1894-1895.
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-1895.
 H. 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, A. M., LL. B., 1898-1901; 1903-1906.
 WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1899-1902.
 †PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1900-1903.
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.
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 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.
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 †EDWARD G. BOURNE, Ph. D., 1903-1906.
 †GEORGE P. GARRISON, Ph. D., 1904-1907.
 †REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904-1907.
 CHARLES McLEAN ANDREWS, Ph. D., L. H. D., 1905-1908.
 JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph. D., 1905-1908.
 WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M., 1906-1909.
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 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., 1910-1913.
 FRED MORROW FLING, Ph. D., 1910-1913.
 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—
 FREDERIC BANCROFT, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913—
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, Ph. D., 1913—

COMMITTEES—1914.

Committee on program for the thirtieth annual meeting.—Prof. James W. Thompson, University of Chicago, chairman; Evarts B. Greene, William E. Lingelbach, Charles H. McIlwain, Albert T. Olmstead, Frederic L. Paxson.

Committee on local arrangements.—Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman; James A. James, secretary; Edward E. Ayer, Abram W. Harris, Edmund J. James, Harry P. Judson, Otto L. Schmidt.

Committee on nominations.—Prof. Charles H. Hull, Cornell University, chairman; George M. Dutcher, John H. T. McPherson, Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, Joseph Schafer.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Andrew C. McLaughlin, chairman; George L. Burr, Edward P. Cheyney, J. Franklin Jameson, James H. Robinson, Frederick J. Turner.

Historical manuscripts commission.—Worthington C. Ford, Esq., Massachusetts Historical Society, chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, Herbert E. Bolton, Julian P. Bretz, Archer B. Hulbert, William O. Scroggs.

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

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Prof. Charles D. Hazen, Smith College, chairman; Laurence M. Larson, William R. Shepherd, Paul van Dyke, Albert B. White.

Public archives commission.—Victor H. Paltsits, Esq., chairman; Charles M. Andrews, Eugene C. Barker, Gaillard Hunt, Alexander S. Salley, jr., Jonas Viles, Henry E. Woods.

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

Committee on publications.—Prof. Max Farrand, Yale University, chairman; and (*ex officio*) Worthington C. Ford, Evarts B. Greene, Charles D. Hazen, 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, Solon J. Buck, Isaac J. Cox, George N. Fuller, Samuel B. Harding, Marcus W. Jernegan, Orin G. Libby, Harlow Lindley, Wallace Notestein, Clarence S. Paine, Louis Pelzer, Morgan P. Robinson, Otto L. Schmidt, Eugene M. Violette, George M. Wrong; and Waldo G. Leland and William A. Morris, *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. Kendrick C. Babcock, University of Illinois, chairman; Charles E. Chadsey, Edgar Dawson, Robert A. Maurer, Dana C. Munro.

Conference of historical societies.—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman; Solon J. Buck, secretary.

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

Committee on military and naval history.—Prof. Robert M. Johnston, Harvard University, chairman; Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge, Fred M. Fling, Rear Adm. Austin M. Knight, Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Maj. James W. McAndrew, Charles O. Paullin, Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Committee on the military history prize.—Capt. Arthur L. Conger, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, chairman; Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Allen R. Boyd, Fred M. Fling, Albert Bushnell Hart.

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.

Writings on American History is an annual bibliography compiled by Miss Grace G. Griffin. The volumes for 1912 and succeeding years are published by the Yale University Press. Previous issues can be obtained from the secretary.

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 regularly 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, 1916, 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. 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, "Anti-slavery sentiment before 1808."

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips, "Georgia and State rights," with honorable mention of M. Louise Greene, "The struggle for religious liberty in Connecticut."

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

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg, "The American colonial charter; a study of its relation to English administration, chiefly after 1688."

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

1906. Annie Heloise Abel, "The history of events resulting in Indian consolidation west of the Mississippi River."

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

1910. Edward Raymond Turner, "The Negro in Pennsylvania—slavery, servitude, 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."

1913. Violet Barbour, "Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington."

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

A subscription made by friends of the association interested in military history enables it to offer this year, for award in December, 1915, a prize of \$200 for the best essay in the military history of the United States. The conditions are defined in the following circular.

MILITARY HISTORY PRIZE COMMITTEE:

Arthur L. Conger (chairman), Army Service Schools.

Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Louisiana State University.

Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress.

Fred Morrow Fling, University of Nebraska.

Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD.

A prize of \$200 will be awarded by the American Historical Association in 1915 for the best unpublished monograph in military history submitted to the committee before September 1, 1915.

I. The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation into some field of the military history of the United States. While the committee will receive any scholarly work on any American war, it would suggest that in the selection of topics for investigation preference be given to the Civil War. The monograph may deal with a campaign, a battle, a phase or aspect of a campaign or battle, with the fortunes of a corps or division during a battle, or with such subjects as the mobilization or organization of volunteer forces, the material, transportation, or food supply of an army, or strategy and military policy.

II. The monograph must be a distinct contribution to knowledge.

III. The monograph must (1) be based upon exhaustive research, (2) conform to the canons of historical criticism, (3) be presented in scientific form, (4) contain exact references to sources and secondary works, and (5) be accompanied by a full critical bibliography.

IV. 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 of letter size; to have both text and notes 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 care should be taken to make the abbreviations clear, consistent, and self-explanatory.)

V. In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and literary form. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence.

VI. The successful monograph shall remain the property of the author. The American Historical Association assumes no responsibility for publication of the prize essay, but the committee has already received offers respecting its publication which will be communicated to the winner of the prize.

VII. The monograph must be accompanied by the name and address of the author, in a sealed envelope, and a short introduction setting forth the character of the material and the purpose of the work.

Address all correspondence relative to the military history prize to Capt. A. L. Conger, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

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

CHARLESTON AND COLUMBIA, S. C., DECEMBER 29-31, 1913.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT CHARLESTON AND COLUMBIA.¹

Of 16 cities in which the American Historical Association has met since its earliest days in Saratoga, only one was as small as Charleston; but, as the president of the South Carolina Historical Society rightly said in his interesting address of welcome, it may easily be maintained that no American city of the size has been the scene of so many historical events of such importance. The remembrance of these events combined with the historical buildings and the picturesque domestic architecture of Charleston to make it an exceedingly interesting place in which to hold the annual meeting of an historical society; and the interest was heightened by the pains which the local committee of arrangements took, with most intelligent hospitality, to insure that members should see the sites and buildings that would chiefly appeal to them, and should know their history. Similar pains were taken by the association's hosts at Columbia, which also has its historic memories. Two days—Monday, December 29, and Tuesday, December 30—were spent in sessions at Charleston, the last day of the year in sessions at Columbia.

Though Charleston and Columbia are farther from the geographical center of the association's membership than any city in which meetings have previously been held, save New Orleans, the attendance was greater than might have been expected. There was a registration of 208 at Charleston, and a few more appeared at Columbia. Nearly a third of the attendance was of southern members. To the remainder a large element was contributed by the special train which came down from New York, bringing a party of 76. As in the similar case of the special train to New Orleans 10 years before, these had, besides the pleasure of seeing each other at greater leisure than is possible during the meetings, the opportunity for visits to interesting cities on the way—a forenoon at Richmond, an afternoon at Petersburg and its battle field, and on the return a day in Washington.

In any summing up of the pleasures of the meeting, members would certainly wish that the most especial thanks should be expressed to the two committees of local arrangements—that at Charleston, headed by Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell, and that at Columbia, of which Mr. B. F. Taylor was chairman—and to the committee on program,

¹ This account is, in the main, that printed in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1914.

under the chairmanship of Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, of Vanderbilt University.

In quality the program was excellent, in quantity somewhat excessive. Eleven "conferences," in 11 different fields, were laid down upon the program, besides the usual joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and two other general sessions. Such an arrangement meant three "conferences" carried on simultaneously each morning and three each afternoon. Of the 11 conferences, 5 were simple readings of papers, without time or without plan for discussion. The most lively discussions occurred in those conferences which were pedagogical in intention. Those which took place in the somewhat jejune conference of historical societies and in that of archivists suffered from the usual defect, that most participants rather described their own practices than entered on a broader consideration of the general themes; but this is because of that isolation of such workers which it is the very purpose of these conferences to correct.

Of these conferences, three took place on the first morning of the session—that on historical materials, that on the social and industrial aspects of modern history, and that on American religious history. In the first of these, presided over by Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell, president of the South Carolina Historical Society, the opening paper was by Mr. Worthington C. Ford of the Massachusetts Historical Society, whose theme was "Manuscripts and historical archives." The purport of his paper¹ was to call attention to the increasing accumulation of records of an administrative character, the tendency to save what is of only secondary value as historical material, and the evil effects of not having these records utilized at once by competent officials, especially fitted to digest and interpret them. The circumstances of administration have altered. The telegraph and newspaper have changed the character of general correspondence, so that the letter of to-day will be less interesting historically than the letter of a century ago. Much of state activity can be recorded in compressed form provided our civil service is of adequate quality, and the duplication and unnecessary accumulation which constitute our present embarrassment and danger can thus be avoided.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia, followed with a most interesting paper,² illustrated with lantern slides, on "Frauds in historical portraiture, or spurious portraits of historical personages." Mr. Hart claimed for his subject an importance and an expanse of field far beyond what is commonly supposed. Emphasizing the value of portraiture as a guide to the understanding of historical personalities, he showed, however, how frequently portraitures had been misnamed by "fraud, accident, and mistake," from the spurious por-

¹ Printed in the present volume.

² Printed *ibid*.

trait of Christ of the fifth century down. He dwelt chiefly upon portraits relating to America. Referring to the spurious portraits of Columbus, William Penn, Roger Williams, signers of the Declaration of Independence by wholesale, the Sully portrait of Patrick Henry, the hundred spurious portraits of Washington, and many others down to a Columbus in Chicago altered to President McKinley, he made a strong plea for thorough investigation and verification before acceptance of a counterfeit presentment as a true representation of the subject claimed for it.

Still another variety of historical material was discussed by Dr. Charles O. Paullin, of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in a paper¹ on "Materials for an atlas of the historical geography of the United States," which, as is known, that department is producing under his supervision. After speaking of the work already accomplished in this undertaking, Dr. Paullin gave the general headings of a proposed table of contents, and then described the maps and materials classified under each head. The general headings are physical geography, aborigines, early maps of America, routes of explorers and colonizers, boundaries and divisions, industrial and social maps, political maps, maps of cities, and military maps. The importance and labor of determining county boundary lines for the purposes of several of these varieties were dwelt upon, the preliminary steps involving compilation from the statutes of each State relative to county boundaries and the procuring of all available maps showing the lines, physical features, and local monuments to which the statutes refer. The insufficiency of the material relating to social and industrial history for the colonial period and the lack of uniformity in that presented for the period since censuses began were pointed out. Prof. Frederic L. Paxson, of Wisconsin, in discussion of Dr. Paullin's paper, spoke of the need for a complete series of outline county maps of the United States, since the constant classification of census and election statistics is by counties.

Mr. Barnwell, commenting on the several papers, called attention to the untrustworthiness of the census of 1870 in the Southern States.

The conference on the social and industrial aspects of modern history, presided over by Prof. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, which met on the same morning, proved of interest to a very considerable number. The opening paper of the conference, by Dr. Walter P. Hall, of Princeton, "Social forces in English politics in the early nineteenth century,"² discussed the social philosophy which dominated England at the beginning of the century, and showed how the complete failure of this laissez-faire philosophy to

¹ Printed in the History Teacher's Magazine for March, 1914.

² Printed in the present volume.

ameliorate the evils incident upon the use of the factory system had evoked three new schools of thought—the Tory socialists, the trade-unionists, and the Owenites. The first of these succeeded in passing the factory acts, but was defeated in the new poor law; the trade-unionists did much to change the prevailing attitude toward the laissez-faire doctrine, but they soon narrowed their influence; while the followers of Robert Owen attempted to establish cooperative communities, a union of all the workers and labor exchanges, and failed in all three respects. The study of this early reaction against the laissez-faire philosophy not only helps us to understand the conditions of the nineteenth century but makes clear the source of many present-day social theories.

Dr. James Sullivan, of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, followed with a paper on "Social and industrial history in colleges and schools," in which he dwelt on the lack of textbooks which adequately discuss this aspect of history. He emphasized the dryness of history to a student who finds his text but a collection of political or military facts which can not be correlated with his everyday life.

The discussion which ensued was opened by Prof. Herbert D. Foster, of Dartmouth, who agreed that social and industrial history must be taught, but argued that as yet there was no consensus of opinion as to what should be included in their domain. The answer to the question, "What are they?" would clear away much of the difficulty. Prof. Arthur I. Andrews, of Tufts College, cited various points in the usual course of teaching political history, such as the Crusades, the commercial endeavors of explorers and discoverers from the time of the Portuguese voyages, the French Revolution, and the revolt of the Dutch against Spain, as offering ample opportunity for somewhat extended work along social and industrial lines.

Miss Helen L. Young, of the New York Normal College, spoke of the necessity of building a framework of political history about which to group social factors. She also cited the lack of material in English for social studies of any country other than England as the greatest difficulty in such teaching.

Mr. J. Lynn Barnard, of the School of Pedagogy, reached the conclusion that the textbooks must be rewritten to answer social and economic questions rather than political ones, since our life to-day is chiefly concerned with the social and economic and therefore our interest is in those aspects of life in the past. Miss Mildred Thompson, of Vassar, also held that the emphasis in the writing and teaching of history must be shifted from the political to the social and industrial point of view. She stated her belief that the students' dislike of history was the result of mistaken emphasis and could be speedily overcome if the vital economic facts were but made more prominent. Dr. Frederic Duncalf, of the University of Illi-

nois, agreed in the main with this, but believed that already history was meeting the demands made on it for social and economic training.

Prof. Marshall S. Brown, of the University of New York, dwelt on the danger of allowing the pendulum to swing too far, and of overestimating the importance of economic history as much as it has been previously underestimated. The same view was maintained by Dr. Albert T. Olmstead, of the University of Missouri, whose belief was that historical thinking was best secured by training in political history.

Miss Katherine Wickers, of the Maury High School, Norfolk, Va., added a word on the necessity for the teaching of social and industrial history to the child in the grammar grades, to whom political history was of little value.

The consensus of opinion of the conference seemed to be that moderation of zeal for social and industrial studies would result in a wise balance between social, industrial, and political history.

In a conference on American religious history, held the same morning, Dr. J. F. Jameson, who presided, read the first paper, entitled "Reasons for studying American religious history." The reasons dwelt upon were more especially those which might appeal to laymen, partly because the conference consisted of lay teachers of history (the professional students of church history attending rather the sessions of the American Society of Church History at New York), and partly because of the exceptional extent to which the development of religious organizations in America has been in the hands of laymen. Reasons for the study of American religious history in elementary and high schools were considered, as well as those applicable to instruction in colleges and universities. Among the reasons cited, aside from those related to the importance of the subject, was its value as a means toward teaching fairness of mind.

Prof. Christopher B. Coleman, of Butler College, Indianapolis, followed with a suggestive paper on "Some salient features of American Christianity," a title justified by the development in the United States of a distinctive phase of Christianity marked by certain American characteristics. Among the influences which have produced these distinctive features of our religious life four were particularly noted—religious liberty, resulting in the voluntary system and in spontaneous development; the frontier, with its natural emphasis upon a partisan God and upon democracy; immigration, in so far as it has involved the transplanting of religious ideas and institutions from Europe; and climatic and geographic forces, which perhaps have given us a more variable, a less imaginative, and a less æsthetic type of Christianity than that of Europe. Among the more

salient features of American Christianity, attention was called to the conservatism of its theology, to its engrossment in practical problems and in organization, to the relative intensity of its religious interests, and to the evolution of new and even revolutionary interpretations of Christianity. Thus, Mormonism, with its literalism, materialistic monism, polygamy, and political activity, is largely the product of frontier conditions; while, on the other hand, Christian Science, with its denial of matter, its spiritualistic monism, its effort to eliminate pain and sickness, its emphasis upon the feminine element, is largely the product of an old, well-to-do community, with few external dangers and hardships, and with a numerical predominance of women over men.

In a paper on "Christianity and slavery in the American Colonies,"¹ Prof. Marcus W. Jernegan, of the University of Chicago, traced the development of the notion that the enslaving of infidels by Christians was justified on the ground that the former might be brought under the influence of Christianity. He showed that certain decisions of English courts, based on the principle that infidel negroes could be held as slaves in England, but when baptized and domiciled as inhabitants became free, led to the notion that in the American Colonies also a baptized slave could claim freedom; and that therefore, in order to encourage the Christianization of the negro, acts were passed denying that baptism of a slave conferred freedom. It was shown that masters generally, before 1730, opposed religious instruction of their slaves. Various causes, economic, political, and social, were mentioned. It was believed that such instruction would bring an increase in the cost of keeping slaves, that increased knowledge would make them less governable, and that more social privileges would be demanded. Other hindrances to Christianization of slaves were pointed out, such as lack of clergymen, ignorance on the part of the slaves, and acts passed to prevent them from assembling. The attitude of various religious denominations was discussed, respecting the holding of slaves by members, their conversion, baptism, and right to participate in church affairs. At the time of the Revolution perhaps less than 10 per cent had been even nominally Christianized.

Prof. Evarts B. Greene, of the University of Illinois, in a paper on the "Anglican outlook on the American Colonies in the early eighteenth century,"² said, in substance, the first decade of the eighteenth century was marked by the effort of the Anglican churchmen to strengthen the church in the colonies. For this work the active agent was the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which turned its energies both to the colonists and to the

¹To be printed in the *American Historical Review*.

²*Ibid.*, October, 1914.

Indians. The missionaries were, however, prone to neglect the Indians for the more attractive work among the colonists. In their work the agents of the society often came into contact, sometimes into conflict, with the Puritans and the Quakers, both of whom they regarded as in need of religious teaching because of their neglect of the sacraments of the church. But the work of the church in the colonies was greatly hampered by the lack of a bishop in America, and the failure of the movement to establish an American episcopate was of vital political importance as depriving the colonies of a powerful conservative force.

The paper by Prof. John S. Bassett, of Smith College, on the "Popular churches after the Revolution" related to the whole period from 1783 to 1811 and chiefly to the South. The Protestant Episcopal Church, though prosperous in the North, was, at the end of the Revolution, in a state of suspended animation in the South; meanwhile the popular churches gained a strong footing with the middle-class farmers. Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists were the leaders in the movement. The minor churches played the same rôle, yet acted locally. The Scotch-Irish and the Highlanders who settled in the South were stanch Presbyterians, and the Presbyterians of New Jersey and Philadelphia also sent missionaries to many southern communities. A few congregations of Baptists appeared on the coast very early. Somewhat later the Philadelphia Baptist Association sent missionaries to Virginia, and in 1756 a third Baptist movement appeared, inspired by leaders from New England. The Methodists had been growing rapidly throughout the South since 1764. The fervent character of the popular preaching in the South probably made an enduring impression on the thinking of the southern middle class.

Taken all together, the efforts made to interest a lay audience in American religious history, even though many things necessarily dwelt upon in such a presence are things already familiar to specialists, seems to have been distinctly successful.

The afternoon of the first day at Charleston was, like the morning, marked by three conferences—one on the relations of the United States and Mexico, the conference of those interested in the work of historical societies, and a third devoted to modern English history.

The conference upon the relations of the United States and Mexico was presided over by Dr. Justin H. Smith, who read a paper upon "Mexican feeling toward the United States at the beginning of 1846." To understand the matter, Mr. Smith said, it is essential, first of all, to realize the characteristics of the Mexicans, which he described, and the effects of experience, education, environment, and habits—for instance, of Spain's isolating policy. Our diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, which seemed likely for a number of

reasons to be cordial, began disastrously, and a series of diplomatic difficulties followed. We were believed to covet her territory, and the secession of Texas was attributed to atrocious greed on our part. Our claims, growing out of outrages against American citizens, increased the tension. For personal reasons Mexican politicians added to it. We were despised as dull-witted, spiritless, and in a military sense impotent; and it was believed that European interests would be a protection to Mexico. Almost all influences, therefore, at the beginning of 1846, tended toward hostility against the United States.

Prof. Eugene C. Barker read next a paper upon the "Relations between the United States and Mexico in the period from 1835 to 1837."¹ Anglo-Americans, he said, who emigrated to Texas between 1821 and 1835 broke no real ties with the United States and formed none with Mexico; accordingly they turned naturally to the United States for aid. The relations between those two countries centered around four considerations—the nonenforcement by the United States of its neutrality law, the claim of the United States to the Neches instead of the Sabine boundary, the occupation of Nacogdoches (Texas) by United States troops commanded by Gen. E. P. Gaines in the summer and fall of 1836, and the recognition of Texan independence. Mr. Barker pointed out that there were palpable violations of neutrality on the part of the United States and that the administration manifested only a lukewarm desire to enforce it and the local officials none at all; that the claim to the Neches boundary was absolutely groundless; that Gaines's occupation was not necessary on any account, although he was apparently honest in thinking so, and the administration seems to have wished him to go no further than the maintenance of absolute neutrality and the fulfillment of treaty obligations to Mexico. In recognizing Texan independence, however, the United States was reasonably deliberate, and acted in conformity with established precedent, although in all its correspondence with Mexico the State Department was unnecessarily curt and unsympathetic, which tended further to convince that Government of the insincerity of the United States.

The third paper in this conference was presented by Prof. R. M. McElroy, of Princeton University, and dealt with the relations of Jackson, Houston, and Tyler to the annexation of Texas. The central idea of the paper was that Andrew Jackson was the dominant force in the movement to "regain Texas." His motive was described, not as a desire to serve the interests of the slave-holding States, but as a determination to regain a territory which he believed to have been "wantonly and corruptly ceded from us." He firmly believed that George W. Erving, our minister to Spain, had, just

¹ Printed in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for June, 1914.

before Jackson became President, negotiated with Spain a treaty recognizing the Rio Grande as the ancient limit of Louisiana, and that President Adams had interfered, closed the negotiations, and set our western boundary at the Sabine. So believing, Jackson held that the secret rejection of Erving's supposed treaty nullified the treaty which took its place. The latter half of the paper traced the history of Jackson's efforts to bring Texas back to the American Union. His view clearly was that Mexico never had any real claim to Texas, but that Texas was merely a bit of stolen property which the United States was at liberty to regain in any manner she might choose, a view which makes it easy to conceive of his sending Houston thither to create revolution, and doing so without conscious sacrifice of honesty. The paper also touched upon Jackson's influence with President Tyler.

It was followed by a paper by Mr. Edward H. Thompson, of Merida, Yucatan, dealing with the present relations between the United States and Mexico.

The tenth annual conference of historical societies and organizations of similar purpose was presided over by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the department of archives and history in Alabama. The secretary of the conference, Dr. Solon J. Buck, made the usual report upon the progress of the historical societies of the country, as evidenced by the data which he had received in response to the annual circulars. The large increase in the provision of buildings for historical agencies in the United States, the organization of the Michigan Historical Commission and of State historical surveys in connection with the States of Illinois and Indiana were commented upon.

Dr. Dunbar Rowland, of Mississippi, read the report of the committee of seven on "Cooperation of historical societies and departments in the Mississippi Valley," conveying the report of Mr. W. G. Leland upon the catalogue of documents in the archives of Paris relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley, a compilation which is approaching completion, and may be expected to reach its conclusion in a few months.

The history of organized historical work in the lower South was made the first theme of the conference. Prof. Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina, gave a general survey of the history of the historical societies of that region, and Dr. Dunbar Rowland an account of the organization and work of the historical commissions and departments supported by the States. These papers were supplemented by remarks on the part of Mr. R. D. W. Connor, of Raleigh, on the work, acquisitions, and new installation of the North Carolina Historical Commission; by Prof. M. L. Bonham, jr., of Baton Rouge, on the history of the Louisiana Historical Society,

of the Louisiana Historical Association, and of the archives and historical commissions of that State; by Dr. Owen on the need of better supervision in the South of county and other local archives, to secure better making and keeping and installation of records, with further remarks on the historical museum and the collecting of portraits; by Mr. George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut; and others.

Finally, a paper on "Planning the publication work of historical agencies" was read by Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, of the University of Illinois.¹ He urged that the published work of historical societies and institutions should be so organized that successive volumes of documentary material edited in a scholarly manner should be brought forth for a number of years on a plan carefully matured and covering all the discoverable sources. He discussed the various categories embraced in such a comprehensive plan, disapproved strongly of all fortuitous volumes and miscellaneous collections and, indeed, of all forms of partial publication. Mr. Alvord's doctrine, applicable to Illinois and other States which stand at the beginning of documentary publication, was criticized by Mr. Worthington C. Ford as one that would not work well in the older States, where much has already been published, much comes to light from time to time, much can never be completed, so that publications can not always be made systematic, and there is a distinct field for miscellaneous volumes and those of fortuitous construction.

Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, while commending the high standards advocated by Dr. Alvord, pointed out that good work depended on ideals, money, and the man, and not all three can always be commanded. He adverted to the inconveniences produced to librarians, readers, and students by miscellaneous collections which defy treatment in accordance with subject matter, and advocated a certain measure of courage in breaking away from the stereotyped traditions of "collections."

The sixth of this busy day's conferences, devoted to modern English history, had as its *pièce de résistance* a single paper by Prof. A. L. Cross, of Michigan, on "Legal materials as sources for the study of modern English history."² His general thesis was that, while some good work has been done on certain phases of English legal history, the materials on the subject offer much opportunity for the study of the development of political thinking and of social and industrial conditions, furnishing sources of information which have been only inadequately exploited. These materials fall into three general groups. The first includes the reports of the common-law courts and of chancery, which incidentally throw much light on contemporary life and, particularly in the case of the charges

¹ Printed in the present volume.

² Printed in the American Historical Review for July, 1914.

and opinions of the judges, reflect current political views and enable the student to trace the evolution of judge-made law. Secondly, since the activities of the justices of the peace touch on almost every conceivable subject of local administration, an investigation of the records of quarter sessions promises a rich harvest, which thus far has been only incompletely gathered. Although a few of these records have been printed, the bulk of them still remain in manuscript. Finally, the manorial rolls and other kindred documents admirably supplement the records of the public local courts. Furthermore, they show that the judicial and administrative business of the private jurisdictions was more extensive and survived longer than was commonly supposed before Sidney and Beatrice Webb published their *English Local Government*, a work which not only is a vast storehouse of information but suggests many fertile fields for further inquiry.

In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper Prof. Carlton H. Hayes, of Columbia University, dwelt upon the fact that the great bulk of such material as this made a sense of relativity one of the most necessary qualifications for the student, who must also exercise care in dealing with these sources because of the class prejudices by which they are affected. Prof. Charles H. McIlwain, of Harvard, was not disposed to think that the judges always favored the gentry, pointing out the fact that in the Tudor period they frequently supported the lower classes. He, too, commented on the vast amount of material, both printed and unprinted, and spoke of the necessity of studying it as a whole, not for detached illustrations. Prof. James T. Baldwin, of Vassar, drew upon his experiences to point out the difficulties in using legal material—its discouraging volume, and the archaic form and technical character of the documents. While a collaboration in the work of publication was greatly to be desired, there was still, he believed, an opportunity for individual students dealing with subjects of limited scope to achieve excellent results. Prof. Cross closed the discussion with a few remarks, in which he agreed with Prof. McIlwain that the judges were frequently in sympathy with the lower classes.

At the general public session of the whole society, held in the evening in Hibernian Hall, a felicitous address of welcome was made by Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell, as president of the South Carolina Historical Society. He touched upon the leading points in the history of Charleston with an eloquence which made all who heard him sensible of the dramatic quality of the events, and of the economic and social meaning of the conditions which he described. The presidential address of Prof. Dunning,¹ which then followed, was heard with manifest appreciation and delight by a large audience of

¹ "Truth in History," printed in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1914.

the Charleston public and of the members of the association. Assuming that the province of history is to ascertain and present in their causal sequences such phenomena of the past as exerted an unmistakable influence on the development of men in social and political life, he showed how the absorbing and relentless pursuit of the objective fact had during the past generation tended unduly to limit regard for the opinion of what men believed to be true as compared with what was true. The phenomena of social life so far as determined by human will are due to conditions as they appear to contemporaries, not to conditions as revealed to the historian centuries later. Early Roman history and early Jewish history are now known to have proceeded, in fact, in a manner very different from what was anciently supposed; but these ancient suppositions, entertained for ages, were the source of ideas which were influential throughout long periods of human history. The habit of exaggerating the importance of new truths in history leads to many dangers, which may be corrected by conducting the study of causal sequences with a better appreciation of the influence of ideas and with more humility as to the importance of the newest discoveries.

On the second morning the vigorous sons and daughters of history, unwearied by six conferences and an evening session, proceeded bravely to a fresh day's program embracing three morning conferences, a trip to Fort Sumter, the annual business meeting, and an evening session. The three conferences displayed upon the morning's menu related, respectively, to the teaching of history, colonial commerce, and military history.

In the conference on the teaching of history Prof. J. G. de Rouillac Hamilton presided. Prof. Nathaniel W. Stephenson, of the College of Charleston, read the first paper of the conference on the "Place of history in the curriculum."¹ He set for himself two questions, Why is history in the curriculum? and What work is it to do there? We find that our own historical interests fall into three classes—a vivid interest in the story of history, in the triumphs of man over circumstances; an interest in tracing and analyzing those events of the past that shall explain the present; and, lastly, the pleasure of research. The first of these we possess in early childhood, and it should form the touchstone of the history teaching of the grammar grades; with care the analytic faculty should be brought into play in the high school, research should be left for later years; and in the teaching of history, from the kindergarten to the university, the one thing needful is imagination.

Prof. Henry Johnson, of Teacher's College, followed with a paper on "Making the past real," in which he dwelt upon the use of pictures and illustrative material and urged the use of museums and

¹ Printed in the present volume.

of existing buildings which would actually connect the past and the present. He also advised intensive work on the locality in which the child lives as an aid in vitalizing his history.

Prof. Beverley W. Bond, jr., of Purdue University, discussed the work in history of the Summer School of the South at Knoxville as showing the possibilities of summer-school work. In former years the work has consisted of lectures and conferences; this year there was added a history exhibit, which included pictures, maps, notebooks, and atlases, as well as textbooks, source books, and reference books. It is intended in future years to add practical work with the reflectoscope, the stereoscope, and the stereopticon.

In the discussion which followed Prof. Frederic L. Paxson, without commenting on the papers which had been read, set forth the view that the work of the high schools must be limited and standardized. Miss Mary S. Smith contrasted southern problems resulting from a rural population, the small numbers of the foreign-born, the necessity of a double school system, with the conditions in such a State as Massachusetts. The great need of the southern schools is good teachers. This Prof. Milledge L. Bonham also emphasized, urging that the university must develop the thinking teacher. Universities must put great emphasis on subject matter before students are ready to consider method. Prof. St. George L. Sioussat placed much of the responsibility for poor teaching in the high schools at the door of the colleges, since their requirements varied widely. The first step in standardizing teaching must be to standardize college entrance requirements. Prof. Herbert D. Foster thought that agitation toward these ends might be taken up by the various teachers' associations. Mr. Edward C. Page, of the State Normal School of DeKalb, Ill., cited as a successful practical experiment a museum conducted in that normal school. Prof. Arthur I. Andrews cited the collections of the New England History Teachers' Association now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and invited members of the association to visit it.

The conference on colonial commerce was marked by but one main paper, that of Prof. Charles M. Andrews on that general theme.¹ The paper opened with remarks upon the necessity of maintaining in colonial history a point of view not derived from subsequent events. A proper treatment of the fundamental and normal characteristics of our first period would bring into the foreground the total history of colonial commerce as a theme of equal importance with the political and constitutional aspects of our early history. The starting-point should be a proper presentation of the colonial policy of Great Britain, of which a thorough comprehension should be obtained, as well as of the ideas underlying this policy, of the institutions and systems

¹ Printed in the *American Historical Review* for October, 1914.

to which it gave rise, and of its relations to the legal and financial history of the colonies. As a second part of his general subject, Prof. Andrews discussed commerce as a dominant interest of the colonists themselves, apart from its connection with the British policy, but without limitation to the 13 colonies, examining at length four subjects; staple products, shipping, trade routes, and markets, regarding which as yet but little had been written by historical scholars, though ample material existed for their examination.

Prof. O. M. Dickerson, of the State Normal School, Winona, Minn., discussed Prof. Andrews's paper at some length. While the program of investigation proposed by Prof. Andrews might, he thought, change the whole organization of colonial history, he could not admit that commercialism dominated our colonial middle ages any more completely than it does to-day. For instance, 75 per cent of the vetoes of colonial laws must be explained on other grounds. In addition to the organizing principles suggested by Prof. Andrews—namely, the royal prerogative and commerce—he thought that at least three others should be recognized—the growth of local self-government, the westward movement, and the development of imperial interests. Mr. Frank W. Pitman, of Yale University, adverted to the importance of the history of a developing demand in Europe for sugar, tobacco, and other colonial products, pointing out that foreign markets were of vital importance to the colonies. Dr. Clarence P. Gould, of Wooster University, discussed the economic grouping of colonial lands as manifested in the contraction or expansion of the tobacco belt, concurrent with the variations in the price of foodstuffs and tobacco.

In the conference on military history, Mr. Theodore D. Jervey, of Charleston, read a paper on "Charleston during the Civil War,"¹ concerning himself principally, with an account of blockade running and its practical results. Not only was blockade running conducted on an extensive scale through the port of Charleston in the earlier years of the war, but, contrary to commonly accepted opinion, even to the closing of the war the business carried on through Charleston was greater, it appears, than through any other Confederate port. The evidence also indicates that the capital engaged in the business was largely Carolinian and not English, as has been supposed. Mr. Jervey presented many facts of interest concerning individual firms and vessels engaged in the traffic.

The second paper in this conference was a careful and interesting account by Capt. Oliver Spaulding, United States Army, of the bombardment of Fort Sumter.² The situation in Charleston Harbor in 1860, the condition of Fort Moultrie and the Federal garrison there, the transfer to Sumter and the reasons for it, the relief expeditions

¹ Printed in the present volume.

² Printed *ibid.*

and their failure, the preparations for the siege, and, finally, the bombardment and the surrender, were all set forth with admirable clearness. The Confederate preparations for the siege were also described, though less minutely. Naturally Capt. Spaulding treated the subject largely from a technically military point of view.

In a paper on the teaching of military history in the Army, by Capt. Arthur L. Conger, United States Army, the place of military history in general history, and the importance of critical historical study to professional military men, especially in developing capacity for leadership, were briefly discussed. The elementary courses in history at West Point, the graduate work at the Army Service Schools, at Fort Leavenworth, and such historical study as is conducted at the Army War College, at Washington, were described in considerable detail, particularly the seminary research work conducted at Fort Leavenworth. The paper concluded with a statement of the unsatisfactory nature of the editing of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the Civil War.

At the close of this paper the committee on military history presented a report commending the Fort Leavenworth methods and recommending the adoption of similar work at the Army War College, the encouragement of seminary work in military history at the universities, and, in case of the establishment of an historical section of the general staff, the cooperation of military and civilian historians.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, addressed the conference on the unsatisfactory provision now existing for the naval archives of the United States, and on the desire of the two military departments of the Government, in the editing of the military records of the Revolution, to produce a publication marked by all possible excellences of preparation and editing.

Reserving to a later point in this article an account of the business meeting, to which the latter part of Tuesday afternoon was devoted, we may pass to the second of the general or public evening sessions. Illness prevented Hon. H. A. M. Smith, judge of the United States district court, from reading his promised paper on the "Psychology of historical research," and the first paper of the evening was one in which Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave a history of the committee of the States appointed by the Continental Congress to oversee the continental business during the summer of 1784.¹ Though provided for by the Articles of Confederation, the committee of the States had not hitherto been called into being, and as the experiment proved to be a failure, partly because of jealousies and partly because of indifference, it was never

¹ Printed *ibid.*

tried again. Its appointment was desired by Jefferson and others for the purpose of preserving a visible Federal head during the adjournment. While it largely failed to accomplish its immediate purpose or anything else of importance and soon disintegrated, nevertheless its very failure was of value because it emphasized the need of a better Constitution. The history of the committee given by Dr. Burnett was mainly drawn from the letters of the delegates to Congress which the Carnegie Institution is assembling and will ultimately publish with a view to supplementing the insufficient knowledge of the proceedings of Congress which may be obtained from the journals.

Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of the Ohio State University, followed with a paper entitled, "What became of the Loyalists at the close of the Revolution?"¹ He told from original investigations the story of the organized Loyalist bands, of the border rescuing expeditions and migrations which by 1791 had increased the English population of Lower Canada to 20,000 and that of Upper Canada to 25,000, of the refugees in London and Halifax, of the short-lived Loyalist colony on the Penobscot, and of the foundation of New Brunswick. From the southern cities Charleston and Savannah the Loyalists found asylum in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the Floridas. Many of those who had taken refuge in the Floridas poured into the Bahamas when the Floridas passed to Spain, increasing the population of those islands by several thousand. From both northern and southern ports about 2,000 refugees probably were received in England.

In a paper of distinctively Carolinian subject, the "Return of John C. Calhoun to the Senate in 1845,"² Prof. James E. Walmsley, of Winthrop College, after sketching briefly the state of politics in the period immediately preceding, presented a letter written by Calhoun to Maj. Burt on September 17, 1845. Calhoun had retired from the Senate in 1842. In 1844 he had been defeated in respect to the presidential nomination, largely through the influence of Thomas Ritchie and Robert J. Walker. In the spring of 1844 he entered Tyler's Cabinet, but was not retained by Polk, and seems at that time to have desired to retire from politics. But the pressure of his friends and his own alarm at the possible dissolution of the Union induced him to consider reentering the Senate. This is the point of view that is made prominent in the letter mentioned above.

The last of the papers read at Charleston was that of Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, entitled, "The creative forces in westward expansion."³ The westward movement,

¹ To be printed in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review.

² Printed in the present volume.

³ Printed in the American Historical Review for October, 1914.

he said, resulted from two forces, of which the former found expression in organizations of men of wealth designed to explore, colonize, and develop the western wilderness, while the other arose from the instinct of the hunter and explorer and found incarnation in the frontier backwoodsman. He then proceeded to show, from a research into the careers of Daniel Boone and Richard Henderson, the coordination of these two elements in the westward expansion. From the records of Rowan County, N. C., was shown the relationship between these two—Boone, impoverished by many lawsuits, turning for assistance to Henderson, an attorney of that county, Henderson organizing for purposes of exploration the company first called "Richard Henderson & Co.," later the Louisa, and then the Transylvania Co. In 1764 Boone made his first exploration in Kentucky, hunting and trapping on his own account, and prospecting and exploring on behalf of Henderson's land company. In 1769, after a conference at Salisbury of Boone, Henderson, and other Kentucky explorers, Boone entered on his explorations of 1769–1771, the main object of which was really to recruit his shattered fortunes by acting as scout and confidential agent of Henderson and his company in the examination of lands in Tennessee and Kentucky.

In Columbia the next morning occurred the usual joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, presided over by Prof. James A. James as president of the latter body, and opened with an address of welcome by the mayor of Columbia, Hon. Wade Hampton Gibbes. Three papers were read. The first, by Prof. Isaac J. Cox, of Cincinnati, dealt with the relation between Gen. Wilkinson and Gov. Folch.¹ The paper was based on material recently discovered in the Spanish and Mexican archives. Beginning with a secret interview between Wilkinson and Folch in 1804, the writer showed how Wilkinson secured the renewal of his pension from Spain by promising to assist the Spanish authorities to make the transfer of Louisiana useless by informing them of the future plans of the American Government. He traced the processes by which during the next three years Wilkinson plotted alternately for and against the interests of both nations, with self-seeking so treacherous that finally no one but Jefferson seemed to trust him, the climax being reached by Jefferson's commissioning him in 1809 as his envoy to the captain general in Cuba and to Gov. Folch to propose an alliance to which Spanish America, Brazil, and the United States, and even Great Britain should be parties.

The second paper was by Prof. Clarence E. Carter, of Miami University, on "Some aspects of British policy in West Florida,"² mainly relating to the attempts to establish settlements in the region added

¹ Printed in the *American Historical Review* for July, 1914.

² To be printed in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

to that province by the change of boundary, from 31° N. latitude to the Yazoo, effected in 1764. The narrative tended to exhibit the Government's management of this province as marked by the same indecision and the same lack of insight and vision which so vitiated its efforts at a solution of the general problem of imperial organization.

Dr. Arthur C. Cole's paper on the "South and the right of secession in the early fifties,"¹ was occupied chiefly with the alignment of parties on the question of the right of secession, as that question was raised in the local contests in the Southern States just before and just after the compromise of 1850. The Whigs and Democrats reversed the ground occupied in 1832. The Whigs were fairly well united in the denial of any right of secession, but asserted the inalienable right of revolution as an ultimate remedy. The victory of the Union Party in the lower South in the elections of 1851 did not mean the defeat of the doctrine of secession, but was due to divisions among the Democrats.

The two conferences which marked the afternoon and with which the sessions of the association were concluded had each, because of local circumstances, to be crowded into a single hour. The conference of archivists, presided over by Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, chairman of the Public Archives Commission, was almost fatally compressed, so far as discussion was concerned.² The chairman stated that the commission expected to append to its annual report for 1913 reports on the archives of California and Wyoming, and a list of reports and representations of the board of trade to the King in Council, Parliament, secretary of state, etc., and that preliminary arrangements had been made for reports on the archives of South Carolina and Vermont. Specimens of the commission's proposed Primer of Archival Economy for the Use of American Archivists were presented in the form of two tentative chapters; the first, on archives, by Prof. Charles M. Andrews, and the fifth, on fixtures, fittings, and furniture, by Mr. Paltsits; but there was no time for discussing them. Some remarks were made on the present status of the movement for a national archive building in Washington.

Dr. Solon J. Buck presented a paper on the "Advantages and disadvantages of centralizing local archives at the State capital." His belief was that, with regard to many large classes of local material, not much needed for immediate purposes of local business, the interests of history were best served by their removal to a central depository, where trained archivists and systematic arrangements were more likely to be provided. The paper was discussed by Mr. Connor, Mr. Salley, Dr. Owen, and Dr. Rowland, custodians of archives in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, respectively, and by others.

¹ To be printed in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review.

² A fuller report of this conference will be found below in the present volume.

The conference by formal resolution gave expression to its hope that the State of South Carolina would go forward rapidly in the work of publishing the archival materials for the earlier history of the State.

The conference on ancient history, presided over by Prof. Lewis P. Chamberlayne, of the University of South Carolina, had papers by Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, of Johns Hopkins University, on the "Modern making of ancient history;" by Dr. Frank B. Marsh, of the University of Texas, on the "Problem of provincial administration under the Roman Republic";¹ and by Dr. Richard F. Scholz, of the University of California, on the "Antecedents of the Holy Roman Empire."

Mr. Magoffin's paper passed in rapid review a number of the newer sciences, auxiliary to the researches of the student of ancient history, and then gave more in detail, from both published and unpublished material, a variety of instances illustrating the value which numismatics, epigraphy, and archaeology have for that student.

The problem of provincial administration under the Roman Republic, as stated by Dr. Marsh, lay in the difficulty of reconciling a foreign policy resulting in annexations with the strong reluctance of the senate to enlarge its own numbers or the general machinery of government. He showed how this reluctance checked Roman expansion in the period before the conquest of 146 B. C., and again how at a later period, the half century preceding 63 B. C., when new annexations had exhausted the new governors at the senate's disposal, even under the system of promagistrates, that body again became opposed to a policy of imperial expansion.

The effort of Dr. Scholz's paper was to trace the antecedents of the medieval universal state from the monarchy of the first world king and god king, Alexander, with its alliance of altar and throne, through the development of cults of Hellenistic god kings, organized deification at Rome, the Messianic ideal, and the political-religious empire of Augustus.

Prof. Olmstead, of Missouri, remarked on the need of paying due regard to the history of the subject peoples.

It remains to describe briefly the annual business meeting of the association, held on the afternoon of the second day at Charleston, with President Dunning in the chair.² The report of the secretary showed a total membership of 2,843. The treasurer reported net disbursements of \$9,893, with net receipts of \$10,261. The total assets of the association were \$27,283, a slight gain over the preceding year. The report of the executive council described steps taken toward

¹ Printed *ibid.*

² The formal minutes of the meeting are presented in full below.

additional promotion of historical research, the prospective establishment of a headquarters for members of the association engaged in work in the archives and libraries in London, the establishment of a standing committee upon the study of the military history of the United States, and the offer of \$200 as a prize, to be awarded in December, 1915, for the best essay in military history submitted in that year. The association accepted the offer and appointed a committee of award. Upon recommendation by the council, it was voted that the meeting of December, 1915, be held in Washington; that of December, 1914, is to be held in Chicago. Some preparations were announced for the additional meeting which is to be held in California in the summer of 1915, Mr. Rudolph J. Taussig being made chairman of the committee on local arrangements and Prof. Ephraim D. Adams of the committee on program. The budget for 1914 was also presented. The council announced the reelection of J. F. Jameson as a member of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*, he being the member whose six-year term expired at the end of the year 1913.

The report of the Pacific coast branch was offered by Prof. Edmond S. Meany, who gave a brief account of the recent meetings of that branch at Los Angeles and Seattle. Brief reports were presented on behalf of the historical manuscripts commission by its chairman, Mr. Worthington C. Ford, and on behalf of the public archives commission by its chairman, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits. The substance of the latter report has been mentioned above. The committee on publications reported especially as to the series of prize essays, which is in a fair way to sustain itself. The report of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*, presented by its chairman, Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, related chiefly to its new circular to reviewers. Prof. Henry Johnson, for the advisory board of the *History Teacher's Magazine*, reported gratifying progress of that journal in public favor. The committee on bibliography announced that the execution of the proposed bibliography of American travels is now assured, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner having undertaken to be its editor. Reports were also made on behalf of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history by Prof. A. L. Cross, a member of that committee; by Dr. J. F. Jameson, as editor of the series of *Original Narratives of Early American History*; and on behalf of the general committee by Prof. Frederic L. Paxson, chairman. The chairman of the Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee, Prof. Burr, announced that the committee had awarded the prize to Miss Violet Barbour for an essay entitled "Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington."

The report of the committee on nominations appointed at the last annual meeting was read, in the absence of its chairman, Prof.

William MacDonald, by Prof. C. W. Alvord, a member of the committee. The committee presented the following nominations for officers and members of the council for the year 1914, and all were unanimously elected by the association: President, Andrew C. McLaughlin; first vice president, H. Morse Stephens; second vice president, George L. Burr; secretary, Waldo G. Leland; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen; secretary of the council, Evarts B. Greene; curator, A. Howard Clark; elective members of the executive council, Herman V. Ames, Dana C. Munro, Archibald C. Coolidge, John M. Vincent, Frederic Bancroft, and Charles H. Haskins. A vote expressing appreciation of the disinterested and efficient manner in which Prof. Haskins had for a long period of years—1900 to 1914—conducted the difficult and laborious office of secretary of the council was passed by the association in view of his retirement from that position.

Remarks by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, of Mississippi, on the methods by which nominations to office in the association were effected, led to an amicable discussion of the subject, at the end of which the new committee on nominations, about to be appointed for 1914, was charged to consider and report on means for better eliciting the general opinion.¹ The list of appointments to standing committees made by the council was then read, and the association adjourned.

**PROGRAM OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN CHARLESTON
AND COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 29-31, 1913.**

Monday, December 29 (Charleston).

9 a. m.: The New Charleston Hotel. Meeting of the executive council of the American Historical Association.

10 a. m.: Conferences. The Citadel.

Historical materials. Chairman, Joseph W. Barnwell, president of the South Carolina Historical Society. "Manuscripts and historical archives," Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society. "Frauds in historical portraiture, or spurious portraits of historical personages," Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia. "Materials for an atlas of the historical geography of the United States," C. O. Paullin, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Discussion of Dr. Paullin's paper, Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin.

Social and industrial aspects of modern history. Chairman, James T. Shotwell, Columbia University. "Social forces in English politics in the early nineteenth century," Walter P. Hall, Princeton University. "Social and industrial history in colleges and schools," James Sullivan, Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Discussion on the treatment of social and industrial history in colleges and schools, led by W. W. Davis, University of Kansas; Frederic Duncalf, University of Illinois; J. Lynn Barnard, School of Pedagogy, Philadelphia; A. I. Andrews, Tufts College; Helen L. Young, Normal College, New York.

¹ Further remarks upon the matter by Dr. Rowland, Prof. William MacDonald, Prof. Sidney B. Fay, Prof. John H. Latané, and Dr. J. F. Jameson may be found in *The Nation* of Jan. 22, 29, Feb. 5, 26, and Mar. 19, and in the *American Historical Review*, XIX, 488-490.

American religious history. Chairman, J. F. Jameson, Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Reasons for studying American religious history," J. F. Jameson. "Some salient features of American Christianity," C. B. Coleman, Butler College, Indianapolis. "Christianity and slavery in the American colonies," M. W. Jernegan, University of Chicago. "The Anglican outlook on the American colonies in the early eighteenth century," E. B. Greene, University of Illinois. "The development of popular churches after the Revolution," J. S. Bassett, Smith College.

2 p. m.: Conferences. The Citadel.

The relations of the United States and Mexico. Chairman, Justin H. Smith, Boston, Mass. "Popular sentiment in Mexico toward the United States before the War of 1846-1848," Justin H. Smith. "The United States and Mexico, 1835-1837," Eugene C. Barker, University of Texas. "Jackson, Houston, Tyler, and the annexation of Texas," R. M. McElroy, Princeton University. "The relations of Mexico and the United States," Edward H. Thompson, Merida, Yucatan.

Historical societies. Chairman, Thomas M. Owen, department of archives and history of Alabama. Introductory remarks by the chairman. Report of the secretary, Solon J. Buck, University of Illinois. Reports of committee on cooperation of historical departments and societies, Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi department of archives and history. "Historical work in the Lower South": (a) Historical societies, Yates Snowden, University of South Carolina; (b) historical commissions and departments, Dunbar Rowland, department of archives and history, Mississippi. Discussion led by R. D. W. Connor, the chairman, and M. L. Bonham, jr., Baton Rouge, La. "Planning the publication work of historical agencies," C. W. Alvord, University of Illinois. Discussion led by B. F. Shambaugh, Iowa City; Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society; and Victor H. Paltsits, New York City.

Modern English history. Chairman, Arthur Lyon Cross, University of Michigan. "Legal materials as sources for modern English history," Arthur Lyon Cross. Discussion by W. T. Laprade, Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; Carlton Hayes, Columbia University; C. F. McIlwain, Harvard University; James F. Baldwin, Vassar College.

4 to 6 p. m.: Reception tendered by the South Carolina Historical Society at the Gibbes Art Building. Exhibit of historical materials.

8 p. m.: Hibernian Hall. Address of welcome, Joseph W. Barnwell, president of the South Carolina Historical Society. Presidential address, "Truth in history," Wm. A. Dunning, Columbia University, president of the American Historical Association.

Tuesday, December 30 (Charleston).

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

9.30 a. m.: Conferences. The Citadel.

The teaching of history. Chairman, J. G. de Rouilhac Hamilton, University of North Carolina. "The place of history in the curriculum," N. W. Stephenson, College of Charleston. "Making the past real," Henry Johnson, Teacher's College, Columbia University. "Practical work in methods in summer sessions," Beverly W. Bond, jr., Purdue University. Discussion led by A. E. McKinley, editor History Teacher's Magazine, Philadelphia; Mary Shannon Smith, Meredith College; and M. L. Bonham, jr., Louisiana State University.

Colonial commerce. Chairman, Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania. "Colonial commerce," Charles M. Andrews, Yale University. Discussion by O. M. Dickerson, State Normal School, Winona, Minn.; W. T. Root,

University of Wisconsin; Frank W. Pitman, Yale University; Stewart L. Mims, Yale University.

Military history. Chairman, R. M. Johnston, Harvard University. "Charleston during the Civil War," Theodore D. Jervay, Charleston, S. C. "The bombardment of Fort Sumter," Capt. Oliver Spaulding, Fourth United States Field Artillery. "The teaching of military history in the United States Army," Capt. A. L. Conger, United States Army. Report of the committee on military history.

1.30 to 4.30 p. m.: Trip by boat to Fort Sumter.

4.30 p. m.: The Citadel. 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, Victor H. Paltsits, chairman.

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

Report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, Andrew C. McLaughlin, 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 modern 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, Frederic L. Paxson, chairman.

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

Report of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, with announcement of award for 1913, George L. Burr, chairman.

Announcement of budget for 1914.

Report of the committee on nominations, William MacDonald, chairman.

Election of officers for 1914.

Announcement of appointments to committees for 1914.

8 p. m.: Hibernian Hall.

American history. "The committee of the States, 1784," E. C. Burnett, Carnegie Institution of Washington. "What became of the Southern Loyalists at the close of the Revolution?" W. H. Siebert, Ohio State University. "The return of John C. Calhoun to the Senate in 1845," James Elliott Walmsley, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C. "The creative forces in westward expansion," Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina.

Wednesday, December 31 (Columbia).

10 a. m.: American history. Jefferson Hotel.

Joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman, J. A. James, Northwestern University, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Address of welcome, Hon. Wade Hampton Gibbs, mayor of Columbia. "The relation between Gen. Wilkinson and Gov. Folch," I. J. Cox, University of Cincinnati. "Some aspects of British policy in West Florida," C. E. Carter, Miami University. "The South and the right of secession in the early fifties," A. C. Cole, University of Illinois.

1 p. m.: Luncheon. Jefferson Hotel.

2 p. m.: Conferences. Jefferson Hotel.

Archivists. Chairman Victor Hugo Paltsits, New York City. Annual report of the public archives commission. "Archives" (being Chapter I of a proposed "Primer of archival economy for the use of American archivists"), Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, member of the commission; discussion. "Fixtures, fittings, and furniture" (being Chapter V of a proposed primer), Victor Hugo Paltsits, chairman of the commission; discussion. "Present status in regard to a national archive building," J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Local archives: Should they be centralized at the State capital? Advantages and disadvantages of such a centralization," Solon J. Buck, University of Illinois; discussion, led by R. D. W. Connor, president of the North Carolina Historical Commission; Dunbar Rowland, director of the Department of Archives and History of Mississippi; A. S. Salley, jr., secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission; Thomas W. Owen, director of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama.

Ancient history. Chairman, Lewis Parke Chamberlayne, University of South Carolina. "The modern making of ancient history," Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University. "Some phases of provincial administration under the Roman Republic," F. B. Marsh, University of Texas. "The antecedents of the Holy Roman Empire," R. F. Scholz, University of California. Discussion, led by A. T. Olmstead, University of Missouri.

4 p. m.: Automobile tour of Columbia.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1913.

The annual business meeting of the American Historical Association was held in the Chapel of the Citadel in Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at 4.30 p. m., President W. A. Dunning in the chair.

The report of the secretary, Mr. W. G. Leland, was read, and showed a total membership on December 22, 1913, of 2,843, as against 2,846 on December 21, 1912.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, was read and accepted. It showed the total receipts for the year to have been \$15,496.53; the total expenditures, \$12,602.29, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$2,894.24; the total assets of the association, \$27,283.12, an increase during the year of \$27.55. A communication from the Audit Co., of New York, certified duly to the treasurer's report.

The report of the secretary of the council, Prof. C. H. Haskins, showed that the council had held two meetings during the past year; had received reports from all the standing committees and commissions of the association, and considered various matters of business. A committee of the council had been engaged in considering methods of promoting historical research by the formation of a research fund and by dissemination of information regarding funds already available in the United States for the purpose. The council had also considered methods of promoting the study of military history in the United States, had instituted a standing committee upon the subject, and had received an offer of \$200 for the award in December, 1915, of a prize for the best essay in military history submitted in that year. Proposals had also been before the council for establishing some sort of headquarters for Americans working on the historical materials in London and Paris, and a committee had been appointed with power to make arrangements. In preparation for the meeting in California in the summer of 1915, Prof. E. D. Adams had been appointed chair-

1 p. m.: Luncheon. Jefferson Hotel.

2 p. m.: Conferences. Jefferson Hotel.

Archivists. Chairman Victor Hugo Paltsits, New York City. Annual report of the public archives commission. "Archives" (being Chapter I of a proposed "Primer of archival economy for the use of American archivists"), Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, member of the commission; discussion. "Fixtures, fittings, and furniture" (being Chapter V of a proposed primer), Victor Hugo Paltsits, chairman of the commission; discussion. "Present status in regard to a national archive building," J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Local archives: Should they be centralized at the State capital? Advantages and disadvantages of such a centralization," Solon J. Buck, University of Illinois; discussion, led by R. D. W. Connor, president of the North Carolina Historical Commission; Dunbar Rowland, director of the Department of Archives and History of Mississippi; A. S. Salley, jr., secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission; Thomas W. Owen, director of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama.

Ancient history. Chairman, Lewis Parke Chamberlayne, University of South Carolina. "The modern making of ancient history," Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University. "Some phases of provincial administration under the Roman Republic," F. B. Marsh, University of Texas. "The antecedents of the Holy Roman Empire," R. F. Scholz, University of California. Discussion, led by A. T. Olmstead, University of Missouri.

4 p. m.: Automobile tour of Columbia.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1913.

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man of the committee on the program for that occasion, and Mr. Rudolph J. Taussig chairman of the committee on local arrangements. With a view to the selection of a proper date, the latter committee had been authorized to send out a post-card inquiry as to preferences. The report of the secretary of the council was ordered to be accepted.

With reference to the meeting of December, 1915, and the meeting of 1916 the council recommended (1) that the meeting of December, 1915, be held in Washington; (2) that for the meeting of 1916 the association meet in Cincinnati in response to an invitation received from the University of Cincinnati and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, supported by letters from various institutions of learning in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

It was moved and voted that the meeting of December, 1915, be held in Washington. No action was taken on the recommendation of the council with respect to 1916.

Upon the recommendation of the council the prize of \$200 for an essay on military history was accepted and the appointment of a committee of award was authorized. It was voted that the thanks of the association be expressed to the donors of the gift.

The acting secretary read on behalf of the council the following memorandum, which had been voted by it and ordered to be spread upon its minutes:

Upon the retirement of Prof. Charles H. Haskins from the office of secretary to the council, which, under its present designation or that of corresponding secretary, he has held from the institution of the latter office in 1900 to the present time, the executive council of the American Historical Association wish to put on record an expression of their admiration for the manner in which he has conducted this difficult office, and of their appreciation of and gratitude for the devotion with which he has incurred the heavy labors which it involves. The council is deeply sensible not only of the extraordinary efficiency with which he has performed all the duties of his office, but also of the disinterested and impartial spirit, the constant and single regard to the interests of the association, which he has manifested.

The following resolution, presented by the council, was adopted by vote of the association:

The American Historical Association, through its president and executive council, desires to express its grateful recognition of the abounding hospitality extended by its southern hosts throughout its annual meeting held at Charleston and Columbia. They have felt the charm of the people and their representatives, they have enjoyed the stimulus of the historic scenes amid which they have spent their days, and they leave for their homes in every portion of the Union with high appreciation of the unity in purpose and feeling which prevails among all American students of history. They will remember with especial gratitude the kindness of the two committees of local arrangements (that for Charleston under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph W. Barnwell, and that for Columbia under the chairmanship of Mr. B. F. Taylor), of the South Carolina Historical Society, of Col. O. J. Bond and the other authorities of the citadel, of the authorities in charge of the Confederate Home and College, of the clubs of Charleston, of the Chambers of Commerce of Charleston and Columbia, and of the Columbia Automobile Association.

The report of the Pacific coast branch was presented by Prof. E. S. Meany. It was moved and voted that the report be accepted.

Brief reports were presented on behalf of the historical manuscripts commission by Mr. W. C. Ford, chairman; on behalf of the public archives commission by Mr. V. H. Paltsits, chairman; on behalf of the committee on publications by the acting secretary; on behalf of the board of editors of the American Historical Review by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, chairman; on behalf of the advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine by Prof. Henry Johnson; on behalf of the committee on bibliography by the acting secretary; upon the

basis of a letter addressed to the council by the chairman, Prof. E. C. Richardson; on behalf of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history by Prof. A. L. Cross, a member; by Dr. J. F. Jameson, as editor of the *Series of Original Narratives of Early American History*; and on behalf of the general committee by Prof. Frederic L. Paxton, chairman. The above-mentioned reports were all accepted.

For the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize Prof. George L. Burr, chairman, announced that the committee had awarded the prize to Miss Violet Barbour for an essay entitled "Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington." It was voted that the prize be bestowed under the usual arrangements.

The report of the committee on nominations appointed at the last annual meeting was read in the absence of Prof. William MacDonald, its chairman, by Prof. C. W. Alvord, a member of the committee. The committee presented the following nominations for officers and members of the council for the year 1914:

President—Andrew C. McLaughlin.

First Vice President—H. Morse Stephens.

Second Vice President—George L. Burr.

Secretary—Waldo G. Leland.

Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen.

Secretary of the council—Evarts B. Greene.

Curator—A. Howard Clark.

Members of the executive council—Renominated, Herman V. Ames, Dana C. Munro, Archibald C. Coolidge, and John M. Vincent; new, Charles H. Haskins and Frederic Bancroft. It was voted that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the persons thus nominated, which was done, and they were declared elected.

After discussion of methods followed by the committee on nominations it was voted that the new committee on nominations, appointed by the council to report nominations at the next annual meeting, be requested to formulate a plan by which the general opinion of the association on nominations might be more fully elicited.

The acting secretary of the council announced the budget and the list of committees appointed for the year 1914, which will be found in the minutes of the council attached hereto.

The meeting adjourned at 6.20 p. m.

J. F. JAMESON, *Acting Secretary*.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The total membership on December 22 was 2,843, a loss during the year of 8. Of this number 125 are life members, 202 are institutions, and 2,516 are individual annual members. The total loss has been 316—37 by death, 182 by resignation, and 97 dropped for nonpayment of dues. The total number of new members is 313—1 life, 297 individual annual, and 15 institutional. The number of members whose dues remain unpaid is 353, as against 396 a year ago, and the number of members whose dues are fully paid (the effective membership of the association) is 2,490, showing a net gain in effective membership during the year of 40. The total foreign membership of the association is 102, a gain of 3 over last year. The States having membership over 100 are New York, 404; Massachusetts, 346; Illinois, 208; Pennsylvania, 203; California, 156; Ohio, 132.

Full reports respecting the various activities and publications of the association will be made by the various committees.

At the International Congress of Historical Studies, held in London in April, 1913, the association was represented by Charles H. Haskins and J. Franklin Jameson.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Acting Secretary.*

CHARLESTON, December 30, 1913.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

1912.		
Dec. 23.	Balance cash on hand	\$2,454.87
1913.		
Dec. 23.	Receipts (for details, see report of Audit Co., immediately following)	13,041.66
		<u>\$15,496.53</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1913.		
Dec. 23.	Offices of secretary and treasurer:	
	Clerk hire, vouchers 2, 3, 11, 21, 24, 37, 38, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 63, 65, 73, 83, 84, 86, 91, 95, 107, 121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134	976.72
	Postage and supplies, vouchers 6, 8, 16, 20, 35, 55, 64, 72, 82, 90, 94, 98, 106, 120, 130	441.40
	Equipment, vouchers 30, 39	10.00
	Secretary of the council, vouchers 15, 32, 33, 135, 146, 147, 154	100.45
	American Historical Review, vouchers 9, 25, 61, 66, 69, 78, 79, 87, 96, 97, 100, 128, 137	4,479.60
	Public archives commission, vouchers 4, 56, 67, 76, 80, 141	65.85
	Historical manuscripts commission, voucher 92	77.65
	Justin Winsor prize committee, vouchers 17, 19	15.00
	Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee, vouchers 29, 111	201.09
	Committee on bibliography, vouchers 101, 145	150.00
	Committee on bibliography of modern English history, vouchers 26, 40, 41, 108	92.50
	Indexing papers and annual reports, vouchers 13, 27, 34, 117, 127, 144	500.00
	Committee on preparation of teachers of history in high schools, voucher 138	4.59
	Committee on publication, vouchers 7, 10, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 102, 114, 115	697.06
	Bibliography of "Writings on American History," voucher 77	200.00
	General committee and conference of historical societies, vouchers 47, 57, 60, 68, 112, 113, 139, 140	63.96
	Indexing annual report, 1911, vouchers 85, 99	100.00
	History Teacher's Magazine, vouchers 1, 14, 58, 110	751.58
	Expenses of executive council, vouchers 12, 142, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153	326.00
	Editorial work, vouchers 5, 23, 36, 51, 62, 71, 81, 89, 93, 105, 119, 129	300.00
	Expenses twenty-eighth annual meeting, vouchers 28, 31, 59, 88	100.34
	Expenses twenty-ninth annual meeting, vouchers 74, 75, 116, 124, 125, 126, 143, 155, 156	152.35
	Collection charges, vouchers 70, 118, 157	13.66
	Item returned and charged by bank July 1, 1913	3.60
	Miscellaneous expenses, vouchers 18, 22, 103, 104, 109, 136	2,778.89
		<u>12,602.29</u>
	Balance cash on hand	2,894.24
		<u>15,496.53</u>
	Net receipts 1913	10,341.66
	Net disbursements 1913	9,902.29
	Excess of receipts over disbursements	<u>439.37</u>

The assets of the association are:

Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York-----	\$20,000.00
Accrued interest from Sept. 29 to Dec. 19-----	188.88
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock at \$210-----	4,200.00
Cash on hand-----	2,894.24
	<u>27,283.12</u>
An increase during the year of-----	27.55

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, December 23, 1913.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT CO. OF NEW YORK.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Esq.,

Treasurer American Historical Association,

5 East Sixty-third Street, New York City.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request we have made an audit of the cash records of the treasurer of the American Historical Association for the period from December 24, 1912, to December 19, 1913. The results of this audit are presented, attached hereto, in an exhibit termed "Abstract of cash receipts and disbursements, as shown by the cash records, for the period from December 24, 1912, to December 19, 1913."

Receipted vouchers were examined for all disbursements shown, except in the cases of the following payments: Check No. 2276, \$12.75, voucher No. 19; check No. 2280, \$2.50, voucher No. 26; check No. 2307, \$36.49, voucher No. 59; check No. 2308, \$10.75, voucher No. 60.

A number of vouchers appear to lack the approval accorded the great majority throughout the period under review.

We have examined the following securities: Mortgage on 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, \$20,000, at 4½ per cent, due March, 1914; 20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock.

We have reconciled the statement of the National Park Bank, dated December 19, 1913, and after allowing for outstanding checks find the balance to the credit of the association to be \$2,894.24.

We are unable to trace particulars of \$3.60 charged by the bank on July 1, 1913, and shown in its statement as a returned item.

Very truly, yours,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

A. W. DUNNING, *President.*

H. I. LUNDQUIST, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, December 23, 1913.

*Abstract of cash receipts and disbursements, as shown by the cash records,
for the period from Dec. 24, 1912, to Dec. 19, 1913.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance, Dec. 23, 1912-----	\$2,454.87
Annual dues:	
2,555 at \$3-----	\$7,665.00
1 at \$2.72-----	2.72
2 at \$3.05-----	6.10
22 at \$3.10-----	68.20
1 at \$3.15-----	3.15
	<u>7,745.17</u>
Life memberships, 3 at \$50-----	150.00
Rebates:	
American Historical Review-----	\$300.00
Lord Baltimore Press-----	30.30
	<u>330.30</u>
Income from investments:	
Mortgage loan, \$20,000 at 4½ per cent-----	850.00
American Exchange National Bank stock, 20 shares, dividends at 10 per cent-----	200.00
	<u>1,050.00</u>
Royalties-----	135.14
Sale of publications-----	605.09

Military history prize.....	\$250.00
Local committee.....	75.86
Borrowed from Clarence W. Bowen (see contra).....	2,700.00
	<u>\$13,041.66</u>
	<u>15,496.53</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Offices of secretary and treasurer:	
Clerk hire.....	\$976.72
Postage and supplies.....	441.40
Office furniture and fixtures.....	10.00
	<u>\$13,041.53</u>
Secretary of the council.....	100.45
American Historical Review.....	4,479.60
Public archives commission.....	65.85
Historical manuscripts commission.....	77.65
Justin Winsor prize committee.....	15.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee.....	201.09
Committee on bibliography.....	150.00
Committee on bibliography of modern English history.....	92.50
Indexing papers and annual reports.....	500.00
Committee on preparation of teachers of history in high schools.....	4.59
Committee on publication.....	697.06
Bibliography of writings on American history.....	200.00
General committee and conference of historical societies.....	63.96
Indexing annual report.....	100.00
History Teachers' Magazine.....	751.58
Expenses, executive council.....	326.00
Editorial work.....	300.00
Expenses, twenty-eighth annual meeting.....	100.34
Expenses, twenty-ninth annual meeting.....	152.35
Collection charges.....	13.66
Miscellaneous:	
Auditing.....	\$25.00
Item returned and charged by bank July 1, 1913.....	3.60
Traveling.....	27.30
Interest on loan from Clarence W. Bowen.....	26.59
	<u>82.49</u>
Repayment of Clarence W. Bowen loans (see contra).....	2,700.00
Total payments.....	<u>12,602.29</u>
Balance, Dec. 17, 1913 (deposited in National Park Bank, New York).....	2,894.24
	<u>15,496.53</u>

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

(To the executive council, November 29, 1913.)

Since the meeting of the council a year ago the committee on publications has brought out the prize essay of Miss Brown, and it has in press the prize essay for 1912, A. C. Cole, The Whig Party in the South, which will be ready for distribution after the first of the year.

The sale of series thus far has been as follows:

	Copies sold.	Cost.	Receipts.	Profit.
Krehbiel.....	465	\$372	\$530	\$158
Carter.....	496	442	514	172
Notestein.....	548	977	645	1332
Turner.....	353	658	370	1288
Brown.....	276	586	299	1287
Total.....	2,143	3,034	2,357	1677

¹ Loss.

For the reprint of the Muzzey essay 130 orders have been received, which would meet approximately two-thirds of the expense of publication.

Last year the committee on publications was granted a fund of \$1,000, with which it hoped to be able to bear all future costs of publication of the prize essays, etc., without further grants by the association, except for some special purpose, such as the printing of the list of members. The receipts for 11 months have been \$619.19. The expenditures for 12 months have been \$666.76, leaving an apparent balance in the hands of the committee of \$952.53. But as the receipts are only for 11 months the committee has really more than \$1,000 on hand, against which are some unpaid bills, amounting to less than \$100. The finances of the committee seem to be in excellent shape, and it is believed that the committee will be able to carry out its expectations of keeping within its appropriation.

The annual report for 1911 in two volumes was sent to press a year ago, and, although proof was promptly read and the indexes prepared without delay, Volume I is just now on the point of being distributed. With Congress continually in session the Government Printing Office has of necessity been unable to turn out the report as rapidly as in normal years.

The report for 1912 will appear in one volume, including the report of the historical manuscripts commission, the Vans Murray correspondence. It is just about to go to press, and it is hoped that it may be distributed next summer. Every effort will be made this coming year to bring out the report for 1913 before the meeting of 1914. The delays of late years are regrettable, but it is confidently expected they will not recur.

One thing that will be of great assistance in the more prompt publication of the annual reports is the printing in separate form of the Writings on American History. This is also a matter of considerable importance to the committee on publications and to the association as well. Notices having been sent to all the members of the association, it is known to all that the Yale University Press has consented to print the Writings on American History free of cost to the association. While the Press has only promised to do this for one year, the work is undertaken with the expectation that it will continue to do so in the future. As the committee estimated that from one-fifth to one-fourth of our appropriation for printing was used up upon the Writings, this will be of material assistance to the association and will remove some of the difficulties encountered in the past.

The idea of a bulletin has not been abandoned, but is waiting a more favorable opportunity. The association has been forced to get along without a new membership list the past year, the last one being that of 1911. It is not prepared to print a list during the coming year, but an appropriation may be asked for that purpose in 1915.

MAX FARRAND, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The committee has arranged with Dr. Bernard C. Steiner to take up the "Bibliography of American Travels." He will be aided in the matter by Mr. L. H. Dielman.

As Dr. Lichtenstein is away for 15 months the chairman has arranged with Dr. A. H. Shearer, of the Newberry Library, in whose hands Dr. Lichtenstein left his notes, to prepare a classified index to the "Collections on European History," in which precisely the same bars shall be used, and which can be printed in the same form with the "Collections."

In the matter of the joint list of periodicals, concerning which the chairman of the committee was instructed to secure, if possible, action by the American

Library Association or the Library of Congress, it was found that both agencies were interested in the work. A plan of taking it up, with Mr. C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, as editor, was suspended in view of the extremely favorable attitude of the Librarian of Congress toward doing the thing on a really adequate scale. It seems peculiarly a matter which might fall within his scope. If undertaken by him, it would, apart from the advantage from the well-known executive facility of the present librarian, be undertaken at a good deal of advantage over other instrumentalities, this kind of thing being of national extent.

In view of the considerable progress of this matter, which is expected to include not only periodicals but the list of collections already prepared, it did not seem worth while to press the matter of a better edition of Collections on European History.

E. C. RICHARDSON, *Chairman*.

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

Everyone has agreed that something should be done to improve the teaching of history, and that much of the deficiency in teaching is due to the poorly prepared teacher. The results in history in the college entrance examination boards' examinations are only one illustration of how bad the work actually is. Your committee has been trying to arouse interest in this matter, and has been able to get it discussed somewhat widely. The demand now is that we do something concrete and constructive. We suggest consequently that we prepare a report, including the requirements for history teachers which have been recommended by teachers' associations, etc., in the various sections of this country; that we endeavor to have this published by the United States Bureau of Education, and distributed widely by them; and that, in addition, we send a letter to influential school officials, college presidents, and professors of history, and to normal schools.

DANA C. MUNRO, *Chairman*.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE METROPOLITAN CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 29, 1913.

The council met at 10 a. m., with President Dunning in the chair. Present: Messrs. McLaughlin, Bowen, McMaster, Jameson, G. B. Adams, Turner, Fling, Woodburn, Ames, Munro, Vincent, and the secretary.

In the absence of the secretary of the association in Europe a written report was presented and was supplemented in conjunction with the reports of the committee on publications and the general committee. It appeared that the total membership was 2,834 on November 21, 1913, as against 2,820 on November 21, 1912, and 2,846 on December 21, 1912.

The secretary of the council reported briefly.

The treasurer presented the following report:

ASSETS, DEC. 23, 1912.

Cash on hand-----	\$2,454.87
Bond and mortgage, real estate at 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (due Mar. 14, 1914)-----	20,000.00
Accrued interest on above (Sept. 29, 1912, to Dec. 23, 1912)-----	200.00
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock (at 230)-----	4,600.00
	<hr/>
	27,254.87

ASSETS, NOV. 28, 1913.

Cash on hand-----	2,100.70
Bond and mortgage, real estate at 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (due Mar. 14, 1914)-----	20,000.00

Accrued interest on above, at 4½ per cent, from Sept. 29, 1913, to Nov. 28, 1913	\$141. 67
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock (at 210)	4, 200. 00
	<hr/> 26, 442. 37
	<hr/> 27, 254. 87
	<hr/> 26, 442. 37
 A decrease in assets since Dec. 23, 1912, of	 812. 50
NEW YORK, November 28, 1913.	

By resolution the treasurer was authorized to sell the 20 shares of stock held by the association in the American Exchange National Bank.

Reports were received from the following standing committees: Historical manuscripts commission, public archives commission, committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, editors of the American Historical Review, board of advisory editors of the History Teacher's Magazine, committee on bibliography, committee on publications, general committee, editor of the reprints of "Original narratives of early American history," committee on a bibliography of modern English history, committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools, and the committee on indexing the papers and reports of the association.

The public archives commission having asked the council to exert its influence for the publication of the colonial archives of South Carolina and Massachusetts, it was voted to appoint a committee of three from the council to consult with members of the South Carolina Historical Society; with Mr. A. S. Salley, of the Historical Commission of South Carolina; and with Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and to take such action thereafter as seems to be fitting. Messrs. Ames, McLaughlin, and Vincent were appointed as this committee.

The report of the general committee having shown a net loss of 12 members during the past year, the committee was instructed to make special efforts during 1914 in the States where the membership appears disproportionately small.

At the request of the chairman, the committee on the work of European historical societies was discharged.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting on methods of promoting research reported, through its chairman, Mr. Fling, as follows:

The committee on methods of promoting research recommends:

I. The creation of a standing committee on aid to research.

1. This committee shall consist of six members to be nominated by the council. Five of them shall be professors of history (ancient, medieval, modern European, English, and American). One member of the committee, the secretary not included, shall be replaced each year by the council, the order of retirement from the first committee being determined by lot.

2. It shall be the business of this committee—

- a. To prepare a list of the funds available for historical research in the United States.
- b. To receive and pass upon the applications for aid to research.
- c. To recommend applicants to institutions having funds for research.
- d. To allot to applicants the income from the fund set aside by the association for research work.
- e. To present to the council a statement of the conditions under which they would recommend the granting of aid to research, and this statement, when approved by the council, shall govern the action of the committee.

II. The creation of a special committee on the formation of a research fund.

1. This committee shall consist of eight members of the association, to be appointed by the council.

2. It shall be the business of this committee—

a. To solicit gifts to be used for the formation of a fund, the income from which shall be used to further research.

b. To encourage the establishment of research fellowships in the universities of the country.

After a discussion it was voted to continue this committee for the coming year as a committee to prepare a list of existing funds available for historical research and to draw up a statement of the conditions under which a permanent committee would make recommendations for grants from such funds. Pending a report upon these points, further consideration of the report submitted was postponed.

The subject of methods of promoting the study of military history in the United States was then taken up. The special committee of the council on this subject submitted no report, the majority of its members having been absent from the United States during the greater part of the year. In its stead the committee entrusted with the program for the conference on military history at the Charleston meeting presented through its chairman, Prof. R. M. Johnston, a report upon the status of the study of military history in the United States, accompanied with a series of recommendations. The report was accepted and placed on file, and the following votes were passed:

1. That the council gratefully accept the fund of \$200 raised by this committee for the award of a prize for the best essay on military history submitted in the year 1915, it being understood that its acceptance involves on the part of the association no pecuniary responsibility for the publication of the successful essay.

2. That a standing committee be appointed to administer this prize, which shall be known as the Military History prize.

3. That a standing committee on military history be appointed by the council at its next meeting.

4. That the council appoint a committee to consider in what way the council can most effectively urge upon the authorities at Washington the proper publication of the archives of the American Revolution under the act of Congress of 1913.

Messrs. McLaughlin, Jameson, and Hart were appointed.

The committee on the activities of patriotic and hereditary societies reported progress.

The committee on program for the Charleston meeting laid before the council the program issued November 20, and reported that it would mail no further edition of the program to members of the association, but would make necessary changes in the first edition for distribution at Charleston and Columbia.

On the basis of a communication from Mr. A. Percival Newton, with reference to the establishment of some sort of headquarters for Americans working in the historical materials in London, it was voted to appoint a committee to take the subject under advisement and report at a future meeting of the council. Messrs. Jameson, Haskins, and Andrews were appointed.

The council then took under consideration the place of meeting in December, 1915, and in 1916. An invitation to meet in Cincinnati was received from the University of Cincinnati and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, supported by letters from various institutions of learning in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Invitations were also received from the historical department of the University of Pennsylvania to meet in Philadelphia, and on behalf of

Washington members to meet in Washington. After discussion it was voted (1) to recommend to the association that the meeting of 1915 be held either in Philadelphia or Washington, as the council may decide in Charleston; (2) to recommend to the association that the meeting of 1916 be held in Cincinnati.

The chairman was authorized to appoint the following committees to report at the Charleston meeting:

1. On appointments, the president, Messrs. Ames, Fling, and the secretary were appointed.

2. On budget, the treasurer and the secretary of the council were appointed.

Having sat and continued its discussion through luncheon, the council adjourned, at 4.30 p. m., to meet at the New Charleston Hotel, December 29, 1913, at 9 a. m.

The annual dinner of the council was held Friday, November 28, at the Metropolitan Club, where the members of the council, chairmen of committees and commissions, editors of the *American Historical Review*, Prof. Richard F. Scholz (representing the Pacific coast branch), and Prof. Carlton H. Hayes of the committee on transportation were the guests of President William A. Dunning and Mr. Clarence W. Bowen. No formal business was discussed, but Mr. Charles Francis Adams spoke on his recent experiences in exploring collections of historical material in England, and Prof. William M. Sloane gave the impressions which, as Roosevelt professor, he had gathered regarding the changed conditions of university life in Germany.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Secretary of the Council.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE NEW
CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 30, 1913.**

The council met at 9 a. m., with President Dunning in the chair. Present: Messrs. McLaughlin, Stephens, Jameson, Sloane, Ames, Vincent, Woodburn, and Prof. Edmond S. Meany as representative of the Pacific coast branch. Mr. Jameson was requested to act as secretary of the council in the absence of Mr. Haskins.

The report of the committee on headquarters for members of the association in London, including a supplementary oral report on headquarters in Paris, was accepted and ordered to be placed on file. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Jameson, Andrews, and Haskins, was continued, and authorized to carry out its recommendations, it being understood that pecuniary engagements for 1915 and subsequent years should not extend beyond the sum of \$100 per annum.

The committee appointed at the meeting of November 29 "to consider in what way the council can most effectively urge upon the authorities at Washington the proper publication of the archives of the American Revolution under the act of Congress of March 2, 1913," reported progress, and was continued for the purpose of representing the council at a conference to be held in Washington on January 2, at the instance of the Assistant Secretaries of War and of the Navy. (Messrs. McLaughlin, Hart, and Jameson, with power of substitution. Later the committee substituted Messrs. Ames and Bancroft for Messrs. McLaughlin and Hart.)

It was voted that the president be authorized, at his discretion, to appoint a committee of five to act for the association in an advisory capacity with respect to the government undertaking above-named. (After the conference mentioned the president appointed as such committee Maj. John Bigelow, Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Messrs. Frederic Bancroft, J. F. Jameson, and Justin H. Smith.)

It was voted that the title of the standing committee on military history, provided for by the council at the meeting of November 29, be enlarged to read "Committee on Military and Naval History."

After discussion respecting the time and place of meeting for December, 1915, it was voted to recommend to the association the choice of Washington. A motion that the proper officers of the association be instructed to communicate with the Richmond members in regard to holding a session in Richmond or having an excursion to that place, was, by a vote of the council, laid on the table.

The report of the committee on the budget was adopted by a vote making the following appropriations for the year 1914, with the understanding that the treasurer is authorized to draw on the miscellaneous appropriation for any excess in the expenses of the officers or of the council above the amounts appropriated:

Offices of secretary and treasurer-----	\$1,500.00
Office of secretary of council-----	100.00
Pacific coast branch-----	50.00
Executive council-----	400.00
Editorial work of secretary-----	300.00
Annual report, index and reprints-----	200.00
Annual meeting-----	300.00
Miscellaneous-----	350.00
Historical manuscripts commission-----	300.00
Public archives commission-----	300.00
Committee on Winsor prize-----	225.00
Committee on bibliography-----	150.00
Committee on preparation of teachers-----	100.00
General committee and the conference of historical societies-----	250.00
General index-----	400.00
History Teacher's Magazine-----	800.00
Writings on American History-----	200.00
American Historical Review (estimate, \$1.60 per member)-----	4,500.00
Committee on a bibliography of modern English history (unexpended balance)-----	567.10
	<hr/>
	10,792.10

Invitations from the mayor of Detroit and from the Detroit Convention and Tourists' Bureau asking the association to meet in that city in 1916 were read. It was moved that the secretary of the association make proper reply to these communications, acknowledging their receipt and stating that the place of meeting for 1916 has been virtually determined upon, but that the association will be glad to consider an invitation with respect to some later year.

The report of the council's committee on appointments was presented and adopted, with certain modifications, and the following appointments were made for the committees and commissions of the association for the year 1914:

Editors of the American Historical Review.—George L. Burr, Edward P. Cheyney, Andrew C. McLaughlin, James H. Robinson, Frederick J. Turner (these five hold over), J. Franklin Jameson, reelected to serve for six years from January 1, 1914.

Historical manuscripts commission.—Worthington C. Ford, Clarence W. Alvord, Herbert E. Bolton, Julian P. Bretz, Archer B. Hulbert, W. O. Scroggs.

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

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Charles D. Hazen, Laurence M. Larson, William R. Shepherd, Paul van Dyke, Albert B. White.

Public archives commission.—Victor H. Paltsits, Charles M. Andrews, Eugene C. Barker, Gaillard Hunt, A. S. Salley, jr., Jonas Viles, Henry E. Woods.

Committee on bibliography.—Ernest C. Richardson, Clarence S. Brigham, W. Dawson Johnston, Walter Lichtenstein, Bernard C. Steiner, F. J. Teggart.

Committee on publications.—Max Farrand and (ex officio) Worthington C. Ford, Charles D. Hazen, J. Franklin Jameson, Waldo G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits, Ernest C. Richardson, Claude H. Van Tyne, the secretary of the council [Evarts B. Greene].

General committee.—Frederic L. Paxson, Arthur I. Andrews, Solon J. Buck, Isaac J. Cox, George N. Fuller, S. B. Harding, M. W. Jernegan, O. G. Libby, Harlow Lindley, W. Notestein, Clarence S. Paine, Louis Pelzer, Morgan P. Robinson, O. L. Schmidt, E. M. Voilette, George M. Wrong, and W. G. Leland, and W. A. Morris 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.—Kendric C. Babcock, Charles E. Chadsey, Edgar Dawson, Robert A. Maurer, Dana C. Munro.

Conference of historical societies.—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman; Solon J. Buck, secretary.

Advisory editors of the history teachers' magazine.—Henry Johnson, chairman; Fred M. Fling and James Sullivan, reelected to serve three years; Miss Blanche Hazard, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat.

Committee on program.—James W. Thompson, Evarts B. Greene, William E. Lingelbach, Charles H. McIlwain, Albert T. Olmstead, Frederic L. Paxson.

Committee on local arrangements.—Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman; J. A. James, secretary; Edward E. Ayer, A. W. Harris, Edmund J. James, Harry P. Judson, Otto L. Schmidt, with power to add to its membership.

Committee on nominations.—Charles H. Hull, G. M. Dutcher, Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, J. H. T. McPherson, Joseph Schafer.

Committee on the military history prize.—Captain A. L. Conger, Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Allen R. Boyd, Fred M. Fling, Albert B. Hart.

Committee on military and naval history.—R. M. Johnston, Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, Gen. Hunter Liggett, Major J. W. McAndrew, Fred M. Fling, Charles O. Paullin.

On behalf of the committee appointed at the meeting of November 29 to consult with certain members in South Carolina and Massachusetts, and to take such action as might seem fitting with respect to the publication of the colonial archives of South Carolina and Massachusetts, Prof. Ames reported progress.

Prof. Meany laid before the council a project which he had proposed to a publisher for a series of volumes, one to each State, entitled Documentary History of the States, to be prepared by various persons under his general editorship, for which project the publisher had desired that he should obtain the support of the American Historical Association. The proposal was referred to the council of the Pacific coast branch for consideration of a project relative to the Pacific States only, with a request that the latter should report a recommendation to this council before November.

It was voted that a committee on resolutions be appointed to prepare a resolution expressing the sentiments of the council and of the association respecting their entertainment in Charleston and Columbia, to be reported on behalf of the council at the business meeting on the ensuing day. Messrs. Sloane, Jameson, and Woodburn were appointed.

It being understood that Mr. Haskins declined reelection to the office of secretary of the council it was voted that the following minute be spread upon

the records of the council and communicated to the association at the business meeting:

Upon the retirement of Prof. Charles H. Haskins from the office of secretary to the council, which, under its present designation or that of corresponding secretary, he has held from the institution of the latter office in 1900 to the present time, the executive council of the American Historical Association wish to put on record an expression of their admiration for the manner in which he has conducted this difficult office, and of their appreciation of and gratitude for the devotion with which he has incurred the heavy labors which it involves. The council is deeply sensible not only of the extraordinary efficiency with which he has performed all the duties of his office, but also of the disinterested and impartial spirit, the constant and single regard to the interests of the association which he has manifested.

With respect to the proposed meeting on the Pacific coast in the summer of 1915, it was voted that Prof. Ephraim D. Adams be appointed chairman of the committee on the program for that occasion, and that Mr. Rudolph J. Tausig be appointed chairman of the committee of local arrangements. It was voted that the committee of local arrangements be authorized to send out a postal-card inquiry to members of the association in order to obtain information of their preferences, which might guide in the selection of the date for the proposed meeting.

The council adjourned at 1 p. m.

J. F. JAMESON, *Acting Secretary.*

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

LOS ANGELES, CAL., NOVEMBER 28-29, 1913.

By WILLIAM A. MORRIS,
Secretary of the Branch.

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

By WILLIAM A. MORRIS.

The tenth annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association was held in Los Angeles, November 28 and 29, 1913. Headquarters were established at the Lankershim Hotel. The first and third sessions were at the University of Southern California; the second at the Museum of History, Exposition Park. The president of the branch, Mr. James M. Guinn, presided.

The sessions began on Friday afternoon, November 28, with a paper by Prof. Frank J. Klingberg, of the University of Southern California, on "The antislavery movement in England." Prof. Klingberg dwelt upon the forces which aided and those which retarded the progress of the movement. He pointed out that against the reforms led by Clarkson and Wilberforce were arrayed not only those interested in the slave trade, but also those interested in the prosperity of the West Indies. The passage of the act of 1807, abolishing the slave trade in the colonies, was aided by the result of the war with France, the change of ministry when Pitt left office, and the support of the Irish members. After 1815 Great Britain was unable to stop the foreign slave-trade and the colonies were suffering from competition with those which held slaves. In 1823, the year of the organization of the new society, slave-trade evils were as great as ever, and the abolitionists made a direct attack on slavery. The society used pamphlets and strove to mold public opinion, and the planters, in distress because of hurricanes, adverse duties in England, and exclusion from the American trade, founded their own organization. The self-governing colonies rejected suggestions for reform and were able to defy the wishes of the mother country. On the other hand, many of the reformers denied themselves the use of sugar. The securing of Catholic emancipation enabled Parliament to take up the question and to settle it after a half century of discussion.

Mr. Yamato Ichihashi, of Stanford University, in a paper on "The movement of population in feudal and modern Japan," attributed to economic influence the differences of movement in the two periods. The feudal period from 1603 to 1868 was marked by internal peace and recovery from war and famine; but by 1720 the policy of commercial exclusion was firmly established. Manufactured articles,

however, were still produced in their perfection. The outlandish barons and their retainers became cultured and demanded luxuries. Fortune smiled on the long-neglected artisans, and the common people were protected from feudal abuse. Although economic development indicated a rapid growth of population in the seventeenth and the first third of the eighteenth century, and although the Japanese are naturally a prolific race, in the portion of the period for which census figures are obtainable, that from 1721 to 1868, official figures show a stationary population. The method of reckoning followed by the barons who made out the return varies somewhat, but the figures are fairly constant. The Malthusian positive checks, such as earthquakes, epidemics, volcanic eruptions, and tidal waves, which have been adduced in explanation of this decrease in movement, do not afford sufficient proof. These events are normal incidents in Japanese life, and population moves up and down irrespective of them. By about 1730 industry had reached the point of diminishing returns. In the modern period since 1868, marked by rapid rise in population, there has been, on the other hand, a phenomenal expansion of industrial life, instances of which are the development of import and export trade and the increase of railways and factories. The temporary disorganization of the economic system was overcome by 1880 and a great impulse to this expansion given in 1895 by the Shimonoseki treaty.

Prof. Robert G. Cleland, of Occidental College, in the last paper of the afternoon, which was on the "Relation of slavery to the early sentiment for the acquisition of California,"¹ took the ground that the historians Rhodes, Wilson, Von Holst, and H. H. Bancroft are in error in holding that the acquisition of California was a slavery measure. The usual argument for the assumption, so Prof. Cleland stated, is that the Mexican War was fought under a proslavery President, and that one of its objects was the acquisition of California. But the movement to annex California did not begin with the Mexican War, and by 1846 this was but a matter of time. The issue, between the years 1846 and 1850, was not so much one of acquisition as of method, and the movement culminating in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was not sectional. Before 1845 it was proposed to make California free territory to counterbalance Texas. As late as 1846 the *Charleston Mercury* credited the movement for annexation to the Free Soil Party.

A second reason given for believing that the prevalent view is mistaken is that the movement for the annexation of California found its chief favor in the North. The Boston and New York papers, particularly the *New York Sun*, took the lead in molding public opinion in the matter. They drew glowing pictures of Cali-

¹Printed in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for July, 1914.

fornia while a prominent southern paper represented the country as worthless. Webster, in his "Seventh of March speech," considered California twenty times as important as Texas. Again, the active influences in California urging acquisition were of northern origin. Larkin, Stearns, and nearly all the Americans prominent in the movement were from New England. The earlier instructions issued by the Government at Washington, as a basis for negotiating the purchase of the region, authorize the acquisition only of territory above the thirty-sixth parallel, where slavery could not exist. The real object of the movement was not the extension of slave territory, but the extension of commerce from sea to sea and the control of the Pacific.

Prof. Bolton, of the University of California, in commending the paper, cited it as a proof that western history must be written by westerners. He referred to recent research as showing that the attempt to divide California during, and subsequent to, the constitutional convention was not due to slavery, and mentioned the work of Dr. Garrison demonstrating that the settlement of Texas was part of a western movement, not of a conspiracy. Dean Bliss, of the San Diego Normal School, declared himself convinced from his own examination of documents that Prof. Cleland's view of the question is absolutely correct.

The annual dinner was on Friday evening, Prof. Henry Morse Stephens acting as toastmaster. Mr. Guinn read his presidential address on the early archives of California, in which he gave a circumstantial account of municipal life and administration in Los Angeles under Mexican rule.

The first paper of the Saturday morning session was by Dean W. F. Bliss, of the San Diego Normal School, and dealt with "The Hayes collection in the Bancroft Library," a collection of papers on the history of southern California made by Judge Benjamin Hayes, a resident of San Diego and the first prosecuting attorney at Los Angeles to be elected under American rule.

Prof. Francis H. White, of Pomona College, in a paper on "The development of the national system of land administration," gave a brief account of the history and administration of the General Land Office. Among other matters he showed that in the early days the Government sought large buyers of public lands, the object being sums of money immediately payable. The settler was regarded as a nuisance, and a proclamation of 1785 regards him as a disorderly person. In view of the stupendous work which the Land Office has accomplished, the disposal of 1,600,000,000 acres, its neglect by Congress has been striking. This is evidenced not only by the crowded, poorly lighted quarters assigned to it, but also by the lack of a safe and convenient depository of its valuable records,

duplicates of which may be required at any time because of the destruction of local land offices. Failure of appropriations also resulted for many years in difficulties on account of contract surveying, a plan only quite recently abandoned.

Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California, read the last paper of the morning, which was on "The early explorations of Father Francisco Garcés in the Southwest." He prefaced it by stating that, contrary to general opinion, Spanish expansion in North America did not reach its climax in the sixteenth century, but that from 1519 to the opening of the nineteenth century Spain continued to extend her frontiers northward, and that the last third of the eighteenth century was a period of as great advance as any other of equal length after Cortés. One important phase of this activity was exploration within the present limits of the United States. A noteworthy explorer of the period was Garcés. The fifth expedition of Garcés, 1775-76, has been made well known by Dr. Coues, but for the earlier expeditions Coues had little or no material other than Arricivita's "Cronica." Prof. Bolton showed that several diaries and a voluminous correspondence relating to Garcés and not known to Coues have recently been discovered in the archives of Mexico, and that Coues was seriously in error in regard to the expedition of 1771. On that journey Garcés made the first recorded passage of the Yuma Desert, a feat which Kino had several times attempted. Afterward he skirted the Cócopa Mountains from tide-water to a point in Alta California whence he discovered the San Jacinto Mountains. On the return trip he made the first passage of the Colorado Desert. The concluding portion of the paper showed the important causal connection between the work of Garcés and the Anza expedition of 1774 which had Garcés for a guide. It was in following across the Yuma and Colorado deserts a route essentially the same as that marked out three years earlier by the missionary explorer, that Anza opened an overland route to California.

At the business session the auditing committee, consisting of Prof. F. J. Klingberg, Mr. V. M. Porter, and Prof. A. B. Show, reported that the accounts of the acting secretary-treasurer were correct and in good order. On motion the report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Prof. E. D. Adams, Prof. W. A. Morris, and Prof. R. G. Cleland, reported the following:

Whereas by the death of Haven W. Edwards, head of the department of history in the Oakland High School, historical scholarship and teaching in California have lost a distinguished exemplar;

And whereas by his conscientious and efficient labors as secretary-treasurer of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association Mr. Edwards has greatly aided in preserving and creating interest in historical study on this coast;

And whereas his gentle temper, his kindness, and his friendly acquaintance have greatly endeared him to all who knew him: Therefore be it

Resolved, That there be spread upon the minutes of this association an expression of our deep sense of the great loss to the friend of history everywhere, in the death of this good scholar, good teacher, and good man.

Further resolutions were reported, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in view of the great success of the present meeting of the Pacific coast branch, and especially of the care and efficiency of the local committee on arrangements under the chairmanship of Prof. R. D. Hunt, the warm thanks of this association be tendered to all those citizens of Los Angeles who have furthered and aided our gatherings, to the president and officials of the University of Southern California, to the Historical Society of Southern California, and to the board of governors of the Museum of History, Arts, and Science.

2. *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as the American Historical Association has decided to hold a meeting in the summer of 1915 in San Francisco, the Pacific coast branch of that association, fully recognizing the great aid of such a meeting to historical study and research on this coast, pledges itself to support enthusiastically every effort to render the occasion a notable one in attendance, in profitable discussion, and in pleasure for the eastern members of the association.

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

The committee on nominations, Prof. P. A. Martin, Prof. Edward McMahon, and Prof. R. D. Hunt, reported the following nominees:

For president, Prof. Edmond S. Meany, University of Washington.

For vice president, Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel, Stanford University.

For secretary-treasurer, Prof. William A. Morris, University of California.

For the council, in addition to the above officers, Prof. Edward McMahon, University of Washington; Miss Edith Jordan, Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles; Dean W. F. Bliss, San Diego Normal School; Prof. Robert G. Cleland, Occidental College.

The report of the committee was adopted and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the persons named in the report.

The meeting adjourned.

After a complimentary luncheon given by the University of Southern California, the teachers' session, the concluding one of the series, was convened jointly with the Southern California Social Science Association, under the presidency of Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt. In the absence of Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, who was to have read a paper on "The educational value of local history," Prof. Bolton spoke on the subject, treating it from the standpoint of the schools. He stated that one thing to be desired for young people is an acquaintance with historical materials, and urged an understanding of the nature of these and of historical evidence as an important element in discipline. The interest in the good of one's own community or nation is one of the best results of teaching of history. The patriotism and enthusiasm of the South in matters affecting the State probably come from courses in local history.

In the discussion which followed Miss Jane Harnett, of the Long Beach High School, entered a plea that children be interested in civic history even in towns not long in existence. She cited places which may be called conglomerations of people rather than cities in the

civic sense, where pride is centered only in commercial prosperity and the advance of real estate, without sense of responsibility for a civic situation that is wrong. She advocated in the newer towns the keeping of scrap books by children to record important events in town history and a historical museum room in the high-school building, and also occasional talks by older residents on earlier days. Prof. Stephens pointed out that what is meant by local history in the South is State history, which is deserving of attention in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. He favored the enthusiastic teaching of California history at this point in the school curriculum as an admirable basis for the teaching of European history.

The concluding papers of the afternoon were by Prof. Emory S. Bogardus, of the University of Southern California, on "An introduction to the social sciences," and Prof. Edward McMahon, of the University of Washington, on "The social sciences in the high school."

After a lengthy discussion of the latter paper, the session adjourned.