

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**FOR**  
**THE YEAR 1914**

---

**IN TWO VOLUMES**

**VOL. I**

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**WASHINGTON**  
**1916**

## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
*Washington, D. C., February 25, 1916.*

*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 1914. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

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*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.

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, D. C., February 17, 1916.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as provided for by law, volume I of the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1914. This report will be in two volumes. The first volume contains the proceedings of the association during 1914, together with a number of the more important papers read at its last annual meeting.

The second volume of the report will comprise a cumulative index of the papers and reports of this association published during the first 30 years of its existence, 1884-1914. It has long been felt that these volumes, which contain so much material of importance to the historical student, should be made more usable and their exceedingly varied contents more accessible. This service will be performed by the present index. It is proposed to continue this index at suitable intervals.

Very respectfully, yours,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

*Washington, D. C.*

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## VOLUME II.

Index to papers and reports, 1884-1914.

## CONSTITUTION.

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### I.

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

### II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

### III.

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

### IV.

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

### V.

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

### VI.

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

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

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## OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 30, 1914.

### PRESIDENT:

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

### VICE PRESIDENTS:

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

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M.,  
*Massachusetts Historical Society.*

### 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.*

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

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

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

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., Litt. D.,  
*Yale University.*

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., Litt. D.,  
*Harvard University.*

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

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

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

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

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

(Elected Councillors.)

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.*

EUGENE C. BARKER, PH. D.,  
*University of Texas.*

GUY S. FORD, B. L., PH. D.,  
*University of Minnesota.*

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, PH. D.,  
*University of Michigan.*



## PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

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### OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

PRESIDENT:

HERBERT E. BOLTON, B. L., PH. D.,  
*University of California.*

VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY L. CANNON, PH. D.,  
*Stanford University.*

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

ROCKWELL DENNIS HUNT, PH. D.,  
*University of Southern California.*

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

EDWARD MASLIN HULME, A. M.,  
*University of Idaho.*

MAUDE F. STEVENS, A. M.,  
*Palo Alto High School.*

## TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus : †.)

### EX-PRESIDENTS :

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.  
 †GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.  
 †JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.  
 †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.  
 †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.  
 †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.  
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.  
 JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.  
 HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.  
 †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.  
 †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.  
 JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1897.  
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.  
 JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.  
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.  
 CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.  
 †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.  
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.  
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.  
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.  
 SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.  
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., 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., D. C. L., 1912.  
 WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.  
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 1914.

### EX-VICE PRESIDENTS :

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

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., 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., D. C. L., 1910, 1911.  
 WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D., 1911, 1912.  
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 1912, 1913.  
 H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., LITT. D., 1913, 1914.

## 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—

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-1886.  
 † CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.  
 † MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-1885.  
 EPHRAIM EMERTON, PH. D., 1884-1885.  
 FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., LITT. D., 1885-1887.  
 † WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.  
 † WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-1888.  
 † RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-1888.  
 JOHN W. BURGESS, PH. D., LL. D., 1887-1891.  
 ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., LL. D., 1887-1889.  
 † GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888-1891.  
 † GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-1896.  
 JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.  
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1891-1894.  
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.  
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 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., 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., 1900-1908.  
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, PH. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.  
 HERBERT PUTNAM, LITT. D., LL. D., 1901-1904.  
 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.  
 EDWARD POTTS CHEYNEY, LL. D., 1902-1905.  
 † EDWARD G. BOURNE, PH. D., 1903-1906.  
 † GEORGE P. GARRISON, PH. D., 1904-1907.  
 † REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904-1907.  
 CHARLES McLEAN ANDREWS, PH. D., L. H. D., 1905-1908.  
 JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, PH. D., 1905-1908.  
 WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M., 1906-1909.  
 WILLIAM MacDONALD, PH. D., LL. D., 1906-1909.  
 MAX FARRAND, PH. D., 1907-1910.  
 FRANK HEYWOOD HODDER, PH. M., 1907-1910.  
 EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, PH. D., 1908-1911.  
 CHARLES HENRY HULL, PH. D., 1908-1911.  
 FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE RILEY, A. M., PH. D., 1909-1912.  
 EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, PH. D., LL. D., 1909-1912.  
 JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, PH. D., LL. D., 1910-1913.  
 FRED MORROW FLING, PH. D., 1910-1913.  
 HERMAN VANDENBURG AMES, PH. D., 1911-1914.  
 DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M., 1911-1914.  
 ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, PH. D., 1912-1914.  
 JOHN MARTIN VINCENT, PH. D., LL. D., 1912—  
 FREDERIC BANCROFT, PH. D., LL. D., 1913—  
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, PH. D., 1913—  
 EUGENE C. RARKER, PH. D., 1914—  
 GUY S. FORD, B. L., PH. D., 1914—  
 ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, PH. D., 1914—

## COMMITTEES—1915.

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*Committee on program for the thirty-first annual meeting.*—Prof. Charles D. Hazen, Washington, D. C., chairman; James F. Baldwin, John S. Bassett, Carl F. Huth, jr., Robert M. Johnston, John H. Latané, H. Barrett Learned, Miss Ruth Putnam.

*Committee on local arrangements.*—Herbert Putnam, chairman; Frederic Bancroft, Miss Frances G. Davenport, Mrs. John W. Foster, John B. Henderson, David J. Hill, H. Barrett Learned, Waldo G. Leland, Miss Ruth Putnam.

*Committee on program, special meeting, San Francisco, July 21-23, 1915.*—Prof. Frederic L. Thompson, Amherst College, chairman; Eugene C. Barker, Herbert E. Bolton, Max Farrand, Joseph Schafer, Arley B. Show, Frederick J. Teggart, Payson J. Treat, James F. Willard.

*Committee on nominations.*—Prof. Charles H. McIlwain, Harvard University, chairman; Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, Edmond S. Meany, Charles H. Rammelkamp, Alfred H. Stone.

*Editors of the American Historical Review.*—Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Carl Becker, George L. Burr, J. Franklin Jameson, James H. Robinson, Frederick J. Turner.

*Historical manuscripts commission.*—Gaillard Hunt, Library of Congress, chairman; Charles H. Ambler, Herbert E. Bolton, Archer B. Hulbert, William O. Scroggs, Justin H. Smith.

*Committee on Justin Winsor prize.*—Prof. Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin, chairman; George L. Beer, Isaac J. Cox, Allen Johnson, Everett Kimball.

*Committee on Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—Prof. Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois, chairman; Sidney B. Fay, William R. Shepherd, Paul van Dyke, Albert B. White.

*Public archives commission.*—Victor H. Paltsits, Esq., New York, N. Y., chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, Charles M. Andrews, Solon J. Buck, George S. Godard, Thomas M. Owen, Alexander S. Salley, jr.

*Committee on bibliography.*—Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University, chairman; Walter Lichtenstein, William W. Rockwell, William A. Slade, Bernard C. Steiner, Frederick J. Teggart.

*Committee on publications.*—Prof. Max Farrand, Yale University, chairman; and (*ex officio*) Carl R. Fish, Evarts B. Greene, Gaillard Hunt, J. Franklin Jameson, Laurence M. Larson, Waldo G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits, Ernest C. Richardson.

*General committee.*—Prof. William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Annie H. Abel, Arthur I. Andrews, William K. Boyd, James M. Callahan, Clarence E. Carter, Carlton H. Hayes, Waldo G. Leland, Robert M. McElroy, William A. Morris, Robert W. Neeser, Edmund S. Noyes, Louis Pelzer, Morgan P. Robinson, Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Eugene M. Violette, Clarence M. Warner.

*Committee on a bibliography of modern English history.*—Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Wilbur C. Abbott, Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Conyers Read.

*Committee on history in schools.*—Prof. William S. Ferguson, Harvard University, chairman; Victoria Adams, Henry E. Bourne, Henry L. Cannon, Edgar Dawson, Oliver M. Dickerson, Herbert D. Foster, Samuel B. Harding, Margaret McGill, Robert A. Maurer, James Sullivan.

*Conference of historical societies.*—Lyon G. Tyler, chairman; Augustus H. Shearer, secretary.

*Advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine.*—Prof. Henry Johnson, Teachers College, chairman (reelected to serve three years); Fred M. Fling, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat, James Sullivan (these four hold over), Anna B. Thompson (elected to serve three years).

*Committee on military and naval history.*—Prof. Robert M. Johnston, Harvard University, chairman; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, Fred M. Fling, Charles O. Paulin, Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding.

*Committee on 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.

*Committee of nine.*—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Ephraim D. Adams, Robert D. W. Connor, Isaac J. Cox, William A. Dunning, Max Farrand, Winfred T. Root, James Sullivan, and one member to be elected by the committee.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Charles H. Hull, elected to fill place of Mr. James Ford Rhodes, who declined to serve.

## ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.

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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.

[Winsor and Adams prizes.]

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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."

1914. Mary Wilhelmine Williams, "Anglo-American Isthmian diplomacy, 1815-1915."

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 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 as follows:

#### MILITARY HISTORY PRIZE.

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 matériel, 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.

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I. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THE THIRTIETH  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER 29-31, 1914.

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## THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN CHICAGO.<sup>1</sup>

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Two previous meetings of the American Historical Association had been held in Chicago. That of 1893 occurred in the summer, in connection with the great World's Fair then in progress, and was much overshadowed by that event, with whose brilliant attractions it was impossible for history to compete. That of December, 1904, opening with a blizzard which figures in the memory of those present so vividly as to obscure remembrance of the fine weather that followed, suffered from the amiable attempt toward "recognizing" various institutions by holding sessions in too many places. The committee charged with the arrangements for the sessions of December, 1914, wisely arranged that, so far as was possible, they should all be held under one roof, that of the Auditorium Hotel. Entertainments on the part of the city were wisely kept, by the committee on arrangements, to a minimum of what was offered—a luncheon on the first day, a reception on the first evening, tendered by the Art Institute of Chicago, a tea by the Chicago College Club, and a smoker by the University Club. The Caxton Club and the Chicago Literary Club threw open their rooms, the Chicago Historical Society its building; the Newberry Library gave a special exhibition of rare Americana drawn from the wonderful collection presented to it by the munificence of Mr. Edward E. Ayer.

The only sessions held outside the walls of the Auditorium Hotel and the Fine Arts Building connected with it were those of the first two evenings, when provision had to be made for larger popular audiences. These sessions were held near by, in the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute of Chicago. On the first, there was an address of welcome by Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, followed by the presidential address of Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago, president of the association, under the title "American history and American democracy."<sup>2</sup> The exercises were followed by a most agreeable reception, held amid the impressive treasures of Chicago's remarkable art collection. On all these occasions, and throughout the whole

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<sup>1</sup> This account is adapted from the *American Historical Review* for April, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the *American Historical Review*, January, 1915.

meeting, the careful forethought of the local committee of arrangements, of its chairman, and of its secretary, Prof. James A. James, of Northwestern University, were everywhere apparent.

With them should be joined, in the grateful recollection of the members, the committee on the program, and its chairman, Prof. James W. Thompson, of the University of Chicago; and first, because of the relative simplicity of the program. With one exception, made for special reasons, there was no time when more than two sessions or sections were going on simultaneously. Abundance of time, the whole of the second afternoon, was allowed for the annual business meeting, in whose proceedings the lack of time has often bred a rate of speed savoring too much of mechanism. There were sessions or sections devoted to ancient history, to medieval history, to the medieval history of England in particular, to modern English history, to the history of Napoleonic Europe, to the history of the relations between Europe and the Orient, and to American history. There was a joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, devoted to western history, the usual conference of the representatives of historical societies, and the usual conference of archivists; while the second evening session was general in character, assembling several papers having especial attraction for a public audience.

The attendance upon the meeting was unusually large. The registration was recorded as 400, and has been surpassed in only two cases, that of the New York meeting in 1909, the association's twenty-fifth anniversary, and that of the Boston meeting of 1912. Naturally, the attendance was chiefly from the Middle West, but not a few came from New York and the East.

The general organization of the program has already been described, and it may be as well, when considering it in detail, to proceed rather in the natural or chronological order of the papers than in the order in which they were arranged on the program. First among the papers in ancient history would come, in such an arrangement, one which did not figure in the conference or section of ancient history, but was given separately, as a brief illustrated lecture before the more public audience of the second evening, Prof. James H. Breasted's brilliant talk on the "Eastern Mediterranean and the earliest civilizations in Europe," which is printed in the present volume.

In the conference proper on ancient history the first paper read was that of Prof. Robert W. Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary, entitled "Fresh light upon the history of the earliest Assyrian period."<sup>1</sup> Mr. Wallace E. Caldwell, fellow in Columbia University, discussed the "Greek attitude toward peace and war." The earlier Greek poets were in general warlike in sympathies and expression.

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the present volume.

With the beginning of the fifth century this attitude changed. The poets praised the glories and blessings of peace and set forth in telling phrases the horrors of war, particularly the sufferings caused by the loss of the city's finest men. A feeling for humanity and a breadth of view that sympathized with the sufferings on both sides developed during the Peloponnesian War. During the fourth century the economic arguments as to loss through interference with business and the burdens of war taxes were more prominently advanced. At the same time there came more widespread attempts to prevent war through peace conferences and arbitration, which pointed also to a growing community of interests that made peace more necessary. The modernness of the points of view of the arguments for peace and against war were made particularly evident.

Dr. William D. Gray, of Smith College, in a paper on "Hadrian and his reign,"<sup>1</sup> put forth the view that the cosmopolitanism of Hadrian has been exaggerated. One of his main purposes was to protect the Greco-Roman civilization of the Roman Empire from corrupting influences—particularly from the influences of northern barbarism and of orientalism—and to give to this civilization a more Roman character.

Prof. William L. Westermann, of the University of Wisconsin, in his paper on the "Decline of ancient culture,"<sup>2</sup> rejecting for various reasons six explanations currently offered for the decline of the classical civilization—slavery, depopulation, taxation, the drain of the precious metals to India, Christianity, and the entrance of the barbarians into the Roman Empire—resorted to economic considerations resting on the antithesis between two concurrent systems, not adjusted into harmony by the Romans, that of the industrial city, inherited from the Greeks, and that of the great agricultural estate, inherited from the Hellenistic rulers, and developing into the imperial domain. Decline of industrial freedom, lessened production, reversion to an economy injurious to intellectual vigor and initiative, preceded the decline of ancient culture. An advanced moment in medieval culture was dealt with in a paper by Prof. Edgar H. McNeal, of the Ohio State University, on the "Feudal noble and the church as reflected in the poems of Chrestien de Troyes."<sup>1</sup> Of the same period was the essay by Prof. Frederic Duncalf, of the University of Texas, on "Some effects of environment in the Kingdom of Jerusalem."<sup>1</sup>

Under the title "Roger Bacon, 1214-1914," Prof. Earle W. Dow, of Michigan, presented a commemorative essay, apropos of the seventh centenary of Bacon's birth. In the light of Bacon's principal

<sup>1</sup> Printed in the present volume.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the *American Historical Review*, July, 1915.

writings and of recent studies, he traced his intellectual formation and the main lines of his thinking, and considered the quality of his achievement. Despite the limits to that accomplishment which various students have lately pointed out, the fullness and grasp of Bacon's knowledge, the problems and suggestions he passed to others, and his appreciation of the power of observation and experiment, give him a significant part in the earlier development of modern science. And yet it may be more just to Bacon to regard his effort and achievement as lying primarily in the human field—to enroll him chiefly among those who studied to find solutions for pressing problems in the conduct of human affairs.

To illustrate the use which may be made of the material bearing upon the papal tax on clerical incomes, Prof. Lunt, of Cornell, presented, under the title "Papal finance and papal diplomacy in the thirteenth century," an account of the tax imposed by Gregory X in 1274 and the opposition to it. The tenth of England, Wales, Ireland, and perhaps Scotland, was to go to Edward I provided he undertook a crusade. This he announced in 1283 that he could not do. Later he agreed to take the cross, and asked that the tenth be granted to him. The result of the long negotiation which followed was that he received from the Pope a grant, though he did not undertake the crusade. The papacy had paid the expenses of collection, and had borne the brunt of the opposition to the tax, while the king had acquired the larger part of the revenue.

In a session devoted to medieval England, four papers were read. We summarize first that of Prof. James F. Willard, of the University of Colorado, on "Reform of the exchequer under Edward I." During the first half of that reign the revenues of the Crown were received by two departments of the Government, the exchequer of receipt, or lower exchequer, and the wardrobe, the ordinary revenue flowing in general into the lower exchequer and the extraordinary revenue into the wardrobe, which normally received the greater part of the income of the crown. In 1290, under the direction of William de Marchia, the newly appointed treasurer of the exchequer, a revolution was brought about which has hitherto escaped the notice of financial historians. Thereafter the exchequer of receipt was the department of the Government into which the greater part of both the ordinary and extraordinary revenue flowed. This revolution laid the foundation for the future importance of the lower exchequer; it was accompanied by the appearance of several new series of financial records.

The second paper of the group, by Miss Bertha H. Putnam, of Mount Holyoke College, related to "Maximum wages laws for priests after the black death, 1346-1381." A large proportion of the stipendiary clergy died during the great plague; the survivors attempted

to benefit from the national calamity by obtaining increased salaries, precisely as the laboring classes were endeavoring to secure higher wages. Thereupon the great ecclesiastics framed canons specifying maximum salaries for priests, closely resembling the maximum wage laws for laborers, passed by Parliament. By means of manuscript and printed ecclesiastical sources such as the episcopal registers, Miss Putnam followed out the administrative enforcement of these regulations and the legal problems, such as those relating to conflict of jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup>

A paper by Prof. N. M. Trenholme, of Missouri, on "Municipal aspects of the rising of 1381 in England," attempted to bring out in a definite way the important part played by the towns of southeastern England, especially London, in the great popular uprising. The writer took the position that the agrarian discontent was fomented and developed by dissatisfied and radical townsmen. A second and more important matter was the cooperation of the inhabitants of the towns in the revolt, greatly increasing the popular army which advanced on London. In the case of London itself, it was pointed out how a radical element of the Victuallers' party, then in control of the city government, admitted the mob from outside, and how many of the lower elements of London society joined the rebels. Municipal disorders in outside royal boroughs and in towns under mesne lordship were briefly referred to, and the somewhat negative municipal results of the rising were commented on.

Last in this group of papers was one by Prof. James F. Baldwin, of Vassar College, on "Historic cases before the King's council." The records of the council abound in cases which are a reflection of the political and social interests of their time. As an example, the case of *Ughtred v. Musgrave* in 1366 may be taken as a segment of the history of the sheriff—a case in which the council, after a searching examination of specific charges, condemned the influential sheriff of Yorkshire for arresting men without warrant, indictment, or other process of law. It was because of such abuses of power, which were possible through the packing of juries and the procuring of indictments, that the judicial functions of the sheriffs were gradually reduced and given over mainly to the justices of the peace. These materials are valuable not only for the history of law but also for the general historian, and even have their uses for the legal reformer.

The paper by Prof. Albert H. Lybyer, of Illinois, on the "Influence of the rise of the Ottoman Turks upon the routes of oriental trade,"<sup>2</sup> showed that, contrary to a view which has often prevailed,

<sup>1</sup>Printed in the American Historical Review, October, 1915.

<sup>2</sup>Printed in the present volume.



the Ottoman Turks did not greatly, if at all on the whole, increase the difficulties of oriental traffic or make imperative the discovery of the new routes of trade to the East.

For the period between the medieval and the modern, there was a valuable paper by Mr. A. Edward Harvey, of Chicago, on "Economic self-interest in the German anticlericalism of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." The influence of papal exactions is familiar; but other subjects of common complaint were the tithes, feudal dues and services, charges for the sacraments or other religious performances of the priests, and a multitude of "voluntary" offerings urged by the secular clergy as well as by mendicant friars and nuns. Less familiar were the endowments for anniversaries and other services for the dead, the mortgages requiring perpetual annual payments, the burdens of lease rents, the exemption of the clergy from taxes and tolls and import duties, and the resulting damage to municipal revenues and to competing merchants and craftsmen. While other motives for anticlericalism are equally discernible, the economic factor was much more widely operative in the success of Protestantism than historians have heretofore been able or willing to concede.

In a paper entitled "The Turco-Venetian treaty of 1540,"<sup>1</sup> Mr. Theodore F. Jones, of the University of New York, sketched, largely from letters in Venetian archives, the course of the negotiations between Venice and Turkey from 1538 to 1540.

In a session devoted to the history of modern England four papers were read, chiefly relating to the constitutional history of the seventeenth century. Prof. Henry R. Shipman, of Princeton, presented the subject of the "House of Commons and disputed elections"<sup>1</sup> as an illustration of the development of parliamentary privilege in general. Beginning with a detailed description of the Norfolk election case of 1586, and with allusion to other instances in the last years of Queen Elizabeth, he discussed the doctrine concerning the rights of the Commons laid down by that body in the Fortescue and Goodwin case (1604) and showed the Commons' assertion as to ancient privilege to be without foundation. The Aylesbury election cases in 1704 and that of John Wilkes's reelection in 1770 were used to illustrate the conflicts between the House and the courts. The paper concluded by showing that the underlying cause of the contests was the multiplicity of laws existing together, the law of Parliament and the common law conflicting because the lines between the legislative and the judicial powers of Parliament had not been clearly drawn.

The paper by Prof. Edward R. Turner, of Michigan, on the "Privy Council of 1679"<sup>2</sup> was a discussion of the authorship, pur-

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the present volume.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the *English Historical Review*, April, 1915.

poses, and results of the sudden substitution by Charles II, for the old privy council, of a lesser body of 30, consisting only partly of the old members. Temple claims the authorship, and probably put the plan into form. The motive was political, King Charles, in dire straits, trying to placate critics by the change but not intending to abandon the practice of holding private meetings of a select and governing few. The results were disappointing. Parliament received the innovation coldly, the friends of royalty felt aggrieved, the procedure soon came to be much the same as before, and the king soon treated the new council with neglect.

In treating the "Suspension of the habeas corpus act and the Revolution of 1689," Prof. Clarence C. Crawford, of the University of Kansas, called attention first to the close relation between the struggle for constitutional restrictions upon the royal prerogative and the establishment of the guaranties of personal liberty. The paper discussed the legal principles involved in the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the conditions which were believed to justify the arbitrary power of arresting persons upon suspicion of high treason and holding them in prison without benefit of bail or trial, and the methods by which that power was exercised. The habeas corpus act was suspended at nine different periods between 1689 and 1818. The methods and practices employed in 1689, when the machinery of government was badly deranged by the revolution, were made the precedent for all subsequent suspensions of the act.

The fourth of the papers in the session for modern English history, that of Prof. Herbert C. Bell, of Bowdoin College, on "British commercial policy in the West Indies, 1783-1793," dealt with the regulation by the British Government of the trade between the United States and the British West Indies. The scarcity of food and lumber in the West Indies during the Revolutionary War gave additional ground for the assumption that the islands must be permitted to trade freely in raw produce with the United States. But such a departure from the principles of the old commercial system was strongly opposed, particularly by shipowners and by those who apprehended American competition. Pitt's attempt, in the Shelburne administration, to open the trade to the Americans without restriction, was defeated. Under the coalition, the wishes of Fox were overborne by the North section of the cabinet, and the American trade was confined to British ships. Pitt, on becoming prime minister, held a careful investigation, which resulted in the vindication, retention, and permanent adoption of the system established by the coalition, a system advantageous to both planters and shipowners.

Two sessions were devoted to the history of Napoleonic Europe, not unreasonably in view of the centenary of 1815, however different the manner in which that centenary is observed in the world at large from what was expected when the program was first framed. The first of these sessions was devoted to the reading of papers, without discussion—which, indeed, was the prevailing method in the Chicago sessions; the other was a practical conference. In the former, one paper, that of Prof. Guy S. Ford, of Minnesota, related to a subject in Prussian history of the Napoleonic period, Boyen's military law;<sup>1</sup> the other two were of French themes, "An approach to a study of Napoleon's generalship,"<sup>2</sup> by Prof. R. M. Johnston, of Harvard, and the "Senate of the First Empire," by Prof. Victor Coffin, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Coffin, in his study of the imperial senate, described his subject as of interest rather from the political than the institutional point of view; the tracing of its construction and manipulation throws a flood of light on the whole imperial system. But the decline of the senate from the position assigned to it by Siéyès to a condition of absorption by the executive is accompanied by the assignment to it, as a trusty agent, of a constitutional authority beyond even that intended by Siéyès, and of administrative functions of unusual interest. The former was an amplification of the powers indicated by the term "Sénat Conservateur"; the latter were associated with these powers and were operated through the establishment of the sénatoreries. In the divisions of the Empire so-named (33 in number) the leading senators exercised a confidential supervision over all public authorities and activities; the periodical reports that form the record of this supervision constitute an unused and valuable source of information as to the conditions of the period.

In the practical conference, already mentioned, the principal paper was presented by Prof. George M. Dutcher, of Wesleyan University, on "Tendencies and opportunities in Napoleonic studies."<sup>2</sup> Prof. Lingelbach then discussed some of the most important economic studies of the period written in Europe, and emphasized the opportunities for Napoleonic studies in this country. Prof. Ford, of Minnesota, referred to the German phases of the period, but laid stress on the necessity for avoiding narrow views in its study, and for considering the broader relations and currents of historical development. In a similar spirit Prof. Morse Stephens urged the study of the period not as the history of Napoleon, nor of France, nor of any single nation, but as a complete whole.

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the *American Historical Review*, April, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the present volume.

Prof. Colby's paper on "Early relations of England and Belgium"<sup>1</sup> dealt chiefly with events which fall between 1788 and 1870. The first incident to be considered was the revolt of the Austrian Netherlands in 1789-1790. This subject was approached from the standpoint of English relations with Prussia, as reflecting Pitt's unwillingness that the Belgian seacoast should be held either by a power unfriendly to England or by a power so weak as to invite attack. Reference was also made to the bearing which the Belgian situation had on England's attitude toward Prussian ambitions regarding Danzig and Thorn. The greater part of the paper, however, was concerned with the share which England took in events consequent to the Belgian revolution of 1830. The negotiations between Palmerston and Talleyrand were considered in some detail, both as affecting the neutralization of Belgium and as related to the desire of the forward party in France to secure a portion of the Belgian soil through rectification of the frontier. The subsequent development of English public opinion regarding Belgium was also touched on, and a concluding statement was made as to the attitude of Disraeli and Gladstone toward Belgian neutrality, at the outbreak of the Franco-German War.

Last among the papers in European history we may mention two which dealt with Russian affairs. Dr. Robert H. Lord, of Harvard, treated of the "Russo-Chinese treaty of 1860,"<sup>2</sup> one of the principal achievements of Russian diplomacy and a landmark in the history of Russian expansion.

The paper by Prof. Samuel N. Harper, of Chicago, on the "Russian Nationalists," or government party in the Duma, traced the origin of that party back to the official nationalism—"Russia for the Russians"—which existed in autocratic Russia at the end of the nineteenth century, and was itself an outgrowth of Slavophilism. He showed how those representing this variety of opinion, though numerically weak, had been able to acquire power through the reaction against the movements of 1905, and to throw discredit on the non-Russian nationalities of the Empire. He described the legislative restrictions upon Poles, Finns, and other non-Russian elements, which had flowed from this spirit of exclusive nationalism, and the constant protests of the Liberals against it as essentially foreign to the Russian genius.

In American history, one of the most notable papers, surely, was that in which Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of Harvard, analyzed in various fields the "Significance of sectionalism in American history."

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the *American Historical Review*, October, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the present volume.

A regional matter of much interest was discussed in the joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association by Prof. Royal B. Way, of Northwestern University. His paper on "English relations in the Northwest, 1789-1794," took issue with that on "Western posts and the British debts," which Prof. McLaughlin contributed to the proceedings of 1894. The writer believed that British conduct in that period was more open to criticism. He held that the British officials continually deceived the Indians as to the provisions of the treaty of 1783 in respect to Indian lands in the Ohio Valley, persisted in a policy of consolidation of Indian tribes for English advantage, extended their trade, and established new posts, blocked peace between the Indians and the United States, and, by timely supplies, aided the Indian warfare.

Prof. Max Farrand, of Yale, in a paper entitled "One hundred years ago," read in a session specially devoted to American history, described how, just after the War of 1812, there emerged a growing democracy, first becoming conscious of its power. The European wars and the resulting commercial legislation of the United States led to a national protective tariff system. Population moved rapidly westward, and easier communication between East and West became a necessity. There developed in the Middle West a conscious nationality and a national type, which began to express itself in a national literature. A change in religious thinking, greater tolerance, less attention to theological abstractions, mark the period. The effect of the invention of the cotton gin on slavery is a commonplace; the effect of slavery on cotton growing was just as important. But the greatest force at work in the creation of a nation was the development of an internal commerce, which brought with it a feeling of national completeness.

Dr. Henry B. Learned's account of "Cabinet meetings under Polk,"<sup>1</sup> was based largely on Polk's Diary, which reveals glimpses of nearly 400 sessions, held twice a week with remarkable regularity. They probably mark the beginnings of a custom of regular meetings now well established. After commenting briefly on the appointments to the Cabinet, the author dwelt on various practices, such as votes in the Cabinet, the presentation of written opinions, and the question of admitting outsiders to its sessions.

Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, of Vanderbilt University, in a paper on "Tennessee and national political parties, 1850-1860,"<sup>1</sup> analyzed the relations of the Whig and Democratic Parties in Tennessee in the compromise of 1850 and the secession movement of 1849-1851, and devoted special attention to the Nashville convention of 1850.

In the joint session held with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, an interesting feature was a discussion of the origin of

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the present volume.

the Kansas-Nebraska act. It was opened by a paper by Prof. F. H. Hodder entitled "When the railroads came to Chicago." After making a plea for the study of early railroads, the paper traced Stephen A. Douglas's interest in them. In 1836 he made the first move toward the building of railroads in Illinois. In 1845 he proposed a railroad from Chicago to the Pacific. In 1850, by an alliance with the South, he secured the first grant to the States for railroad purposes and at the same time provided a branch road to Chicago. He continuously supported bills to grant land to Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas for the construction of railroads to connect with proposed Pacific railroads and in the same connection proposed the organization of the western territory. It is reasonable to suppose that he organized Kansas and Nebraska in 1854 for the purpose for which he had urged organization since 1845.

Prof. P. Orman Ray,<sup>1</sup> of Trinity College, Hartford, in replying to Prof. Hodder, contended that the Kansas-Nebraska act originated in western, particularly Missouri, conditions and, in so far as it can be ascribed to any one man, was due to the influence of Senator Atchison rather than to that of Douglas. Any theory of the genesis of the act must explain why it was passed in this particular year, 1854, and why the provision respecting the Missouri Compromise was added. The answer to both these questions is to be found in the history of the schism in the Democratic Party in Missouri, which culminated in the senatorial fight of 1853-1854. He ascribed to Prof. Hodder's theory a tendency to attach to certain events an importance out of proportion to that felt by contemporaries, an excessive reliance on the pages of the Congressional Globe, and the ignoring of some evidence which conflicted with his view.

In the discussion which followed Prof. James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, spoke of the fact that other features of the bill had been neglected because of the importance of the repealing section. Mrs. Mathews, of the University of Wisconsin, expressed the feeling that Prof. Ray was emphasizing actual authorship of the bill, Prof. Hodder its genesis; agrarian interests played a part also. Prof. Sioussat maintained that southern railroad interests likewise had an influence in the history of the bill.

In a valuable and suggestive paper on the "Agrarian history of the United States as a subject for research," Prof. William J. Trimble, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, took broad ground for the study, not of the technical development of agriculture alone, but of agricultural history in its relation to the whole circle of economic and social history. He laid just emphasis upon its importance. The leading occupation of the American people has been agriculture, yet the history of our agriculture has received little attention. With

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<sup>1</sup> His paper is printed in the present volume.

the rise of scientific agriculture, however, a distinct demand for agrarian history is arising. Agricultural economists in particular insist that such history is indispensable. Questions of agricultural statesmanship, which go to the heart of our country's life, need urgently the light of agrarian history. Yet scarcely more than a beginning has been made. Information is inadequate and often derived from interested sources. A long process of development is needed and the systematic cooperation of many workers. The work can be done only by real historians, having sympathetic understanding of agriculture and rural problems.

It remains to chronicle the conference of historical societies and the conference of archivists, the proceedings of which are printed in full in the present volume. Both of these were marked by real discussion, which had been conspicuously absent from the other sessions of the association.

The former conference was opened with a paper by the chairman, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, on the "Chicago Historical Society, its history, its present activities, and its plans for future work." Dr. Dunbar Rowland, chairman of the conference's committee on the cooperation of historical societies and departments, reported that the work of calendaring the documents in the French archives concerning the history of the Mississippi Valley, a work which had been going on in Paris under the direction of Mr. Waldo G. Leland, was nearly completed, and would have been entirely finished but for the outbreak of war in Europe.

Prof. James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, read a paper on "Research in State history at State universities." He held that the State could properly endow and employ its university for the promotion of the study of its history, and favored especially such activities as the collection and publication of materials, the establishment of scholarships, of research fellowships, or of historical commissions of survey to cooperate with the State historical society. Prof. Eugene C. Barker, of Texas, pointed out the important part which the work of the graduate student might have in such endeavors; Prof. Orin G. Libby, of North Dakota, the value they might incidentally have in bringing university men into contact with the larger community. Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, of Illinois, suggested a division of functions between the historical society and the university, whereby the former might devote itself to the publication of materials, the latter of monographs.

A second discussion grew out of a paper by Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, of the Ottawa Public Library, on "Restrictions upon use of historical materials." Those who took part in the discussion were Dr. George N. Fuller, of Michigan; Dr. Milo M. Quaife, of Wisconsin; Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the New York Public Library;

Prof. Alvord, of Illinois; and the secretary of the conference, Dr. Solon J. Buck, of the Minnesota Historical Society. The prevailing opinion was in favor of the greatest possible liberality. Dr. Quaife spoke of the inexpediency of lending manuscripts; Mr. Paltsits, of the allowable distinctions in treatment, between archival materials and historical papers of private origin.

The conference of archivists, eminently helpful and practical, was attended by about 50 persons. The chairman, Mr. Paltsits, presented a summary report of the Public Archives Commission for 1914. More than two hours were devoted to the consideration of practical problems of archival economy. President Charles H. Rammelkamp, of Illinois College, in a paper on "Legislation for archives," dealt with the fundamental laws that are necessary for the archivist and for the preservation of archives, and reviewed legislation enacted in the various States since 1901. A discussion followed, by Mr. George S. Godard, of Connecticut; Prof. Harlow Lindley, of Indiana; Mr. Ernest W. Winkler, of Texas; Mr. James I. Wyer, jr., of New York; Mr. Edgar R. Harlan, of Iowa; Mr. Leland; and the chairman. A practical paper, illustrated by diagrams, on the "Principles of classification for archives," was presented by Miss Ethel B. Virtue, of the historical department of Iowa. She upheld the principle of origin, with *respect des fonds*, and demonstrated its application in the classification of the archives of Iowa. This subject was discussed by Mr. Lindley, Mr. Godard, and others, with a virtual unanimity for the system propounded. Mr. Leland spoke informally on "Cataloguing of archives," defining the different kinds of catalogues that should obtain. He distinguished sharply between historical manuscripts and archives, and pointed out that rules for cataloguing the former do not apply to the latter; and also showed the differences between catalogues for official purposes and those for historical purposes, the former varying greatly according to the material, the latter best consisting in a succession of catalogues, beginning with the checklist or *état sommaire*, continuing in the more detailed descriptive catalogue or *inventaire analytique*, and culminating in the calendar.

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN CHICAGO, DECEMBER 29-31, 1914.**

*Tuesday, December 29.*

9 a. m.: South room, parlor floor. Meeting of the council.

10.30 a. m.: Assembly room, Fine Arts Building. Ancient history. Chairman, Prof. A. T. Olmstead. Robert W. Rogers, Drew Theological Seminary: "Fresh light upon the history of the earliest Assyrian period." William L. Westermann, University of Wisconsin: "The medievalist and the decline of ancient culture." W. D. Gray, Smith College: "Hadrian and his reign."



Wallace E. Caldwell, fellow in ancient history in Columbia University: "The Greek attitude toward peace and war."

10.30 a. m.: South room, ninth floor. Medieval England. Chairman, Prof. Albert B. White. Bertha H. Putnam, Mount Holyoke College: "Maximum wage laws for priests after the black death." James F. Baldwin, Vassar College: "Historic cases before the king's council." James F. Willard, University of Colorado: "A reform of the exchequer under Edward I." Norman H. Trenholme, University of Missouri: "Municipal aspects of the rising of 1381 in England."

1 p. m.: Ninth floor. Luncheon to members of the American Historical Association.

2 p. m.: Assembly room, Fine Arts Building. American history. Chairman, President Andrew C. McLaughlin. Max Farrand, Yale University: "One hundred years ago." St. George L. Sioussat, Vanderbilt University: "Tennessee and national political parties, 1850-1860." Henry Barrett Learned, Washington, D. C.: "Cabinet meetings under Polk." Alfred Holt Stone, Dunleith, Miss.: "The factorage system of the Southern States."

2 p. m.: South room, ninth floor. Napoleonic Europe. Chairman, Prof. William E. Lingelbach. Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University: "The men who helped to make the Napoleonic régime." R. M. Johnston, Harvard University: "An approach to a study of Napoleon's generalship." Victor Coffin, University of Wisconsin: "The senate of the First Empire." Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota: "Boyer's military law."

8.15 p. m.: Fullerton Hall, the Art Institute of Chicago. Presidential address. Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman of local committee of arrangements: Address of welcome. A. C. McLaughlin, president of the American Historical Association: "American history and American democracy."

Reception. The Art Institute of Chicago.

### *Wednesday, December 30.*

9 a. m.: South room, parlor floor. Meeting of the council.

9 a. m.: Meeting of committees (at call of chairman).

10.30 a. m.: South room, ninth floor. Modern England. Chairman, Prof. Edward P. Cheyney. Edward R. Turner, University of Michigan: "The Privy Council of 1679." Henry R. Shipman, Princeton University: "The House of Commons and disputed elections." Herbert C. Bell, Bowdoin College: "British commercial policy in the West Indies, 1783-1793." Clarence C. Crawford, University of Kansas: "The suspension of the habeas corpus act and the Revolution of 1689."

10.30 a. m.: Assembly room, Fine Arts Building. Europe and the Orient. Chairman, Prof. Dana C. Munro. Frederic Duncalf, University of Texas: "Some effects of oriental environment in the Kingdom of Jerusalem." Albert H. Lybyer, University of Illinois: "The influence of the rise of the Ottoman Turks upon the routes of oriental trade." Theodore F. Jones, New York University: "The Turco-Venetian treaty of 1540." Robert H. Lord, Harvard University: "The winning of the Amur: A chapter in the history of Russo-Chinese relations."

1 p. m.: Ninth floor. Luncheon.

2 p. m.: Assembly room, Fine Arts Building. Annual meeting.

8.30 p. m.: Fullerton Hall, the Art Institute of Chicago. General history. Chairman, President Andrew C. McLaughlin. Frederick Jackson Turner, Harvard University: "The significance of sectionalism in American history."

Charles W. Colby, McGill University: "The earlier relations of England and Belgium." James Henry Breasted, University of Chicago: "The eastern Mediterranean and the earliest civilization in Europe." Samuel N. Harper, formerly lecturer in Russian history and institutions in University of Liverpool: "The Russian Nationalists."

10 p. m.: The University Club. Smoker.

*Thursday, December 31.*

10.30 a. m.: South room, ninth floor. Conference. Chairman, Prof. H. Morse Stephens. George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University: "Tendencies and opportunities in Napoleonic studies." Discussion by Victor Coffin, Guy Stanton Ford, R. M. Johnston, and Frank E. Melvin.

10.30 a. m.: Assembly room, Fine Arts Building. Medieval history. Chairman, Prof. George L. Burr. Earle W. Dow, University of Michigan: "Roger Bacon, 1214-1914." William E. Lunt, Cornell University: "Papal finance and royal diplomacy in the thirteenth century: An episode." A. Edward Harvey, University of Chicago: "Economic self-interest in the German anticlericalism of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." Edgar H. McNeal, Ohio State University: "The feudal noble and the church as reflected in the poems of Chretien de Troyes."

10.30 a. m.: South room, parlor floor. Conference of historical societies. Chairman, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt: "The Chicago Historical Society." Report of the secretary, Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society. Report of the committee on cooperation of historical departments and societies, Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi department of archives and history. James A. Woodburn, Indiana University: "Research in State history at State universities." Discussion by E. C. Barker, University of Texas; Orin G. Libby, University of North Dakota; and C. W. Alvord, University of Illinois. Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa, Canada: "Restrictions on the use of historical materials." Discussion by George N. Fuller, Ann Arbor, Mich.; M. M. Qualfe, Wisconsin Historical Society; Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library.

1 p. m.: Ninth floor. Luncheon.

2 p. m.: South room, ninth floor. The archivists. Chairman, Victor H. Paltsits. Annual report of the public archives commission. Charles H. Rammelkamp, Illinois College: "Legislation for archives." Discussion opened by Thomas M. Owen, director of the department of history and archives of Alabama. Ethel B. Virtue, historical department of Iowa: "Principles of classification for archives." Discussion by Harlow Lindley, director of the Indiana department of history and archives; George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut, followed by a general discussion. Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association: "Cataloguing of archives." (The conference will be organized as a round table for the discussion of the above topics, and a cordial invitation is extended to all persons who can contribute information thereon to participate.)

2 p. m.: North room, ninth floor. Joint session with Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman, I. J. Cox, president of Mississippi Valley Historical Association. R. B. Way, Beloit College: "English relations in the Northwest, 1789-1794." W. J. Trimble, North Dakota Agricultural College: "The agrarian history of the United States as a subject for research." Discussion: "The genesis of the Kansas-Nebraska act." (See article by Prof. F. H. Hodder in Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society, 1912, pp. 69-86.) Discussion: Led by Frank H. Hodder, University of Kansas, and P. Orman Ray, Trinity

College, to be followed by James A. Woodburn, Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews, St. George L. Sioussat, Jonas Viles, and H. N. Sherwood. Volunteers are invited to take part in the discussion and will be furnished with a résumé of the points the leaders intend to present. Address the chairman, Prof. I. J. Cox, University of Cincinnati.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION.

Monday, December 28, at 6.30 p. m. Informal dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

Tuesday, December 29, at 1 p. m. Auditorium Hotel. Luncheon to members of the American Historical Association.

Tuesday, December 29, at 6 p. m. There will be an informal dinner for women members at the Stratford Hotel, Michigan Avenue and Jackson Boulevard.

Tuesday, December 29, at 9 p. m. Reception, the Art Institute of Chicago, Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street.

Wednesday, December 30, 4 to 6 p. m. The Chicago College Club will give a tea for all members of the American Historical Association in their new rooms, Stevens Building, 16 North Wabash Avenue.

Wednesday, December 30, at 10 p. m. Smoker, the University Club, corner Michigan Boulevard and Monroe Street.

Through the courtesy of the Caxton Club of Chicago and the Chicago Literary Club their rooms are open to members of the American Historical Association during the sessions. These rooms are on the tenth floor of the Fine Arts Building and immediately connect with the Auditorium Hotel, where the meetings will be held, through the assembly room of the Fine Arts Building, which will also be used for meetings.

The Newberry Library (North Clark Street and Walton Place) will have a special exhibit of rare Americana from the Edward E. Ayer collection. Exhibit open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Chicago Historical Society is located at the corner of North Dearborn and Ontario Streets. "Through-route" cars Nos. 1 and 3, going north on Wabash Avenue, pass close to it.

*Committee on program for the thirtieth annual meeting.*—James Westfall Thompson, 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 Pratt Judson, Otto L. Schmidt.

*Committee on entertainment.*—Edward E. Ayer, Henry Bartholomay, Adolphus C. Bartlett, Augustus C. Becker, Edward T. Blair, Watson F. Blair, Clarence A. Burley, William H. Bush, Edward B. Butler, Henry M. Byllesby, Clyde M. Carr, Charles H. Conover, Charles R. Crane, Charles G. Dawes, William F. Dummer, John V. Farwell, Eugene H. Fishburn, Edwin G. Foreman, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Charles F. Gunther, Ernest A. Hamill, Abram W. Harris, Frederick T. Haskell, Charles L. Hutchinson, Edmund J. James, James A. James, Harry Pratt Judson, Frank G. Logan, Cyrus H. McCormick, Albert F. Madlener, Levy Mayer, George Merryweather, Seymour Morris, Joy Morton, Henry J. Patten, John Barton Payne, Julius Rosenwald, Harry Rubens, Edward L. Ryerson, Martin A. Ryerson, Otto L. Schmidt, Howard Van Doren Shaw, Orson Smith, Solomon A. Smith, John A. Spoor, Albert A. Sprague, Albert A. Sprague, II, Charles H. Wacker, Ezra Warner, jr.

**REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 29-31, 1914.**

**A.**

Abbott, Edith.  
 Adams, Victoria A.  
 Allen, Fredonia (Miss).  
 Allen, Lucille.  
 Alvord, Clarence W.  
 Ambler, Chas. H.  
 Anderson, D. R.  
 Anderson, Frank M.  
 Appleton, W. W.  
 Ayer, Edward E.  
 Aylsworth, Leon E.

**B.**

Bacot, D. H.  
 Baker, John W.  
 Balch, E. A.  
 Baldwin, Jas. F.  
 Barbour, Violet.  
 Barker, E. C.  
 Barnes, Elizabeth.  
 Barton, Alvin L.  
 Bassett, J. S.  
 Basye, A. H.  
 Baum, H. M.  
 Becker, Carl.  
 Becker, Lucia.  
 Bell, Herbert C.  
 Bement, Clarence E.  
 Benton, Geo. W.  
 Bestor, Arthur E.  
 Blews, R. R.  
 Bliss, W. F.  
 Boak, A. E. R.  
 Bogardus, F. S.  
 Bond, Beverley W.  
 Boucher, C. S.  
 Bowerman, Geo. F.  
 Bramhall, Edith C.  
 Breasted, J. H.  
 Bretz, J. C.  
 Brewer, Helen R.  
 Brigham, Clarence S.  
 Brush, Elizabeth P.  
 Buck, Solon J.  
 Bucks, Olive.  
 Bullock, Mary.  
 Burr, Geo. L.  
 Byrne, E. H.

**C.**

Caldwell, H. W.  
 Caldwell, W. E.  
 Callahan, Jas. M.  
 Campbell, Mrs. Jas. H.  
 Carpenter, Allen H.  
 Carson, W. W.  
 Carter, Clarence E.  
 Chadwick, R. D.  
 Chase, Wayland J.  
 Cheyney, Edward P.  
 Christie, Francis A.  
 Christophelsmeier, Carl.  
 Church, Frederic O.  
 Clark, Dan E.  
 Clark, H. C.  
 Cleveland, Cath. C.  
 Coffin, Victor.  
 Cole, Arthur C.  
 Colgate, Lathrop.  
 Conger, Capt. A. L.  
 Conger, J. L.  
 Connelley, Wm. E.  
 Conslanza, Sister Mary.  
 Coolidge, A. C.  
 Cox, Isaac J.  
 Crawford, C. C.  
 Cribbs, G. A.  
 Crofts, F. S.  
 Cross, Arthur L.  
 Crouch, Flora A.  
 Crowther, Elizabeth.  
 Custer, John S.

**D.**

Dale, H. C.  
 David, C. W.  
 Davies, G. C.  
 Davis, Sarah W.  
 Davis, William S.  
 Dickerson, Oliver M.  
 Dow, E. W.  
 Dowell, E. S.  
 Duncalf, Frederic.  
 Dutton, Charlotte R.  
 Duncan, D. Shaw.  
 Dunnington, L. L.  
 Dutcher, George M.

**E.**

Ellery, Eloise.  
 Elson, Henry W.  
 Emerton, Ephraim.

**F.**

Farr, Shirley.  
 Farrand, Max.  
 Faust, Charles J.  
 Fay, Sidney B.  
 Fair, Eugene.  
 Fish, Carl R.  
 Fling, Fred M.  
 Flippin, Percy S.  
 Ford, Amelia C.  
 Ford, Guy S.  
 Foster, Henry A.  
 Foster, H. D.  
 Fox, Leonard P.  
 Freese, L. J.  
 Fuller, George N.

**G.**

Garrard, Beulah M.  
 Garrett, Mitchell B.  
 George, Robert H.  
 Gipson, Lawrence H.  
 Godard, George S.  
 Gould, Clarence P.  
 Graper, Elmer D.  
 Gray, William D.  
 Greene, Evarts B.  
 Griffith, Elmer C.  
 Gronert, Theo. G.  
 Grove, Mrs. Nettie T.  
 Guilday, Rev. Peter.

**H.**

Hallinan, Marie A.  
 Harding, Samuel B.  
 Harper, Samuel N.  
 Harris, Thomas L.  
 Harris, Wilmer C.  
 Harvey, Harriet A.  
 Haynes, F. E.  
 Hearon, Cleo.  
 Heckel, A. K.  
 Henshaw, Lesley.

Hershey, Amos S.  
Hicks, J. D.  
Hockett, Homer C.  
Hodder, F. H.  
Holt, Harris.  
Hollinbeck, F. J.  
Hubbart, H. C.  
Hudson, I. R.  
Hulbert, A. B.  
Hull, C. H.  
Hunter, W. C.  
Hyde, A. M.

## I.

Ilmonen, Rev. Solomon.

## J.

James, A. P.  
James, James A.  
Jameson, J. Franklin.  
Jenks, W. L.  
Jernegan, Marcus W.  
Johnson, Anna N.  
Johnson, Winifred.  
Johnston, R. M.  
Jones, Guernsey.  
Jones, Theodore F.  
Jordan, Medora.

## K.

Kellar, Herbert A.  
Kellogg, Louise P.  
Kerner, Robert J.  
Kile, Jessie J.  
Kingsbury, Joseph L.  
Klingenhagen, Anna W.  
Kohlmeier, Albert L.  
Krey, A. C.

## L.

Larson, Laurence M.  
Lawrence, Matthew.  
Learned, Henry B.  
Lee, Judson F.  
Leland, Waldo G.  
Lilly, Faith R.  
Lingelbach, William E.  
Lindley, Harlow.  
Lingley, Charles R.  
Locke, George H.

Lord, Robert H.  
Lough, Susan M.  
Lunt, W. E.  
Lybyer, Albert H.

## M.

MacDonald, P. W.  
McDonald, J. G.  
McElroy, Robert McN.  
McGregor, J. C.  
McIlwain, C. H.  
McLaughlin, A. C.  
McLean, Ross H.  
McMahon, Edw.  
McMurry, D. L.  
McNeal, E. H.  
Mace, W. H.  
Maltby, Martha.  
Marsh, Frank B.  
Martin, A. E.  
Mary Eva, Sister.  
Mathews, Mrs. Lois K.  
Maurer, Robert A.  
Merk, Frederick.  
Meyerholz, Charles H.  
Midkiff, J. E.  
Mitchell, Margaret J.  
Moore, Charles.  
Moore, David R.  
Moran, Thomas F.  
Morrison, Worthington.  
Morse, A. E.  
Munro, Dana C.  
Myers, Irene T.

## N.

Newkirk, Chauncey F.  
Northcutt, C. L.  
Norton, William J.  
Norwood, J. Nelson.  
Nussbaum, Frederick L.  
Nutt, H. D.

## O.

O'Brien, Rt. Rev. Msgr.  
Ogg, Frederic A.  
Oldfather, W. A.  
Oliver, J. W.  
Olmstead, Albert T.  
Otterson, Andrew.

## P.

Page, Edward C.  
Paine, Clarence S.  
Palmer, Herriott C.  
Paltzits, Victor H.  
Parker, Martha.  
Patten, Henry J.  
Paxson, Frederic L.  
Pearce, Elizabeth G.  
Pease, Theodore C.  
Peck, Paul.  
Peine, Arthur F.  
Pelzer, Louis.  
Pence, Given J.  
Perkins, Clarence.  
Peterson, Conrad.  
Petric, George.  
Peyne, Charles E.  
Pletcher, Nuba M.  
Plum, H. G.  
Pooley, William E.  
Porter, Susan M.  
Pray, Carl E.  
Price, Ralph R.  
Puckett, Erastus P.  
Putnam, Bertha H.  
Putnam, Mary B.

## Q.

Quaife, Milo.

## R.

Rammelkamp, Charles H.  
Ramsdell, Charles W.  
Randall, James G.  
Rawll, Ruby E.  
Raymond, Mary.  
Read, Conyers.  
Redstone, Edw. H.  
Reeves, Jesse S.  
Reilly, Drusilla M.  
Richardson, E. C.  
Rice, Sarah F.  
Riggs, Sara M.  
Riker, T. W.  
Robertson, James R.  
Robertson, W. S.  
Robinson, Chalfont.  
Robinson, James H.  
Robinson, Morgan P.  
Rogers, Robert W.

Roll, Charles.	Standiff, Henry C.	W.
Root, W. T.	Stephens, F. F.	
Rowland, Dunbar.	Stephens, H. Morse.	Walker, Curtis H.
	Stephenson, George M.	Ward, Estelle F.
S.	Stephenson, Oie W.	Warner, Clarence M.
Sampson, F. A.	Stevens, Wayne C.	Warner, Mrs. Clarence M.
Sanborn, John B.	Steward, Theophilus G.	Way, Royal B.
Sanford, Albert H.	Stone, Alfred H.	Weeks, Mabel C.
Scherger, George L.	Stone, Mary H.	Wells, Emma L.
Schlesinger, Arthur M.	Sweet, William H.	Wells, Florence A.
Scott, Arthur P.		Westermann, Wm. L.
Scott, Nancy E.	T.	White, Albert B.
Sears, Louis M.	Terry, Benj. S.	White, Fred C.
Sell, Martha E.	Thomas, S. E.	White, Mrs. Henry A.
Sellery, G. C.	Thompson, Jas. Westfall.	White, Laura A.
Severance, Allen D.	Thorstenberg, Herman J.	Whittlesey, D. S.
Severance, Frank H.	Trevvett, Lily F.	Wilcox, Jennie A.
Shearer, Augustus H.	Trimble, W. J.	Willard, James F.
Shepard, Walter J.	Trenholme, N. M.	Williams, Oscar H.
Shepardson, Francis W.	Tryon, R. M.	Williamson, Oliver R.
Sherwood, H. N.	Turner, E. R.	Wilson, Jean W.
Shilling, D. C.	Turner, Frederick J.	Wing, Herbert J.
Shipman, Henry R.	Turner, Leona L.	Winkler, Ernest W.
Shoemaker, Floyd C.	U.	Winston, Jas. Edw.
Shortridge, Wilson P.	Ulrich, Laura F.	Woodburn, Jas. A.
Shultes, Florence.	Updike, Mrs. Audrey.	Wrench, Jesse.
Sioussat, Mrs. Albert.	Upham, Warren.	Wyckoff, Chas. T.
Sioussat, St. George L.	Utley, Geo. B.	
Slocum, Percy W.		Y.
Smith, C. A.	V.	Young, Gertrude S.
Smith, Ernest A.	Van Cleve, T. C.	Yule, La Maude.
Smith, Justin H.	Van Tyne, C. H.	
Snodgrass, Margaret.	Vincent, J. M.	Z.
Spaulding, Capt. O. L., jr.	Violette, E. M.	Zeligson, Maurice.
Spencer, Henry R.		
Staadeker, Jennie M.		

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 30, 1914.**

The meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., President Andrew C. McLaughlin presiding.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report, which showed the present membership of the association to be 2,913, as against 2,843 in December, 1913. The total loss during the year was stated as 205, the total gain as 275, the net gain as 70.

The annual report of the treasurer of the association was read by Mr. Samuel B. Harding, chairman of the auditing committee. The total receipts of the association for the year were shown to have been \$12,469.24, the total disbursements \$12,980.52, an excess of \$511.26 over the receipts. The total assets of the

association were stated to amount to \$26,797.48, a decrease during the year of \$485.64. The amount of cash on hand was stated as \$2,382.96.

The report of the auditing committee, Messrs. S. B. Harding and C. H. Rammelkamp, was presented by Mr. Harding, who stated that the report of the treasurer had been examined and found correct.

An informal report for the Pacific coast branch was presented by Mr. H. Morse Stephens. The branch has held two meetings during the year, a special meeting at Seattle on May 21-23, and the eleventh annual meeting at San Francisco on November 27-28. The present membership of the branch is 276; its expenditures during the year have been \$72.24.

Mr. Stephens presented the following resolution, adopted by the Pacific coast branch at its annual business meeting on November 28:

*Resolved*, That we express our satisfaction that the parent association is to hold its meeting in San Francisco in 1915, and pledge our hearty cooperation in making the meeting a pleasure and a success.

WM. A. MORRIS, *Secretary*.

Mr. Stephens then made brief remarks respecting the special meeting of the association to be held in San Francisco in July, 1915, and outlined the proposed program of sessions and entertainment.

In the absence of the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission the secretary of the council stated that the commission had nearly ready for the printer the report of 1913, being the papers of James Asheton Bayard, of Delaware, and that the report of 1914 would consist of the correspondence of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, edited by Mr. Charles H. Ambler.

An informal report from the public archives commission was presented by its chairman, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, who indicated briefly what had been done by the commission and referred for a more complete account to the full report to be published in the annual report of the association for 1914.

The chairman of the advisory committee on the publication of the archives of the American Revolution being absent, the president made a short statement respecting the progress made by the National Government in the examination and cataloguing of the Revolutionary archives of the original States.

For the board of editors of the American Historical Review, the temporary chairman, Mr. Edward P. Cheyney, made an informal report, announcing the gift to the association by the Review of \$300, and the creation of a new department of "Notes and suggestions," to appear for the first time in the issue of the Review of January, 1915.

A report from the advisory board of editors of the History Teacher's Magazine was read by the secretary of the council.

The report of the committee on publications was presented by its chairman, Mr. Max Farrand.

The report of the committee on bibliography was presented by its chairman, Mr. Ernest C. Richardson.

The report of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history was read by Mr. Edward P. Cheyney, chairman of the committee.

Mr. J. Franklin Jameson, general editor of the series of Original Narratives of Early American History, reported that the sixteenth volume of the series, containing the narratives relating to witchcraft and edited by Mr. George L. Burr, had been published in the spring. The seventeenth volume containing narratives of the insurrections of about 1688, will appear in the spring of 1915. The eighteenth and nineteenth volumes are to contain narratives of the early Southwest and of the early Northwest.

An informal report was made for the general committee by its chairman, Mr. Frederic L. Paxson. He stated that the efforts of the committee to increase the membership of the association had been centered upon the North Central States, especially upon the region about Chicago. It was recommended that the work of 1915 be carried on mainly in the Central Atlantic States and in the region about Washington.

On behalf of the committee on military and naval history the secretary stated that no report was presented for the current year.

Capt. Arthur L. Conger, chairman of the committee on the military history prize, announced that no award had as yet been made.

For the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, the chairman, Mr. Claude H. Van Tyne, announced that nine essays had been submitted during the year and that the committee had voted to award the Justin Winsor prize for 1914 to Mary Wilhelmine Williams for her essay entitled "Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915."

The secretary of the council reported the following recommendations from the executive council:

- (1) That the meeting of 1916 be held in Cincinnati.
- (2) That a committee of nine be appointed to consider the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association, with instructions to report at the annual meeting of 1915.
- (3) That the committee of nine, in the event of its appointment, be instructed to consider the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review.
- (4) That there be established a standing committee on history in schools.
- (5) That the association continue to support the History Teacher's Magazine for two years more by an annual grant of \$400, the grant to be contingent upon the raising of additional funds to the annual amount of \$600.
- (6) That the association adopt the following rule relating to the payment of annual dues:

"The annual dues for the ensuing 12 months are payable on September 1. Publications will not be sent to members whose dues remain unpaid after October 15. Members whose dues remain unpaid on March 1 shall be dropped from the roll of the association."

Upon motion by Mr. Dunbar Rowland it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the executive council that the annual meeting of 1916 be held in Cincinnati.

Mr. Rowland moved to substitute for the recommendation of the executive council the following resolution:

*Be it resolved by the American Historical Association, in annual meeting assembled, as follows:*

First. That a special committee of 13 members be appointed by the American Historical Association, at this meeting, to consider the constitution, organization, government, finances, and general procedure of the association, the appointment of all committees and boards, and the ownership, control, publication, and methods of the American Historical Review.

Second. That this committee be, and is hereby, instructed to submit to the association, at the regular annual meeting of 1915, a plan by which the activities, control, and government of the association may be made more liberal and more responsive to the needs of the rapidly increasing membership of the association.

Third. That the committee charged with the above duties be, and is, instructed to send a printed copy of its report to all members of the association not later than December 1, 1915.

The point of order being raised that the constitution does not confer upon the association the right to appoint committees, the president ruled that the



meeting was competent to take such action in the present matter as it might see fit.

Mr. Rowland's motion not being seconded, Mr. Van Tyne moved, and it was seconded, that the recommendation of the executive council be adopted.

Notice was given by Mr. Frederic L. Paxson that in the event of Mr. Van Tyne's motion being carried he should move that the appointment of the committee of nine be delegated to the present committee on nominations.

Mr. Rowland renewed his motion and asked that it be voted on first. It being seconded, and put to vote, the noes appeared to have it. A rising vote being demanded the vote stood 31 in favor of the motion and 88 opposed, and so the motion was lost.

Mr. Clarence W. Alvord asked for and obtained unanimous consent to the amendment of Mr. Van Tyne's motion to include the recommendation of the executive council that the committee of nine be instructed to consider the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review.

The motion was then put, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to consider the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association and the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review, and that the committee be instructed to present a report at the annual meeting of 1915.

The vote being taken, all voting voted "aye"—there were no "noes"—and the motion was declared carried.

Mr. Paxson moved and it was seconded that the appointment of the committee of nine be delegated to the present committee on nominations, subject to confirmation by the association.

Mr. Max Farrand inquired whether the committee on nominations had given consideration to the appointments that it was proposed to delegate to them and were prepared to report on them at this session. Mr. Charles H. Hull, chairman of the committee, said that they had not; they had not regarded the committee of nine as being in any way their concern. Only three members of the nominating committee were now in Chicago. Without having opportunity for consulting them he assumed that they would undertake any task that the association might see fit to lay upon them, but he judged that it would be impossible to prepare a report before the adjournment of the present meeting.

Mr. Guy S. Ford moved, and it was seconded, that Mr. Paxson's motion be amended to substitute Messrs. Rowland and Frederick J. Turner for the two absent members of the committee on nominations.

Upon motion by Mr. George C. Sellery it was voted that when the present meeting should adjourn it should adjourn to meet in the same place at 9 a. m. the following day.

The amendment offered by Mr. Ford being put, it was carried, there being no votes in the negative.

Mr. Paxson's motion, as amended, was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Hull and Dutcher and Mrs. Mathews, the three members of the committee on nominations, together with Messrs. Rowland and F. J. Turner constitute a special committee to appoint, subject to confirmation by the association, the members of the committee of nine.

The question being put, all voting voted "aye"—there were no "noes"—and the motion was declared carried.

It was moved and voted to adopt the recommendation of the executive council for the establishment of a standing committee on history in schools.

It was moved and voted to adopt the recommendation of the executive council respecting the continuance of support to the History Teacher's Magazine.

It was moved and voted to adopt the rule relative to the payment of annual dues as recommended by the executive council.

The following estimate of receipts and expenditures, constituting the budget of the association for 1915, as voted by the executive council, was read by the secretary:

**Estimated receipts:**

Annual dues	\$8,550
Investments	1,100
Royalties	180
Sale of publications	670
Grant by American Historical Review	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,800</b>
<b>Deduct:</b>	<b>575</b>
Unforeseen shrinkage	\$200
Held in trust for military history prize	250
Held in trust for bibliography of modern English history	125

**Available for appropriation** **10,225**

**Estimated expenditures:**

<b>Administration expenses</b>	<b>\$2,350</b>
Offices of secretary and treasurer	\$1,500
Office of secretary of council	50
Pacific coast branch	75
Expenses of executive council	300
Thirtieth annual meeting	175
Thirty-first annual meeting	150
Miscellaneous	100
<b>Publishing activities</b>	<b>1,443</b>
General index of papers and reports	400
Index of current annual reports	100
Committee on publications	643
Editorial services	300
<b>American Historical Review</b>	<b>4,600</b>
<b>Standing committees</b>	<b>450</b>
Public archives commission	150
Historical manuscripts commission	50
Committee on bibliography	100
General committee	100
Conference of historical societies	50
<b>Prizes</b>	<b>225</b>
Herbert Baxter Adams prize for 1913	200
Expenses of Adams prize committee, 1915	25
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>600</b>
Writings on American history	200
History Teacher's Magazine	400
<b>Headquarters in London</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,768</b>
<b>Estimated surplus</b>	<b>457</b>

The elections and appointments to boards, committees, and commissions, as concluded by the executive council, were read by the secretary of the council as follows [\* stars indicate new assignments]:

Board of editors of the American Historical Review: James H. Robinson, reelected for the term of 1915-1920; Carl L. Becker,\* elected for the unexpired term, 1915-1918, of Andrew C. McLaughlin, resigned.

Historical manuscripts commission: Gaillard Hunt,\* C. H. Ambler,\* Archer B. Hulbert, Herbert E. Bolton, W. O. Scroggs, Justin H. Smith.\*

Public archives commission: Victor H. Paltsits, C. W. Alvord,\* C. M. Andrews, S. J. Buck,\* George S. Godard,\* Thomas M. Owen,\* A. S. Salley, jr.

Committee on bibliography: Ernest C. Richardson, Walter Lichtenstein, W. W. Rockwell,\* W. A. Slade,\* B. C. Steiner, F. J. Teggart.

Committee on publications (ex officio with exception of the chairman): Max Farrand, C. R. Fish,\* Gaillard Hunt,\* J. F. Jameson, L. M. Larson,\* Ernest C. Richardson, Victor H. Paltsits, and the secretaries of the council and of the association.

General committee: W. E. Lingelbach,\* Annie H. Abel,\* Arthur I. Andrews, W. K. Boyd,\* J. H. Callahan,\* C. E. Carter,\* Carleton H. Hayes,\* R. M. McElroy,\* R. W. Neeser,\* E. S. Noyes,\* Louis Pelzer, Morgan P. Robinson, N. W. Stephenson,\* E. M. Violette, Clarence M. Warner,\* and the secretaries of the association and of the Pacific coast branch.

Committee on history in schools (new committee): W. S. Ferguson, Victoria A. Adams, H. E. Bourne, H. L. Cannon, Edgar Dawson, O. M. Dickerson, H. D. Foster, S. B. Harding, Margaret McGill, R. A. Maurer, James Sullivan.

Committee on military and naval history: Robert M. Johnston, Capt. A. I. Conger,\* Fred M. Fling, Charles O. Paullin, Capt. O. L. Spaulding.\*

Committee on Justin Winsor prize: C. R. Fish, G. L. Beer,\* I. J. Cox,\* Everett Kimball,\* Allen Johnson.

Committee on Herbert Baxter Adams prize: L. M. Larson, S. B. Fay,\* W. R. Shepherd, Paul Van Dyke, A. B. White.

Committee on the military history prize: Capt. A. L. Conger, Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., Allen R. Boyd, F. M. Fling, A. B. Hart.

Conference of historical societies: Lyon G. Tyler,\* chairman; A. H. Shearer,\* secretary.

Advisory board of editors of the History Teacher's Magazine: Henry Johnson, chairman (reelected to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1915); F. M. Fling, James Sullivan, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat (these four hold over), Anna B. Thompson\* (elected to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1915).

Committee on a bibliography of modern English history: Edward P. Cheyney, Wilbur C. Abbott,\* Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Conyers Read.\*

Advisory committee on the publication of the archives of the American Revolution: Maj. John Bigelow, F. E. Chadwick, Frederic Bancroft, J. F. Jameson, Justin H. Smith.

Committee on program, special meeting, San Francisco, July 21-23, 1915: Frederic L. Thompson, E. C. Barker, H. E. Bolton, Max Farrand, Joseph Schafer, A. B. Show, Frederick J. Teggart, Payson J. Treat, James F. Willard (all new assignments).

Committee on program, thirty-first annual meeting, Washington, 1915: C. D. Hazen, J. S. Bassett, J. F. Baldwin, C. T. Huth, R. M. Johnston, J. H. Latané, H. B. Learned, Ruth Putnam (all new assignments).

Committee on local arrangements: Herbert Putnam, Frederic Bancroft, J. B. Henderson, David J. Hill, H. B. Learned, with power to add to the membership (all new assignments).

The report of the committee on nominations, which had been printed and distributed, was presented by the chairman, Mr. Charles H. Hull, who asked that it be considered as read.

The nominations made by the committee were as follows:

For president: H. Morse Stephens.

For first vice president: George L. Burr.

For second vice president: Worthington C. Ford.

For secretary: Waldo G. Leland.

For treasurer: Clarence W. Bowen.

For curator: A. Howard Clark.

For secretary of the council: Evarts B. Greene.

For members of the executive council: Frederic Bancroft, Eugene C. Barker, Guy Stanton Ford, Charles H. Haskins, Ulrich B. Phillips, J. M. Vincent.

The president called for further nominations from the floor, but none were made. It was moved that the secretary of the association be instructed, by unanimous consent, to cast the ballot of the meeting for the candidates nominated by the committee.

Objection being made by Mr. Rowland, the president ordered that a ballot be taken, and appointed Messrs. I. J. Cox, D. R. Anderson, S. B. Harding, and Harlow Lindley to serve as tellers.

The vote having been taken, the result of the balloting was announced by the tellers as follows:

For president: H. Morse Stephens, 129 votes (elected); Dunbar Rowland, 1 vote.

For first vice president: George L. Burr, 132 votes (elected).

For second vice president: Worthington C. Ford, 124 votes (elected); E. P. Cheyney, 2 votes; Charles M. Andrews, 1 vote; Ephraim Emerton, 1 vote; F. H. Hodder, 1 vote; D. C. Munro, 1 vote.

For secretary: Waldo G. Leland, 132 votes (reelected).

For treasurer: Clarence W. Bowen, 132 votes (reelected).

For curator: A. Howard Clark, 131 votes (reelected).

For secretary of the council: Evarts B. Greene, 132 votes (reelected).

For members of the executive council (6 to be elected): Guy S. Ford, 131 votes (elected); Frederic Bancroft, 129 votes (reelected); Eugene C. Barker, 128 votes (elected); Ulrich B. Phillips, 125 votes (elected); J. M. Vincent, 125 votes (reelected); Charles H. Haskins, 121 votes (reelected); James A. James, 4 votes; Dunbar Rowland, 4 votes; S. B. Harding, 3 votes; G. C. Sellery, 2 votes; H. E. Bourne, 1 vote; A. C. Coolidge, 1 vote; I. J. Cox, 1 vote; W. E. Dodd, 1 vote; Earle W. Dow, 1 vote; Ephraim Emerton, 1 vote; S. B. Fay, 1 vote; Carl R. Fish, 1 vote; C. D. Hazen, 1 vote; J. H. Latané, 1 vote; Charles McIlwain, 1 vote; B. F. Shambaugh, 1 vote; J. W. Thompson, 1 vote; C. H. Van Tyne, 1 vote; J. F. Willard, 1 vote.

The committee on resolutions, Messrs. C. R. Fish, G. S. Ford, and Charles W. Ramsdell, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The American Historical Association expresses its grief and sense of loss at the death of Alfred Thayer Mahan, rear admiral of the United States Navy and ex-president of this association.

By the publication, extending over the years 1883 to 1914, of a series of studies of naval history, he revolutionized the views of that subject held not only in this country but in the world. Secure in an unsurpassed knowledge of this difficult and intricate field, he extended his vision to the bases upon which naval power rests and to the relations of naval power to colonies, commerce, and national safety. The profundity of his views and the lucidity of his reasoning attracted the attention of statesmen of all nations, and more than any American scholar of his day he has affected the course of world politics. Full of years and of honors, he closed in 1914 a career eminent for practical naval efficiency, original historical contribution, and significant influence in the history of his own time.

The American Historical Association, while enjoying a most successful meeting, wishes to thank those who have contributed to make it so. To the committee on entertainment, to the University Club of Chicago, to the College Club of Chicago, to the Caxton Club, to the Chicago Literary Club, and to the Art Institute of Chicago, special thanks are gratefully voted, and the secretary is requested to communicate the same to the authorities of the several institutions mentioned.

To the committee on local arrangements the association wishes to express its appreciation, not only for the care and attention which have required and concealed so much labor, but also for the skill with which they have so concentrated the sessions and so arranged the social functions as to allow the members to devote all their time and energies to the purposes of the meeting. The association not only wishes that its thanks may be conveyed to the committee but hopes that future meetings of the association may profit by their example.

Upon motion by Mr. Farrand it was voted that the special committee, which had been instructed to recommend the appointment of the committee of nine, should also be instructed to recommend, subject to acceptance by the association at its adjourned meeting, the appointments to the committee on nominations for 1915, one of said appointments to be from the committee on nominations for 1914.

It was moved by Mr. Alvord that a standing instruction be given to the successive committees on nominations to appoint their successors and to print these appointments, together with the nominations.

It was moved and voted that Mr. Alvord's motion be laid upon the table.

It was moved, but the motion was not seconded, that the committee on nominations be instructed to make two nominations for each office.

Upon motion by Mr. Solon J. Buck, it was voted that the printed report of the committee on nominations for 1914 be referred to the committee of nine for consideration.

Upon motion by Mr. Jameson, it was voted to instruct the committee on nominations for 1915 to follow the procedure recommended in the report of the committee on nominations for 1914, namely: (1) To invite every member of the association to express his or her preferences respecting every office to be filled by election. (2) To cause its nominations to be published in advance. (3) To prepare, for distribution to attending members upon their registration at the meeting, a printed ballot, which, in addition to the committee's nominations, shall contain such other names as may be proposed, in writing, to the chairman of the committee by 20 or more members, and which shall also provide, under each office, a blank space for voting upon such further nominations as may be individually presented on the floor of the business meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 a. m. the following day.

**MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED BUSINESS MEETING OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN THE ASSEMBLY  
ROOM OF THE FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL., ON DE-  
CEMBER 31, 1914.**

The meeting was called to order at 9.15 a. m. by the first vice president, Mr. H. Morse Stephens.

President McLaughlin took the chair.

Mr. Charles H. Hull, chairman of the special committee to recommend appointments to the committee of nine and to the committee on nominations for 1915, presented the following report:

*Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen of the American Historical Association:*

To your committee, appointed yesterday afternoon, you assigned a twofold task: First, to report to you a list of persons who, if approved by you, shall constitute a committee of nine to consider the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association, and to report thereupon at the annual meeting in 1915; and second, to recommend five persons, one of them a member of this year's nominating committee, who, if approved by you, shall constitute the nominating committee for the ensuing year.

In selecting the names to be recommended for each of these lists your committee have endeavored to secure a reasonable diversity of residence and historical interest. But whereas, for the nominating committee they endeavored also to name persons not now otherwise in the service of the association as officers or committeemen, they did not consider when framing the list proposed for the special and exceptional committee of nine the general argument against pluralities to carry weight. On the contrary, your committee observing that the constitution, organization, and procedure which the committee of nine are to consider are themselves matters of a quarter of a century's growth, have thought that a proper understanding of them, needful for their wise and helpful consideration, would be facilitated by constituting the committee of nine partly of persons long conversant with the affairs of the association, and have accordingly included three former presidents in the list recommended. But, being mindful also that the report to be made may well influence the procedure of the association for years to come, your committee have included in the list recommended the names of younger members of the association also.

With this explanation they submit, as recommended for the committee of nine, the names, alphabetically, of Messrs. Ephraim D. Adams, Stanford University, California; R. D. W. Connor, Historical Commission of North Carolina; Isaac J. Cox, University of Cincinnati; William A. Dunning, Columbia University, New York City; Max Farrand, Yale University, Connecticut; Andrew C. Mc-

Laughlin, University of Chicago; James Ford Rhodes, Boston, Mass.; W. T. Root, University of Wisconsin; and James Sullivan, principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also for nominating committee: Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, of the University of Wisconsin, a member of this year's nominating committee; Mr. E. S. Meany, of the State University of Washington; Mr. Alfred H. Stone, of Dunleith, Miss.; President C. H. Rammelkamp, of Illinois College; Mr. Charles H. McIlwain, of Harvard University, as chairman.

It is further recommended that the committee of nine and the nominating committee be each empowered to fill such vacancies as may arise in their numbers, if any, during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. HULL, *Chairman*.  
G. M. DUTCHER.  
LOIS K. MATHEWS.  
DUNBAR ROWLAND.  
FREDERICK J. TURNER.

CHICAGO, December 31, 1914.

It was moved and voted that the report be adopted.  
The meeting then adjourned.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary*.

## REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

*Office.*—Since January, 1913, the clerical work of the treasurer's office has been carried on in the office of the secretary. This arrangement, which was made at the suggestion of the treasurer, is in no way a consolidation of the two offices. The work of the treasurer's office is directed entirely by the treasurer; all money collected is forwarded at once to New York; the banking arrangements have not been modified in any way whatsoever, and the treasurer remains as heretofore, in entire charge, subject to the votes of the council and of the association, of the finances of the association. The arrangement was effected solely in the interests of efficiency and economy in the conduct of the association's affairs, and to avoid a useless duplication of purely clerical work. Since the arrangement has been in operation a saving of more than \$300 has been effected over the average expenses of the two offices (\$1,613.57) for the four years preceding. During 1914 the expenses have amounted to \$1,488.07 (clerical, \$1,025.95; supplies, \$462.12).

*Publications.*—The following publications have been issued by this office during the present year: Annual report, 1912, one volume; prize essay for 1912, Cole's "Whig Party in the South"; reprint of the first Adams prize essay, Muzzey's "Spiritual Franciscans." Of the annual report for 1913 the first volume is part in galley, part in page proof, and the second volume, containing the Bayard papers, is on the point of going to press. The prize essay for 1913, Miss Violet Barbour's "Earl of Arlington" is now on the press and should be issued in January or February.

*Deaths.*—In the death of Admiral Mahan, the association has suffered the loss of a former president and of one of its most eminent members. The loss to the cause of history has been not less severe. Admiral Mahan's fame was perhaps even greater abroad than in America, but by this association his great worth as a historian was no less appreciated than his endearing personal qualities.

*Membership.*—Particular attention is invited to the statistics of membership and to the conditions that they may reveal. The present (Dec. 15) total

membership of the association is 2,913, a gain over 1913 of 70. Of this total, 2,578 are annual personal members, 122 are life members, and 213 are institutional members, 127 members are delinquent for more than one year in the payment of their dues, while 610 have not paid the current dues. The total loss has been 205 (30 by death, 102 by resignation, 73 by being dropped for nonpayment of dues). The total number of new members has been 275.

The geographical distribution of membership is as follows: New England, 549; North Atlantic States, 803; South Atlantic States, 153; North Central States, 607; South Central States, 109; West Central States, 300; Pacific Coast Branch (including Rocky Mountain and Coast States) 276; Alaska and insular territories and possessions, 9; Foreign, 107.

A survey of the membership statistics of the last few years shows that from 1908 to 1910, the membership increased very rapidly (due in part, no doubt to the attractions of the anniversary celebration of 1909) from 2,318 to 2,925. There was then a falling off to 2,843, last year. This loss has now nearly been made good and there seems every reason to believe that the membership can be raised to 3,000 during the coming year. The normal annual loss at present seems to be about 250 members, the normal annual gain of new members about the same number. This annual gain, however, would be much less without the systematic efforts of the general committee. To insure an annual gain sufficient to offset the loss and bring about a small increase, every member should interest himself or herself. It is doubtless more advantageous to have a relatively permanent membership with a small annual increase than to have a much larger fluctuating membership inflated by spasmodic booms and depleted by the inevitable falling off that follows an unhealthy or an unnatural growth. To every member in attendance at the present meeting will be sent nomination blanks, and it is to be hoped that many of these will be put to use. The association is not, and it is to be presumed, does not desire to be a huge aggregation of members, whose only common interest is subscription to a periodical. On the other hand, the work of the association can best be extended, its influence increased, and its service to the cause of historical studies be most advanced, if it is strong in the number of its members who are genuinely interested in the objects for which it exists. These considerations should lead to a desire to secure new members, combined with a certain selection of those persons to whom invitations may appropriately be addressed.

Respectfully submitted.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO, *December 30, 1914.*

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance Dec. 23, 1913-----	\$2, 894. 24
Annual dues:	
2,389, at \$3-----	\$7, 167. 00
2, at \$2-----	4. 00
1, at \$2.92-----	2. 92
1, at \$3.03-----	3. 03
4, at \$3.05-----	12. 20
22, at \$3.10-----	68. 20
2, at \$3.15-----	6. 30
2, at \$3.25-----	6. 50
1, at \$3.75-----	3. 75
1, at \$4.80-----	4. 80
	<hr/>
	7, 278. 70
Life memberships, 2, at \$50-----	100. 00

Rebates, American Historical Review-----	\$300.00
Income from investments:	
Mortgage loan, 6 months at 4½ and 6 months at 4½ per cent....	875.00
American Exchange National Bank stock, 20 shares, dividends at 10 per cent.....	200.00
Royalty on Study of History in Schools.....	22.02
Royalty on Report of Committee of Eight.....	328.07
Sales of publications.....	761.50
Miscellaneous.....	105.95
Borrowed from Clarence W. Bowen.....	2,500.00
	<u>\$12,469.24</u>
	15,363.48

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1914.

## Dec. 23. Offices of secretary and treasurer:

Postage and supplies, vouchers 2, 29, 36, 38, 40, 58, 76, 86, 87, 105, 110, 121, 129, 132, 137, 142, 151, 164.....	\$462.12
Clerical services, vouchers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 85, 39, 41, 59, 60, 67, 68, 75, 77, 78, 85, 106, 107, 108, 122, 123, 130, 133, 143, 152, 165, 166, 179, 187.....	1,025.95
	<u>\$1,488.07</u>
Secretary of the council, vouchers 33, 47, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 97, 147, 148, 168, 171.....	78.30
Pacific coast branch, voucher 15.....	17.15
American Historical Review, vouchers, 10, 22, 23, 48, 55, 56, 89, 95, 96, 103, 125, 126, 127, 134, 144, 153, 161.....	4,560.40
Public archives commission, vouchers 18, 44, 45, 70, 109, 114, 115.....	215.90
Historical manuscripts commission, vouchers 90, 98, 99, 100, 117, 118, 139, 156.....	195.80
Justin Winsor prize committee, vouchers 79, 94.....	182.05
Herbert B. Adams prize committee, voucher 79.....	6.65
Committee on bibliography, voucher 186.....	50.00
Committee on a bibliography of modern English history, vouchers 71, 92, 93.....	182.35
Committee on indexing papers and reports, voucher 32.....	60.00
Publication committee, vouchers 61, 83, 91, 113, 124, 145.....	1,127.72
Bibliography of Writings on American History, voucher 46.....	200.00
History Teacher's Magazine, vouchers 80, 153.....	600.00
General committee and conference of historical societies, vouchers 12, 14, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 69, 72, 73, 82, 101, 102, 111, 112, 119, 138, 154, 157.....	280.23
Indexing annual reports, vouchers 88, 183.....	100.00
Expenses executive council, vouchers 16, 42, 169, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 184.....	380.17
Editorial work, vouchers 1, 37, 57, 74, 84, 104, 120, 128, 131, 141, 150, 163.....	300.00
Expenses twenty-ninth annual meeting, vouchers 9, 18, 34, 43.....	197.69
Expenses thirtieth annual meeting, vouchers 146, 159, 160, 162, 167, 172.....	129.78
Collection charges, vouchers 81, 116, 149, 182.....	15.70
Miscellaneous expenses, vouchers 11, 17, 21, 30, 51, 135, 136, 140, 155, 178, 185.....	2,611.96
	<u>12,980.52</u>
Disbursements.....	12,980.52
Balance cash on hand.....	2,382.96
	<u>15,363.48</u>
Net receipts, 1914.....	9,069.24
Net disbursements, 1914.....	10,480.52
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....	<u>511.28</u>



## Assets of the association :

Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.-----	\$20,000.00
Accrued interest on above from Sept. 29 to Dec. 23-----	214.52
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, at 210-----	4,200.00
Cash on hand-----	2,882.96

26,797.48

Assets, Dec. 23, 1913-----

27,283.12

A decrease during the year of-----

485.64

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1914.

## 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 20, 1913, to December 23, 1914.

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 20, 1913, to December 23, 1914."

Receipted vouchers were examined for all disbursements shown and those missing for the previous year were seen by us.

We have reconciled the statement of the National Park Bank, dated December 18, 1914, and deposits made subsequent to that date, and after allowing for outstanding checks find the balance at the credit of the association to be \$2,382.96, including deposits of \$49.20 and \$102 not yet recorded in the cash book.

## We have examined—

Mortgage on 24 East Ninety-fifth Street-----	\$20,000.00
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock (for which the last sale was at \$210)-----	4,200.00
Both in the name of the association.	
Accrued interest on mortgage to date-----	214.52
Cash on deposit in National Park Bank-----	2,382.96

Total mortgage and interest American Exchange National Bank stock  
and cash as above-----

26,797.48

Very truly, yours,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

A. W. DUNNING, *President.*H. I. LUNDQUIST, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, December 23, 1914.

*Abstract of cash receipts and disbursements as shown by the cash records for the  
period from Dec. 20, 1913, to Dec. 23, 1914.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance, Dec. 17, 1913-----	\$2,894.24
Annual Dues:	
2,399 at \$3.-----	\$7,167.00
2 at \$2.-----	4.00
1 at \$2.92-----	2.92
1 at \$3.03-----	3.03
4 at \$3.05-----	12.20
23 at \$3.10-----	68.20
2 at \$3.15-----	6.30
2 at \$3.25-----	6.50
1 at \$3.75-----	3.75
1 at \$4.50-----	4.50

7,278.70

Life memberships, 2 at \$50.....	\$100.00	
Rebates, American Historical Review.....	300.00	
Income from investments:		
Mortgage loan, \$20,000—		
Six months at 4½.....	\$425.00	
Six months at 4½.....	450.00	
	<u>875.00</u>	
American Exchange National Bank stock 20 shares, dividends at 10 per cent.....	200.00	
	<u>1,075.00</u>	
Royalties:		
On Study of History in Schools.....	22.02	
On Report of committee of eight.....	326.07	
	<u>348.09</u>	
Sales of publications.....	761.50	
Miscellaneous:		
C. H. Hayes.....	105.85	
Adams Express Co., refund.....	.10	
	<u>105.95</u>	
Borrowed from Clarence W. Bowen (see contra).....	2,500.00	
	<u>\$12,409.24</u>	
		<u>15,363.48</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Offices of secretary and treasurer:		
Clerk hire.....	\$1,025.95	
Postage and supplies.....	462.12	
	<u>\$1,488.07</u>	
Secretary of the council.....	78.80	
Pacific coast branch.....	17.15	
American Historical Review.....	4,560.40	
Public archives commission.....	215.90	
Historical manuscripts commission.....	195.80	
Justin Winsor prize committee.....	182.65	
Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee.....	6.85	
Committee on bibliography.....	50.00	
Committee on bibliography of modern English history.....	182.35	
Committee on indexing papers and reports.....	60.00	
Publication committee.....	1,127.78	
Bibliography of Writings on American History.....	200.00	
History Teacher's Magazine.....	600.00	
General committee and conference of historical societies.....	280.23	
Indexing annual reports (1912, 1913-I).....	100.00	
Expenses, executive council.....	380.17	
Editorial work.....	300.00	
Expenses, twenty-ninth annual meeting.....	197.69	
Expenses, thirtieth annual meeting.....	129.78	
Collection charges.....	14.70	
Miscellaneous expenses:		
Interest on loan, C. W. Bowen.....	37.50	
Auditing.....	42.86	
Sundries.....	31.60	
	<u>111.96</u>	
Repayment of Clarence W. Bowen loan (see contra).....	2,500.00	
	<u>12,980.52</u>	
Total payments.....	2,382.96	
Balance, Dec. 23, 1914, deposited in National Park Bank.....		<u>15,363.48</u>

This exhibit is subject to the text of our report, dated December 23, 1914.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL.

The council has held three meetings—the first, as usual, in New York on the Saturday after Thanksgiving, and the others on December 29 and 30. In accordance with the vote of the council on November 28 the minutes of the New York meeting have been printed, and those of December 29 were sent to the

press with a view to distribution at this meeting, but have been delayed on account of the pressure of business.

The following recommendations and announcements are reported:

1. *Annual meeting of 1916.*—The council renews its recommendation to the association that the annual meeting for 1916 be held in Cincinnati. Cordial invitations were received from the Ontario Historical Society and others proposing a meeting in Ottawa in that year, but the council did not see its way clear to reconsider its recommendation in favor of Cincinnati.

Invitations were also received from Richmond to hold a part of the meeting of 1915 in that city. The council does not, however, see its way clear to recommend the proposed division of the program between Washington and Richmond.

2. *Recommendation respecting the constitution of the association.*—This association is now holding its thirtieth annual meeting. Under the brief and simple constitution adopted 30 years ago and now in force, with slight changes, the association has achieved results of which all its members are proud. In view, however, of the great expansion in the membership and the activities of the association, which appears to justify a reconsideration of its organization and procedure, the council recommends to the association the appointment of a committee of nine to consider the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association, with instructions to report at the annual meeting of 1915.

The council also recommends that, if the committee of nine above named be appointed, its functions shall include a consideration of the relations between the American Historical Association and the American Historical Review.

3. *Committee on history in schools.*—The council has had before it a request from the college entrance examination board for a "fuller definition of the history requirement." It has also received from the Pacific coast branch and from members of the New England History Teachers' Association communications requesting some action on this subject. Meantime a report received from the present committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools indicates that not much progress may be expected in the work of that committee in the near future. The council has therefore voted to recommend to the association the establishment, in place of the present committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools, of a standing committee on history in schools, to which may be referred from time to time such questions as may involve the interests of historical teaching in schools, and in particular the above-mentioned request of the college entrance examination board.

4. *The History Teacher's Magazine.*—The advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine having made a statement indicating the need of further financial assistance from the association, the council has voted to recommend to the association that an appropriation of \$400 per annum for two years be made to the History Teacher's Magazine, conditional upon the raising of an additional guaranty fund of \$600, continuing in other respects the arrangement adopted by this association in December, 1911.

5. *Payment of dues.*—The council has voted to recommend to the association the following rule respecting nonpayment of dues:

The annual dues for the ensuing 12 months are payable on September 1. Publications will not be sent to members whose dues remain unpaid after October 15. Members whose dues remain unpaid on March 1 shall be dropped from the roll of the association.

6. *Budget for 1915.*—The budget will be reported by the secretary.

**7. Appointment of committees.**—The following assignments and committee appointments have been made by the council for the year 1915 (*italic indicates new members of committees*) :

Editors of the *American Historical Review*: George L. Burr, Edward P. Cheyney, J. Franklin Jameson, Frederick J. Turner (these four hold over); James Harvey Robinson, reelected to serve six years from January 1, 1915; Carl Becker, elected to serve two years from January 1, 1915, to complete the unexpired term of A. C. McLaughlin.

Historical manuscripts commission: *Gaillard Hunt, C. H. Ambler, Archer B. Hulbert, Herbert E. Bolton, W. O. Scroggs, Justin H. Smith.*

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize: C. R. Fish, *G. L. Beer, I. J. Cox, Everett Kimball, Allen Johnson.*

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize: L. M. Larson, *S. B. Fay, W. R. Shepherd, Paul Van Dyke, A. B. White.*

Public archives commission: Victor H. Paltsits, *C. W. Alvord, C. M. Andrews, S. J. Buck, George S. Godard, Thomas M. Owen, A. S. Salley, jr.*

Committee on bibliography: Ernest C. Richardson, Walter Lichtenstein, *W. W. Rockwell, W. A. Slade, B. C. Steiner, F. J. Teggart.*

Committee on publications (ex officio with the exception of the chairman): Max Farrand, *C. R. Fish, Gaillard Hunt, J. F. Jameson, L. M. Larson, Ernest C. Richardson, Victor H. Paltsits*, and the secretaries of the council and of the association.

General committee: *W. E. Lingelbach, Annie H. Abel, Arthur I. Andrews, W. K. Boyd, J. M. Callahan, C. E. Carter, Carleton H. Hayes, R. M. McElroy, R. W. Neeser, E. S. Noyes, Louis Pelzer, Morgan P. Robinson, N. W. Stephenson, E. M. Violette, Clarence M. Warner*, and the secretaries of the association and of the Pacific coast branch.

Committee on a bibliography of modern English history: Edward P. Cheyney, *W. C. Abbott, A. L. Cross, R. B. Merriman, Conyers Read.*

Committee on history in schools (subject to the establishment of such a committee by the association): W. S. Ferguson, Victoria A. Adams, H. E. Bourne, H. L. Cannon, Edgar Dawson, O. M. Dickerson, H. D. Foster, S. B. Harding, Margaret McGill, R. A. Maurer, James Sullivan.

Conference of historical societies: *Lyon G. Tyler*, chairman; *A. H. Shearer*, secretary.

Advisory board of editors of the *History Teacher's Magazine*: Henry Johnson, chairman (reelected to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1915); F. M. Fling, James Sullivan, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat (these four hold over), *Anna B. Thompson* (elected to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1915).

Committee on program: C. D. Hazen, J. S. Bassett, J. F. Baldwin, C. F. Huth, R. M. Johnston, H. B. Learned, J. H. Latané, Ruth Putnam.

Committee on local arrangements: Herbert Putnam, Frederic Bancroft, David J. Hill, J. B. Henderson, H. B. Learned, with power to add to the membership.

Committee on the military history prize: Capt. A. L. Conger, Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Allen R. Boyd, F. M. Fling, A. B. Hart.

Committee on military and naval history: R. M. Johnston, F. M. Fling, Charles O. Paullin, *Capt. A. L. Conger, Capt. O. L. Spaulding.*

Committee on program, special meeting, San Francisco, July 20-24, 1915: Frederic L. Thompson, E. C. Barker, H. E. Bolton, Max Farrand, Joseph Schafer, A. B. Show, Frederick J. Teggart, Payson J. Treat, James F. Willard.

Respectfully submitted.

EVARTS B. GREENE,  
*Secretary of the Council.*

CHICAGO, December 30, 1914.

REPORT BY H. MORSE STEPHENS UPON THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION  
TO BE HELD IN CALIFORNIA IN 1915.

At the last meeting of the council of the association it was resolved that an effort should be made by a postal-card canvass to determine the best date for holding the special meeting of the American Historical Association to be held in California, and to further that end a copy of the mailing list of the American Historical Review was sent to California. But inquiry on the Pacific coast showed that the only possible month in which a large attendance could be expected was the month of July, 1915. The universities and schools in California open in the month of August and the teachers of history could not possibly attend a meeting in the month of September. Some professors of history, especially from the Middle West, would be able to come to a meeting in September after teaching in summer schools, but it would be practically impossible to gather an audience for them. The early part of August will be taken up with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Therefore, at the request of the authorities of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and in the light of the considerations just set forth, it is resolved to recommend to the council of the American Historical Association that the special meeting be held in the latter part of July.

With regard to the place of meeting, it is recommended that the meeting should cover three days—one in San Francisco, one in Berkeley, and one in Palo Alto. Headquarters will be opened in San Francisco, but there will also be additional headquarters for those who care to stay upon the eastern side of the bay in Berkeley.

The program committee makes the following suggestions as to the disposition of the meetings:

The opening meeting, with a reception to visiting members, a dinner in one of the exposition restaurants, and a presidential address upon the "Conflict of European nations in the Pacific Ocean," would be designed to bring the visiting members together and to show them the beauties of the exposition buildings at night and would be held upon the evening of Tuesday, July 20.

On the following day, July 21, there will be three sessions held in the exposition buildings in San Francisco, and the day will be set apart by the authorities as the American Historical Association day. It is suggested that the morning session be devoted to papers on the Spanish-American States and the Pacific Ocean, and that papers should be asked for from historical authorities in Mexico, Peru, and Chile. This session will be under the charge of Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California. After the meeting a luncheon would be given to the Spanish-American delegates in one of the exposition buildings. The afternoon session would be devoted to papers on the United States and the Pacific Ocean, and papers would be read upon the particular relations with the Pacific Ocean of California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands. For a public session in the evening an effort is to be made to obtain a paper from Prof. Rafael Altamira, the greatest living Spanish historian.

It is proposed that the meetings for Thursday, July 22, be held at Berkeley under the superintendence of the history department of the University of California. The morning session, to be held in one of the buildings of the university, would be devoted to the problems connected with the teaching of history, and especially of general American and western American history. It is hoped that the professors from eastern universities who have accepted invitations to teach in the summer school at Berkeley under the plan to be mentioned later

will be kind enough to take the leading part in this session. This will be followed by a luncheon at the Faculty Club. The afternoon session will be devoted to papers upon the exploration of the Pacific Ocean, illustrated by the documents of the Bancroft Library, under the direction of Prof. F. J. Teggart, associate professor of Pacific coast history in the University of California and curator of the Bancroft Library. The evening session will be held in one of the exposition buildings in San Francisco, and will have as its chief feature a paper on the Panama Canal by Rudolph J. Taussig, secretary to the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and a regent of the State university.

The sessions on Friday, July 23, will be held at Stanford University under the direction of its department of history. It is proposed that the morning session shall be devoted to Australia and the Pacific Ocean, and be under the direction of Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Stanford University, to be illustrated by the historical material upon Australia, presented to Stanford University by Mr. Thomas Welton Stanford. After a luncheon at Stanford University, the afternoon session will be devoted to a consideration of, and to the reading of papers upon, Japan and the Pacific Ocean, under the direction of Prof. Ichihashi, of Stanford University.

For Saturday, July 24, arrangements will be made for excursions to Mount Tamalpais, to the Bohemian Club Grove, etc.

A special effort is to be made to take advantage of the meeting of the American Historical Association to obtain the services of six eastern professors of history to take part in the summer school of the University of California at Berkeley, each of them to lecture for one week and to give the results of the latest knowledge in his department. It is upon this feature of the summer school that reliance is placed for an effective session of the teachers of the Pacific coast. From the educational standpoint much is expected upon the Pacific coast from this session, which will enable the teachers of California to meet the men whose books they have long studied and taught from.

Another feature of the proposed Panama-Pacific historical congress is to be found in the proposed meeting of the American Asiatic Association on Monday and Tuesday, July 19 and 20. It is hoped that the American Asiatic Association will be able to arrange for Monday, July 19, sessions upon Chinese history and the relations of China with the Pacific Ocean and upon the relations of other Asiatic powers. On Monday evening would be held the annual banquet of the American Asiatic Association, with the presidential address upon Asiatic interest in the Pacific Ocean. On Tuesday morning, July 20, it is proposed that there should be held a further session of the American Asiatic Association, to deal with the Philippine Islands and their history as part of the history of the Pacific Ocean area under Spain and the United States. Arrangements for this meeting of the American Asiatic Association are still tentative, but if arrangements can be made along these lines they will lead up to the contribution of the American Historical Association's special meeting in California.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The committee on publications is able to present an encouraging report. Just before the last annual meeting—that is, in December, 1913—Volume I of the annual report for 1911 was distributed. Volume II was distributed in January, 1914.

Owing to the Yale University Press taking over the publication of *Writings on American History*, the printing of the annual reports has been greatly facilitated. That of 1912, in one volume, was distributed in September, 1914.

Volume I of 1913 is in page proof and probably will be distributed some time in March. Volume II, the Bayard Papers, is about to be sent to the Public Printer.

*Prize essays.*—Muzzey's prize essay, the first of the series, "The Spiritual Franciscans," has been reprinted in the same form as the others, and is now obtainable at 75 cents by those who do not already possess it, or by those who wish to have their set complete and uniform.

Miss Barbour's essay, which received the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in 1913, "Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington," has been read in proof and is now being printed. It should be ready for distribution in February.

The committee on publications was given a single appropriation of \$1,000 to see if with that and the receipts of all sales of association publications it could not finance its work (the main expense being that of publishing the prize essays) without drawing on the funds of the association for any further support.

Our total receipts last year amounted to \$1,105.39, and our disbursements to \$1,127.72, a deficit for the year of less than \$23. The important point is that we are accumulating a stock of published essays, so that the total receipts tend to increase each year. In another year these receipts should be large enough to pay for the cost of publishing the current essays, and the committee ought to be able to show a profit. But we need the support of individual members of the association in purchasing copies of our publications. We ought to sell 600 copies of each of the prize essays to come out even.

Members will be interested in the following statistics of the series:

Krehbiel, 487 copies sold, profit.....	\$165.54
Carter, 523 copies sold, profit.....	87.42
Notestein, 582 copies sold, loss.....	317.14
Turner, 386 copies sold, loss.....	289.95
Brown, 326 copies sold, loss.....	265.50
Cole, 323 copies sold, loss.....	467.56
Muzzey (reprint), 161 copies sold.	

Respectfully submitted.

MAX FARRAND, *Chairman.*

CHICAGO, December 30, 1914.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Matters under consideration by this committee include a Joint Finding List of Historical Periodicals, a classified index to Collections on European History, a list of Collections on American History, and a Bibliography of American Travels.

It is a matter of great congratulation that the Library of Congress has been able to take up the matter of a joint finding list of periodicals in American libraries and is progressing with the same. This is by far the most satisfactory of the three solutions of the matter begun on the initiative of the council of this association and taken up for them by the executive board of the American Library Association.

This, however, fulfills only one of the objects sought to be gained by the Collections on European History. At a time when this was first issued there were more than 300 sets which could not be found in any library in this country and Harvard, which had the largest number, lacked nearly 1,000 out of 2,200. At the present time the number which can not be found in any library has been very greatly reduced, and each of four geographical localities have added several hundred to their resources, Harvard having added 700 or 800 sets. To serve this other need of suggesting such historical periodicals, commonly cited as do

not occur in American libraries or occur rarely, a brief title check list is in somewhat advanced state of preparation.

Classed index to the European Historical Collection was held up by the absence of Dr. Walter Lichtenstein in South America and the illness of Dr. Shearer. It is hoped to make a combined classed index of the collections and periodicals.

Some material has been gathered toward a check list of Collections on American History.

The Bibliography of American Travels is being carried on by a subcommittee of which Dr. Bernard C. Steiner is chairman. This committee reports that its collection now contains about 3,000 titles printed on Library of Congress cards and a list of perhaps 1,500 additional titles, a list of which is being prepared for distribution among libraries which have undertaken to catalogue and secure the printing of cards for such additional works. The problem of printing this bibliography waits on sufficient funds, but in the meantime it secures to libraries the possibility of getting a card bibliography and of getting cards with which to catalogue their books on the subject. It will certainly also be possible to publish a short title check list of these titles.

Respectfully submitted.

EL. C. RICHARDSON, *Chairman.*

CHICAGO, December 30, 1914.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MODERN ENGLISH HISTORY.

The material promised by this committee for Volumes I and II of the bibliography has already been sent to the general editor in London, Dr. Prothero. Interest in the war has led to letting this material lie unutilized and to the postponement of progress on the work. The committee has felt that it must either suspend its activities until the end of the war leaves the English committee free to bring its part into combination with the American committee and then to proceed to the speedy publication of the first two volumes; or else, by means of such pressure as can be properly put on the English committee, lay out with them a general program for the completion of the third volume, and then proceed to a preparation of our contribution to that volume. We would thus have that much more of the material ready when the English collaborators resume their work, and all three volumes might be brought to completion and published at the same time.

There is no need for further appropriation at the present time, but the committee understands that appropriations formerly made and unexpended will be available at a later time when the residue of the committee's expenses will need to be met.

Respectfully submitted,

EL. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

CHICAGO, December 30, 1914.

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE HISTORY TEACHER'S MAGAZINE.

The receipts of the History Teacher's Magazine from November 25, 1913, to November 25, 1914, were as follows:

##### From subscriptions:

699 at \$2.....	\$1,398.00
353 at \$1.70.....	600.10
921 at \$1.....	921.00
13 at various rates.....	23.41

1,986	Total.....	2,942.51
3000°-18-5		



From advertisements .....	\$377. 68
From guaranty fund .....	600. 00
From American Historical Association .....	600. 00
	<hr/>
	4, 520. 19

The increase in the number of subscribers was 383 and the increase in receipts from subscribers was \$567.96. The net increase in receipts from all sources was \$509.24.

The expenditures were:

Printing .....	\$1, 990. 02
Payment for contributed articles .....	729. 76
Managing editor .....	600. 00
Clerical assistance, postage, advertising, etc .....	707.84
	<hr/>
Total .....	4, 027. 62

There was an increase of \$253.26 in the amount paid to contributors and a net increase of \$339.50 in total expenditures.

#### *Summary of financial condition.*

Cash on hand Nov. 25, 1913 .....	\$625. 66
Total receipts, Nov. 25, 1913, to Nov. 25, 1914 .....	4, 520. 19
	<hr/>
	5, 145. 85
Total expenditures, Nov. 25, 1913, to Nov. 25, 1914 .....	4, 027. 62
	<hr/>
Balance on hand .....	1, 118. 23

As the financial arrangements made by the association for reviving the magazine and for assisting in its publication expire with the present year, the fact of chief interest and significance is that the enterprise has not become self-supporting. The magazine has from the beginning been widely and thoroughly advertised. It has had the good will of history teachers associations and of progressive teachers of history in all parts of the country. The increase in subscriptions during the year has been encouraging. But there is reason to think that the present number, about 2,000, must be accepted as an approximate measure of the response to be expected for some years to come. Eventually, in all probability the number of subscribers will be materially increased. The magazine is itself the chief agent in spreading light, which will in time reach from the more to less progressive schools and create a wider demand for its services.

To continue the magazine with the present remuneration to the managing editor will, so far as can now be foreseen, require for some years to come outside assistance to the extent of at least \$1,000 a year. Of this amount \$200 can be counted upon as already assured. The New England History Teachers' Association and the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland will, it is assumed, each continue to appropriate \$100 annually.

The problem of how to raise the additional \$800 has been under serious consideration for some weeks, but no definite statement of results can as yet be made. It is the opinion of the advisory board, as it must be the opinion of all who have the interests of history teaching at heart, that the magazine should be continued, and, as a necessary guarantee of the maintenance of the present high standards, that it should continue under its present managing editor.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

CHICAGO, December 30, 1914.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

*To the members of the American Historical Association.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: By your action taken last year at Charleston you not only designated the undersigned as your nominating committee, who, in accordance with the custom of the association, should present to you at this time a list of persons in their judgment fitted to fill the elective offices of the association for the coming year; but you also, in effect, constituted us a special committee, charged to formulate and report to you "a plan by which the general opinion of the association on nominations might be more fully elicited." In consequence of our double task we find it necessary to impose on your patience with a longer report than your nominating committees have heretofore presented.

From the very adjournment of the business meeting at Charleston we have sought opportunities for discussing with members of the association the duties imposed upon us. In the April number of the *American Historical Review* we published a general request for suggestions. Less than half a dozen members responded. Unable to infer the general opinion from so scanty a representation, we prepared a circular which the treasurer obligingly sent to every member with the September bills. Nearly 3,000 blanks were thus distributed; 222 of them have been returned to us. Among the suggestions which they conveyed were many that clearly fell outside the competence of our committee. All such we transmitted to the secretary of the council, at his request, and we understand that careful consideration has been given to them, and that the council will report a recommendation for dealing further with them. Meanwhile, we, not being in any sense a committee on constitutional revision, have confined our efforts to the matters clearly referred to us—to specific nominations for the coming year, and to a plan of nominating thereafter which may, we hope, afford the general opinion free scope to make itself known.

Turning first to the plan of nominating hereafter, we have to report that of the 222 blanks returned to us 40 made no positive answer to our first question—whether or not the interests of the association suggest a substantial change in its method of nominating officers. Of the remaining 182, there were 49, or 27 per cent, that favored a change, and 133, or 73 per cent, that opposed a change. Of the 49 members favoring a change, 32, or a little under two-thirds, gave descriptions more or less definite of the method of nomination or of election that they would prefer. The methods thus suggested were of great diversity and we were not able to discover in them an appreciable trend toward any particular device. In connection with them we have read attentively the correspondence concerning the matter published last winter in the *Nation*, and also Mr. H. A. Aikens's detailed description, in *Science* for May 15 last, of "The government of learned societies," and have found ourselves forced to the conclusion that while many methods of nomination have worked fairly well, there is no method that affords a guarantee of satisfaction. Our own suggestion is, therefore, submitted with diffidence. We offer it not as a panacea, but as an experiment.

In our opinion a learned society of diverse and scattered membership like ours will do well, on the whole, to avail itself of such judgment as a representative nominating committee can form after deliberate survey of the whole field. Both the prevailing practice of similar societies and the preponderant vote of our own members support us in recommending that the committee device be not abandoned. We are, however, of opinion that the nominating committee should be chosen a year in advance, not by the council, but by the business meeting, and by such form of election as the meeting shall from time to time approve.

Our experience with this year's circular, which evoked relatively numerous expressions of approval, leads us to recommend, further, that the nominating committee at some convenient opportunity, perhaps at the time of the September bills, invite every member to express his preference or preferences regarding every office to be filled by election at the next business meeting. We assume that the replies, unless they shall be far more numerous than heretofore in the association's experience, will be treated not as instructions, but merely as suggestions. Even so, we are confident that no nominating committee of this association, when making its report, will fail to assign to such preferences all the weight that their character as "the general opinion of the association" can entitle them to claim. How great that shall be must depend in part upon the proportion of members who care to reply.

Even with the guidance thus afforded it, a nominating committee may fail to gauge correctly "the general opinion of the association on nominations." We recommend therefore that the committee's nominations be published in advance, perhaps by printing them in the program, and that the committee prepare, for distribution to attending members, upon their registration at the meeting, a printed ballot, which, in addition to the committee's nominations, shall contain such other names as may be proposed, in writing, to the chairman of the committee, by 20 or more members, and shall also provide, under each office, a blank space for voting upon such further nominations as may be individually presented on the floor of the business meeting.

In offering these suggestions we have purposely refrained from giving them a highly definite formulation, because, in our judgment, the association, if pleased to approve them in principle, will show its wisdom by leaving the administrative minutiae of the plan to be worked out experimentally by the next nominating committee, instead of attempting to settle all such details in advance.

Turning now to the question of this year's nominations, we would first mention the doubt expressed to us by a number of members concerning the advisability of the practice, which in our circular we had assumed that the association would continue to follow, of advancing the incumbents of the vice presidential offices, from time to time, toward or to the presidency. We wish it distinctly understood that we take up this question now as a matter of principle, wholly irrespective of the persons who may have occupied or may occupy those offices. Regarding it thus, and without expressing any opinion whether or not, if starting in a clear field, we should urge the adoption of that plan, we can not overlook the actual circumstance that, save when interfered with by death, it has been pursued as the unbroken practice of the association for more than 20 years. In consequence of this long period of uniform conduct a presumption seems to us to arise that the association has of late intended its vice presidents to make a customary course of office, and, in consequence, that a nominating committee would be unwarranted in diverging from the practice, even if it desired to do so, save upon specific warrant by the association itself. In order, however, to open the way for a departure hereafter, in case the association shall think it wise to depart, we have secured from the gentleman whom we are about to nominate for second vice president a ready consent that his nomination to the office, and if, as we hope, he shall be elected, his election also, may be regarded as transactions complete in themselves, leaving the association absolutely unpledged next year so far as he is concerned. That, however, is by no means to be taken as implying an opinion on our part that he should not be advanced. In presenting names for membership in the council we have been guided by the desire to distribute the nominations with reference

to geographical location and to their fields of historical study. We can not be too emphatic in repeating that we have approached this entire question solely as one of principle, not one of persons.

We have the honor to nominate: For president, H. Morse Stephens; for first vice president, George L. Burr; for second vice president, Worthington C. Ford; for secretary, Waldo G. Leland; for treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen; for curator, A. Howard Clark; for secretary of the council, Evarts B. Greene; for members of the council, Frederic Bancroft, Eugene C. Barker, Guy Stanton Ford, Charles H. Haskins, Ulrich B. Phillips, J. M. Vincent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. HULL, *Chairman.*

G. M. DUTCHER.

J. H. T. MCPHERSON.

LOIS K. MATHEWS.

JOSEPH SCHAFER.

CHICAGO, *December 30, 1914.*

(Messrs. McPherson and Schafer were not present at the last meeting of the committee, but had expressed by letter their concurrence in the proposed report.)

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE METRO-  
POLITAN CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.**

The council met at 10 a. m. with President McLaughlin in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Stephens, Burr, Leland, Bowen, McMaster, Jameson, Hart, Turner, Dunning, Ames, Munro, Coolidge, Vincent, Bancroft, Haskins, and the secretary.

The following chairmen of committees also attended the meeting: Messrs. Ford, Paltsits, Hazen, Johnson, Richardson, Farrand, Cheyney, Thompson, and Bigelow.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report, showing that the total membership was 2,911 as against 2,834 in November, 1913, and 2,820 in November, 1912.

The secretary reported the receipt of invitations to send delegates to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, January 8 to 10, 1915, under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society, and to the International Congress of Genealogy to be held in San Francisco, July 26 to 31, 1915, under the auspices of the California Genealogical Society. The president was authorized to appoint delegates to these and similar gatherings.

The secretary was authorized to make arrangements for standardizing and printing the stationery used by officers and committees of the association.

The secretary having reported the receipt of a collection of 14 medals presented to the association by Adolphe Carranza, of Buenos Aires, the secretary of the council was instructed to write a letter of thanks to the donor. It was further voted that the collection be deposited in the Library of Congress or in the Bureau of American Republics, as might be determined by the secretary of the association.

The request of the secretary for an appropriation of \$120 for the purpose of securing a room for the storage of records and stock was referred to the secretary and the treasurer for further investigation and report.

The secretary of the council reported briefly.

The treasurer presented the following report:

**Assets, Dec. 23, 1913:**

Cash on hand-----	\$2,894.24
Bond and mortgage, real estate at 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.-----	20,000.00
Accrued interest on above from Sept. 29 to Dec. 29, 1913----	188.88
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, at 210--	4,200.00
	<u>\$27,283.12</u>

**Assets, Nov. 25, 1914:**

Cash on hand-----	1,106.98
Bond and mortgage, real estate at 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.-----	20,000.00
Accrued interest on above, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, from Sept. 29 to Nov. 28, 1914-----	150.00
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, at 200--	4,000.00
	<u>25,256.98</u>

Showing a decrease in assets since Dec. 23, 1913, of----- 2,026.14

**Receipts, Dec. 23, 1913, to Nov. 25, 1914:**

Dividends-----	200.00
Interest on mortgage-----	875.00
Annual dues-----	6,057.85
Publications-----	818.80
Loan-----	2,500.00
Miscellaneous receipts-----	105.95
	<u>10,557.60</u>

Balance on hand Dec. 23, 1913----- 2,894.24

13,451.84

Net payments----- 9,844.86

Net receipts----- 8,057.60

Excess of payments over receipts----- 1,787.26

The treasurer, the secretary of the association, and the secretary of the council were appointed a committee on the budget to report at the December meeting, it being understood that the financial recommendations of the several officers and committees should be referred to this committee before final action.

Prof. Stephens presented a brief report on the work of the Pacific coast branch.

Reports were received from the following standing and special committees: Historical manuscripts commission, public archives commission, committee on the Justin Winsor 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 indexing the papers and proceedings of the association, committee on the military history prize, committee on program for the Chicago meeting, advisory committee on the publication of the archives of the American Revolution, and the committee on headquarters in London and Paris.

Prof. C. H. Hull, chairman of the committee on nominations, made a brief informal statement regarding the opinions of members of the association as brought out in the recent correspondence of that committee. After some discussion it was voted that the council recommend to the association, at the business meeting in Chicago, the appointment of a committee of nine to consider the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association, with

instructions to report at the annual meeting of 1915. It was also voted that this item be included in the docket for that meeting.

It was voted that the minutes of the November and December meetings of the council be printed and distributed, so far as time permits, before the business meeting of the association. The president and secretary of the association and the secretary of the council were appointed a committee to prepare for publication the minutes of the council as provided for in the foregoing vote.

A request from Prof. A. B. Hart, as committee on the indexing of the reports of the association, for an appropriation of \$750 was referred to the budget committee. The committee on publications was also instructed to consider the question of the mode of publishing the index, and if possible to report at the December meeting.

The advisory board of editors of the History Teacher's Magazine having made a statement indicating the need of continued financial assistance from the association, it was voted that in the opinion of the council the History Teacher's Magazine ought to be continued if possible. The committee on the budget was instructed to consider ways and means of carrying out the foregoing resolution and to report at the December meeting.

Prof. E. P. Cheyney, chairman of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history, reported that the outbreak of the war in Europe had interrupted the progress of the work of the English collaborators. The committee was therefore authorized at its discretion to suspend its activities during the coming year. The budget committee was instructed to report upon the state of the fund arising from appropriations and gifts for the preparation of this bibliography.

The secretary of the association and the secretary of the council reported invitations for the meetings of 1915 and 1916 from various cities including Baltimore, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. An invitation to hold a meeting in Philadelphia was presented by Prof. Cheyney. Reference was also made to a suggestion that the association meet in Toronto. In accordance with the action of the council in November, 1913, it was voted to recommend that the annual meeting of the association for 1916 be held in Cincinnati. It was also voted that in the opinion of the council the meeting for 1917 should be held in Philadelphia.

The subject of the proposed summer meeting in San Francisco in 1915 was then discussed. The secretary announced the resignation of Prof. E. D. Adams, of Leland Stanford University, chairman of the program committee. Prof. H. Morse Stephens then presented a preliminary report on the arrangements for this meeting, with the understanding that more definite proposals would be presented at the December meeting.

A request for an appropriation of \$25 in addition to the usual appropriation for the Pacific coast branch was approved.

It was voted to refer to the budget committee, with the indorsement of the council, the proposed continuance of the appropriation of \$200 for the Writings on American History.

It was voted that the special advisory committee on the publication of the archives of the American Revolution be continued for another year.

The committee on headquarters in London and Paris was requested to report on possible means of maintaining the headquarters in London without appropriations from the association.

The secretary presented the request of the college entrance examination board for a fuller definition of the history requirement. Discussion of the subject was postponed until the December meeting.

The relations of the association with the American Society of Church History were briefly discussed, and the secretary was instructed to write a letter asking the society to consider a meeting with the association in Washington in 1915.

The secretary of the association was authorized to prepare for distribution at the opening of the annual business meeting a reprint of certain introductory sections of the annual report, giving information regarding the organization of the association.

The president and secretary of the association, Mr. Munro, and the secretary of the council were appointed a committee on appointments to report at the Chicago meeting.

Having continued its discussion through luncheon, the council adjourned at 5.30 p. m. to meet at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago December 30, 1914, at 9 a. m.

EVARTS B. GREENE, *Secretary of the Council.*

# **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN CHICAGO, DE- CEMBER 29, 1914.**

The council met at 10 a. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Turner, Bancroft, Munro, Burr, Coolidge, Stephens, Jameson, Leland, Vincent, and the secretary.

The committee on appointments presented its report, and the following assignments were approved:

*Historical manuscripts commission.*—Gaillard Hunt, C. H. Ambler, Archer B. Hulbert, Herbert E. Bolton, W. O. Scroggs, Justin H. Smith.

*Committee on Justin Winsor prize.*—C. R. Fish, G. L. Beer, I. J. Cox, Everett Kimball, Allen Johnson.

*Committee on Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—L. M. Larson, S. B. Fay, W. R. Shepherd, Paul Van Dyke, A. B. White.

*Public archives commission.*—Victor H. Paltsits, C. W. Alvord, C. M. Andrews, S. J. Buck, George S. Godard, Thomas M. Owen, A. S. Salley, jr.

*Committee on bibliography.*—Ernest C. Richardson, Walter Lichtenstein, W. W. Rockwell, W. A. Slade, B. C. Steiner, F. J. Teggart.

*Committee on publications* (ex officio with exception of the chairman).—Max Farrand, C. R. Fish, Gaillard Hunt, J. F. Jameson, L. M. Larson, Ernest C. Richardson, Victor H. Paltsits, and the secretaries of the council and of the association.

*General committee.*—W. E. Lingelbach, Annie H. Abel, Arthur I. Andrews, W. K. Boyd, J. H. Callahan, C. E. Carter, Carleton H. Hayes, R. M. McElroy, R. W. Neeser, E. S. Noyes, Louis Pelzer, Morgan P. Robinson, N. W. Stephenson, E. M. Violette, Clarence M. Warner, and the secretaries of the association and of the Pacific coast branch.

*Committee on history in schools* (subject to the establishment of such a committee by the association).—W. S. Ferguson, Victoria A. Adams, H. E. Bourne, H. L. Cannon, Edgar Dawson, O. M. Dickerson, H. D. Foster, S. B. Harding, Margaret McGill, R. A. Maurer, James Sullivan.

*Conference of historical societies.*—Lyon G. Tyler, chairman; A. H. Shearer, secretary.

*Advisory board of editors of the History Teacher's Magazine.*—Henry Johnson, chairman (reelected to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1915); F. M. Fling, James Sullivan, George C. Sellery, St. George L. Sioussat (these four hold over), Anna B. Thompson (elected to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1915).

*Committee on program, thirty-first annual meeting, Washington, 1915.*—C. D. Hazen, J. S. Bassett, J. F. Baldwin, C. T. Huth, R. M. Johnston, H. B. Learned, J. H. Latané, Ruth Putnam.

*Committee on local arrangements.*—Herbert Putnam, Frederic Bancroft, David J. Hill, J. B. Henderson, H. B. Learned, with power to add to the membership.

*Committee on the military history prize.*—Capt. A. L. Conger, Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Allen R. Boyd, F. M. Fling, A. B. Hart.

*Committee on program, special meeting, San Francisco, July 20-24, 1915.*—Frederic L. Thompson, E. C. Barker, H. E. Bolton, Max Farrand, Joseph Schafer, A. B. Show, Frederick J. Teggart, Payson J. Treat, James F. Willard.

The resignations of Messrs. A. C. McLaughlin and George L. Burr from the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* were presented. The council voted to accept the resignation of Mr. McLaughlin, but declined to accept that of Mr. Burr. It was voted to defer final action on the choice of editors until the meeting of December 30.

The committee on the budget presented the following estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1915:

Estimated receipts:

Annual dues.....	\$8,550
Income from investments.....	1,100
Royalties.....	180
Sales of publications.....	670
Grant from American Historical Review.....	800

Total.....	10,800
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Deduct.....	1,575
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Available for appropriation.....	10,225
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Estimated expenditures:

Offices of secretary and treasurer.....	1,500
Office of secretary of the council.....	50
Pacific coast branch.....	75
Expenses of executive council.....	300
Expenses of thirtieth annual meeting.....	175
Expenses of thirty-first annual meeting.....	150
Miscellaneous.....	100
General index to papers and reports.....	400
Index to annual reports, 1913-14.....	100
Committee on publications.....	643
Editorial work.....	300
American Historical Review.....	4,600
Public archives commission.....	150
Historical manuscripts commission.....	50
Committee on bibliography.....	100
General committee.....	100
Conference of historical societies.....	50
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, award and expenses of committee.....	225
Subsidy to annual bibliography of Writings on American History.....	200
Subsidy to History Teacher's Magazine.....	400
Expenses of headquarters in London.....	100

Total.....	9,768
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The council voted to adopt as the budget for 1915 the estimates of expenditures as presented by the committee, but with the provision that the appropriation of \$400 in support of the History Teacher's Magazine be contingent upon the rais-

<sup>1</sup> There are deducted \$200 for unforeseen shrinkage, \$250 held in trust for military history prize, \$125 held in trust for bibliography of modern English history.



ing of an additional fund of \$600, and that the appropriation be repeated in 1916, subject to the same provision.

The president, the secretary of the council, and the secretary of the association were appointed a committee on the selection of matter to be printed for distribution at the business meeting of the association.

It was voted not to continue the committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools, and to recommend to the association the establishment of a standing committee on history in schools. It was further voted, subject to the adoption of the above recommendation, that the persons named in the foregoing list of committees constitute the members of this committee for 1915.

It was voted to refer to the proposed committee on history in schools the request of the college entrance examination board "for a fuller definition of the history requirement."

The secretary reported a request from the president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee of that organization on the relations of the two associations. It was voted that a committee of two be appointed by the Chair for this purpose.

A request from the Conference of Historical Societies for action looking "toward the preparation of a comprehensive survey of the organization and activities of historical agencies in the United States and Canada" was referred to a committee of two to be appointed for this purpose by the Chair.

It was voted to invite the Naval Historical Society and the Columbia Historical Society to participate in the annual meeting of 1915.

On motion of the secretary, it was voted to recommend to the association the adoption of the following rule respecting the payment of annual dues:

The annual dues for the ensuing 12 months are payable on September 1. Publications will not be sent to members whose dues remain unpaid after October 15. Members whose dues remain unpaid on March 1 shall be dropped from the roll of the association.

The secretary presented an invitation from Mr. Clarence M. Warner on behalf of the Ontario Historical Society, indorsed by officials of the Canadian Government and others, to hold the annual meeting of 1916 in Ottawa, Canada. The secretary was instructed to express to Mr. Warner the thanks of the council for the invitation, and its regret that previous action will prevent the council from recommending acceptance at this time.

The council thereupon adjourned to meet Wednesday, December 30, at 9 a. m.

EVARTS B. GREENE, *Secretary of the Council.*

#### **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN CHICAGO, DECEMBER 30, 1914.**

The council met at 9 a. m., with President McLaughlin in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Bancroft, Burr, Coolidge, Jameson, Leland, Munro, Stephens, Turner, Vincent, and the secretary.

The appointment of committees was taken up as unfinished business and completed as follows:

*Committee on military and naval history.*—R. M. Johnston, F. M. Fling, Charles O. Paullin, Capt. A. L. Conger, Capt. O. L. Spaulding.

*Committee on a bibliography of modern English history.*—Edward P. Cheyney, A. L. Cross, R. B. Merriman, Conyers Read, W. C. Abbott.

*Board of editors of the American Historical Review.*—(Messrs. Burr, Cheyney, Jameson, Turner, hold over); James Harvey Robinson, reelected for a

term of six years from January 1, 1915; Carl Becker, elected for the unexpired term of A. C. McLaughlin (two years from January 1, 1915).

The following communication from the board of editors of the American Historical Review respecting the tenure of office of the editors was received, and after some discussion was deferred for consideration at the November meeting of the council:

CHICAGO, December 29, 1914.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the board of editors of the American Historical Review November 29, 1914, it was voted that the board of editors stand ready to modify arrangements between the Review and the council of the association in such a way that the editors would be hereafter elected for a term of three years instead of six, provided, in the judgment of the council, such a modification would be for the interest of the association.

Respectfully, yours,

FREDERICK J. TURNER,  
*Secretary of the Board of Editors.*

The general subject of the relations of the association with the American Historical Review being then under consideration, it was voted that the council recommend to the association that if the proposed committee of nine to consider the constitution and organization of the association be appointed, its functions shall include a consideration of the relations between the American Historical Association and the American Historical Review.

The council voted to make no nominations for members of the committee on nominations.

A request having been received from citizens of Richmond and others for a division of the annual meeting of 1915 between Washington and Richmond, the secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the council for the courtesies offered, but to say that the council does not see its way clear to recommend any change in the action already taken by the association respecting the annual meeting in Washington.

Mr. Jameson presented a communication from Mr. Hart respecting the preparation of the index to the annual reports of the association, which was referred to the committee on the indexing of the reports of the association, with the understanding that no new arrangement should be made involving additional expenditure in 1915.

Adjourned.

EVAETS B. GREENE, *Secretary of the Council.*

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II. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING  
AND OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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SEATTLE, WASH., MAY 21-23, 1914.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NOVEMBER 27-28, 1914.

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By W. A. MORRIS,  
*Secretary of the Branch.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING AND OF THE ELEVENTH  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMER-  
ICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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By W. A. MORRIS.

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I. SPECIAL MEETING, SEATTLE, MAY 21-23, 1914.

A special meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association was held Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 21, 22, and 23, in Seattle, at the University of Washington. The president, Prof. Edmond S. Meany, presided.

The two papers of the Thursday morning session were by Mr. Herbert I. Priestley, of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Cal., and by Mr. Thompson C. Elliott, of Walla Walla. Mr. Priestley's paper, which was entitled "The log of the *Princesa*," and which in the absence of its author was read by the secretary, dealt with the Spanish version, recorded by Martínez, of incidents attending the seizure in 1789 of British ships at Nootka Sound. The document upon which the paper was based is an especially important source for the history of the Nootka Sound conflict, as it is strictly contemporaneous with the events which it relates. It gives another statement of the case by an active, though naturally prejudiced, participant, but which, even in the final copy, is of earlier date than any action in the case by the Mexican viceroy. According to the viewpoint of the paper, the pretended Portuguese register of the ship *Iphigeneia* was not the "harmless trick meant solely to deceive Celestials" which Manning believed it to be. Furthermore, it was held that the circumstantial account which Martínez gives of a quarrel with Colnett seems to show that the acute situation was caused quite as much by the arrogance of Colnett as by misunderstanding on the part of the interpreter. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, the president made some interesting statements regarding the topography of Vancouver Island.

Mr. Elliott's topic was "Fur trading posts in the Columbia River Basin prior to 1811." After an introduction in which as a matter of background he called attention to the direction which the Columbia takes in British Columbia, first north and then south, suggesting also notice of the northern railway lines of Washington and

Idaho for an understanding of early routes of travel, he proceeded to give an account of the establishments of the first trading posts in this region.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, of the University of Washington, presented a paper on "Schleiden's diplomacy in connection with the American Civil War." Schleiden, it was explained, was a native of Schleswig, who represented the city of Bremen in Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War. A strong member of the foreign diplomatic corps, he gave a dinner in honor of Lincoln two days prior to the inauguration, and in the interest of the Hanseatic carrying trade strove to maintain peace in America. He availed himself of the British courier service, and in 1864 was transferred to the Court of St. James. The paper was based on documents in the archives of Bremen.

The paper of Mr. C. A. Sprague, assistant State superintendent of schools for Washington, had as its title "The Spanish-American War and the War of 1812." It aimed, so Mr. Sprague stated, at interpretation rather than investigation. He held that, although the events of the two wars are in striking contrast, yet each terminated an older period of politics and brought a new period of nationalism. The period before the War of 1812 was characterized by the intensely individualistic spirit of the American Revolution. Means of communication were poor, ministers narrow, editors embittered. The War of 1812 was the great force in establishing nationality. The destruction of oversea commerce led to the upbuilding of domestic commerce and to the nationalistic system of Clay, who is the hero of the period. The rising tide of nationalism is also marked by the decisions of the Supreme Court. Only when slavery seemed in danger did Calhoun desert the movement.

Prior to 1898, Mr. Sprague maintained, political life looked back to the Civil War. The fast-cooling embers of sectional hate were fanned for political purposes. Civil service was opposed until the rebels were out and the Civil War veterans in. This aided the formation of political machines and promoted corruption. In the South the Confederate veterans held the stage. There was stagnation of political thought. After 1898 again appeared a new nationalism. The Navy, always a nationalizing force, as in the War of 1812, had been the center of attention. When the United States became a world power and interest turned to the Panama Canal and The Hague conferences the economic doctrine of *laissez faire* went down. The West again blazed the path of nationalism. Nearly every proposal of the Populist platform of 1892 has now been adopted. As in 1812 the center shifted from Virginia, so after 1898 it shifted to the central and western Mississippi Valley.

In the absence of Prof. Edward M. Hulme, of the University of Idaho, his paper on "The fundamental factor in the Renaissance" was read by Prof. O. H. Richardson. The insistence upon individuality, Prof. Hulme held, was the greatest of the factors that gave rise to the Renaissance. The implicit faith and unquestioning obedience of the Middle Ages were destructive of individuality, which was also restricted in political and industrial matters. The story of the Renaissance, it was maintained, is that of the revival of the individual. This had made itself strongly felt in religion by the age of St. Francis. The Crusades had much to do with it. The Goliardi were its forerunners, and the lyric poets of Provence in the twelfth century had struck the note of modernity. In the city republics of the Italian peninsula individuality found opportunity to unfold. This caused men to question the authority of external control and inspired them to develop their latent powers beyond the restricting confines of authority. It was this also which made them ready to question conventional standards of conduct and endowed them with confidence in their own powers.

The concluding paper of the afternoon session was read by Prof. John P. O'Hara, of the University of Oregon. Its title was "Natural law and the American homestead act." Prof. O'Hara stated that the mental furniture which we associate with the American Revolution existed in one feature 75 years later. The movement for free homesteads was greatly advanced by the upholders of natural right. The issue took form in the third decade of the nineteenth century. It is possible to see in the defeat by the Northern States of Benton's move of 1828, a struggle between manufacturers desiring cheap labor and laborers seeking to escape the competition of this market. Here the argument of natural right had weight. A corresponding democratic movement for free education aided Horace Mann. In sketching the campaign for free lands, it was shown that after the conversion of Horace Greely to the movement in 1845 it went forward by leaps and bounds. At one time 600 papers subscribed to its program. After 1853 the House was in the habit of passing homestead acts to be rejected by the Senate. The Republican Party, it was stated, began its life as a workingman's party, and the homestead act was passed at the first session of Congress after the inauguration of Lincoln.

The Friday morning session opened with a paper by Prof. Alice E. Page, of Willamette University, on "The history of the Oxford University Press." In tracing the early history of the oldest provincial press in Great Britain, Prof. Page held that its first book probably dates from 1478. The second Oxford Press was abolished in 1519 by Wolsey.

Prof. Max P. Cushing, of Reed College, in a paper on "Holbach and the French Revolution," adopted the point of view that the French Revolution is one phase of a long struggle between radicalism and conservatism. Holbach, then, stands at one pole of thought at the end of a long development of thought. Among his associates and friends were not only Diderot and the French literary circle of his time, but also Wilkes, Hume, Lord Shelburne, Franklin, and Beccaria. His salon seems to have been the intellectual center of Paris. His philosophy was a very human one. An atheist who went as far as possible in the materialistic and nonreligious point of view, he wrote in a heavy German style and showed little originality. His works to which he never signed his name, had to be printed in Holland. In France they were often burned and their sellers imprisoned. They were translated into languages other than French. Hebert and the atheists of the French Revolution seem to have been influenced by him as were the whole group known as the Ideologists and the English poet Shelley. He represents a school of thought and his influence, it was held, shows that the French Revolution was not an isolated event.

Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, contributed the third paper of the morning session, which was entitled "The basis of interest in history." It began with a contrast between the history of the eighteenth century and that of the present time. The eighteenth-century ideal of an historian was that of culture, ripe years, urbanity. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" was one of the most popular works of the last quarter of the century. Yet the present-day individual is prone to characterize Gibbon unfavorably as did Carlyle. History was once the monopoly of aristocratic writers and for a favored few. Now, it is the possession of the vast majority. Mankind since Gibbon's time has achieved a new outlook. In the eighteenth century social merit counted. To-day history is the study that makes clear the controlling influence of dynamic principles.

Inquiry as to the historical-mindedness of the voter, Prof. Schafer believed, gives no reassuring answer. In no subject except English does home influence count for so much as in history. Teaching must be leveled to the experience of the individual. The resources for the study of social history in the remote school district, where pupils memorize paragraphs from Swinton's "History of the United States," are sometimes great. State and local historical societies can do much to improve the situation. Their material may well be employed in schools. The difficulty is that we give children what we are interested in, not what they are interested in.

The program for Friday afternoon was provided by the proposed Pacific coast branch of the American Political Science Association. Prof. W. F. Ogburn, of Reed College, in his paper on "Direct gov-

ernment in Oregon," suggested a scientific method for making the political and social sciences exact sciences by the use of statistics. Applying his method to 60 bills and 40 constitutional amendments submitted to the voters of Oregon, he concluded that the average vote in Oregon is fairly uniform as compared with the fluctuating vote in Switzerland; that money bills are somewhat more easily rejected than others; that publication of arguments is not associated with large votes; that length of measures has nothing to do with the size of the vote; and that the quality of measures seems to be the great determining force. In State and city referendums Prof. Ogburn found that 65 per cent of the recommendations of the Portland Oregonian and 70 per cent of those of the Taxpayers' League had been adopted.

Prof. R. C. Clark, of the University of Oregon, in his paper on "The teaching of Latin-American history and institutions in American universities," advocated a systematic study of the people to the south of us. He believed that the point of approach should be Spanish and Portuguese history and institutions, and that, except in institutions where special collections of material have been made, there should be given short courses of but two or three hours for a semester.

Prof. L. B. Shippee, of the State College of Washington, in his paper on "Commonwealth legislatures," discussed the proposed commission form of government for States, concluding that the time is not yet ripe for the introduction of such a plan, since it presupposes a larger use of the initiative and referendum than that to which the public is at present committed.

Prof. W. G. Beach, of the University of Washington, presented the concluding paper of the session, which was on "Law and opportunity." He contended that despite the popular idea of America as a land of opportunity law has not always preserved opportunity. Law does not as yet give expression to the philosophical idea of society. Permanent opportunity, he believed, must come with restraint on the individual for the sake of society. Leisure exploitation, represented by the saloon and the street, must be overcome. The socializing of intelligence is of importance, for a large measure of new knowledge is not utilized. Freedom of discussion is necessary to this. The instrumentalities of communication must be controlled in the interest of social welfare, and the university and the library, as people's workshops, must become socialized. If for any class opportunity is wanting, democracy is dead.

The dinner was held Friday evening at the Hotel Washington Annex, Prof. O. H. Richardson, of the University of Washington, presiding. The president of the Pacific coast branch, Prof. Meany, gave an address, and Prof. Robert C. Clark, of the University of



Oregon, spoke on behalf of the Political Science Association. Among those who were called upon and responded were Profs. Ogburn, of Reed College; Page, of Willamette University; Jackson, of the State College of Washington; Young, of the University of Utah; President Bushnell, of Pacific University; and the secretary, representing the University of California.

The last session, that on Saturday morning, began with an address by President C. J. Bushnell, of Pacific University, which bore the title "Perspective in history" and in which was advocated in the teaching of history the laying of stress on social history and the evolution of social functions.

Prof. Leroy F. Jackson, of the State College of Washington, in a paper on "Training for citizenship" adopted the view that it is impossible to teach patriotism by reason and study, since it is emotional. He believed that civic training has had the wrong motive, that of aiding discipline, and that history and civics must have civic training as an end. It is the high school that trains for citizenship, just as it is the graduate school that trains for scholarship. A great difficulty is that the untrained teacher can not inspire, the trained will not. Secondary teaching should give the student knowledge of the society of his own age and appreciation of social growth and its nature. The tracing of social growth will afford a saving perspective which is the greatest service of history. The study of our age statically will develop ability to study rather than to memorize. The subject matter of the present high-school course Prof. Jackson considered inadequate to subserve these ends.

The discussion which followed was led by Miss Adella M. Parker, of the Broadway High School, Seattle. Miss Parker emphasized the need of expression by young people and stated that universities are too little inclined to make students handle real problems. She regarded a knowledge of economics as essential in the secondary school and believed that boards of education, who have been loath to encourage free discussion of live economic topics, should provide places for free speech.

The secretary urged as against the advocacy of specific programs of reform the greater value to citizenship of training high-school pupils to form correct judgments from data, and made a plea for the study of history with this end in view. He commended the paper which had been read for showing the value of a study of the past and thus avoiding the heresy that only the present has value to the student.

Prof. Lull, of the department of education of the University of Washington, maintained that history must be reevaluated for high-school purposes, and that the contact of the past must be made with the student in the present,

The last paper of the session was by Principal H. N. Gridley, of the Daniel Bagley School, Seattle, who took as his topic "Pacific coast history in the American history course." He favored special attention in the grade school to the history of the Pacific coast on the ground that this region is a laboratory of political experiment and, like Plymouth, contains in miniature the elements of national growth.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of President Bushnell and Profs. Jackson and Page, reported resolutions expressing hearty appreciation of the work of the program committee, of the cordial and thoughtful hospitality of the Seattle members, and of the inspiration of the sessions, and also expressing approval of the present-day movement in secondary and higher education to produce intelligent citizenship through a consciousness of social growth and its relation to present-day problems. After the adoption of these resolutions adjournment was taken.

## II. ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 27-28, 1914.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch was held in San Francisco on Friday afternoon and on Saturday morning and afternoon, November 27 and 28, 1914. The Friday session convened at 2.30 o'clock in the red room of the Bellevue Hotel. The Saturday sessions, at 10 and 2.30 o'clock, were held at the Girls' High School. The annual dinner, which was on Friday evening, was held at the Bellevue. Throughout the sessions Prof. Edmond S. Meany, the president of the branch, was in the chair.

The first paper of the Friday session, entitled "English royal income in the thirteenth century," was read by Prof. Henry L. Cannon, of Stanford University. He sought to present the new information imparted in a document found in the British record office under the label, "K. R. Exchequer Miscellanea, 1-23 Henry III." After pointing out through internal evidence that this document probably belongs to the year 1275, he suggested the privy council as the probable place of origin. Having quoted Prof. Ramsay's "Dawn of the Constitution" to the effect that it is impossible without great labor to present the figures for the various sources of royal income for the time of Edward I, he called attention to the fact that this manuscript purports to give an estimate of all the various sources of income for that year, and that the sum of the amounts given adds up close to 25,000 pounds, which is what one would expect. It is hoped that this interesting discovery will be published *in extenso* in the near future.

The next paper, which was on "Japanese naturalization and the California anti-alien land law," was by Prof. Roy Malcom, of the

University of Southern California. He held immigration statistics to show that Japan had lived up to the agreement of 1907 to prohibit direct immigration of laborers to the United States. The Japanese population of California in 1910 was estimated at 55,000, of whom 5,000 were merchants, 1,000 were students, 20,000 were farm hands, the remainder being distributed in small numbers among various occupations. This great preponderance of farm laborers is due to the fact that for centuries the Japanese have been an agricultural people. They began going to the Sacramento and Santa Clara valleys in the eighties, soon after the passage of the first Chinese exclusion act. There were present in California in 1913 about 57,000 Japanese owning only 12,726 acres of land. The land law passed by the California Legislature in the spring of that year aimed to prohibit the ownership of land for agricultural purposes to persons ineligible to citizenship. There was incorporated a provision that all aliens may own lands to the extent of treaty agreements between the United States and other powers and may also lease lands. Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, has held that this prevents transmission to the heirs of Japanese of lands lawfully acquired and has cited a treaty provision on the point. This our Government has never answered. Secretary Bryan has declared that the intent of the law is to respect the treaty, and that aliens have the full privilege of suing in the Federal courts.

Turning to the actual status of the Japanese as regards citizenship, Prof. Malcom showed that they have never been excluded from naturalization by specific statute, but that the question has thus far been an ethnological one, the courts holding that the term "white person" in the naturalization law excluded the Japanese. Yet both State and Federal courts have occasionally naturalized Japanese. Among the number is Dr. Miyakawa, a prominent publicist of New York City. In conclusion it was stated that the question may be settled in favor of the Japanese either through the passage by Congress of a law conferring the privilege of naturalization or through an interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States of the term "white person" so as to include the Japanese.

The concluding paper of the session was on "The Anglo-Saxon sheriff," and was presented by the secretary, Prof. William A. Morris, of the University of California. He stated that a satisfactory account of the development and functions of the office of sheriff prior to the year 1066 has never been written. The meagerness and scrappiness of the source of the material will leave much to be desired in any account; but, until that material has been fully utilized, one certainly may not profess to understand the old English administrative system nor to appraise the respective importance of the Norman

and the Anglo-Saxon elements which combined to form the English state. Recent investigation finds no foundation for the belief that the sheriff was a primitive or even an ancient official of the Anglo-Saxon state. The king's reeves of the later laws obviously include sheriffs; but it is next to impossible to make the identification in any specific instance. The charters, the Domesday evidence relative to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and a few monastic annals and records are the actual sources which must be used.

The office, it was stated, can be traced with certainty only from about Edgar's time. As president of the shire court and as military leader, the sheriff was the subordinate of the earl, while in exercising the police and fiscal functions of his reeveship he was personal agent of the king. Thus, by the reign of Edward the Confessor he is rapidly taking over the whole administration of the shire. His recorded history, so it was maintained, shows the impossibility of the antagonism of interest which some have assumed between his office and that of earl. In the period when earls were the strongest political power in the State their functions could have been taken over by sheriffs only with their consent. Whether or not the explanation lies in a measure of control over the sheriff by the earl, in actual practice as well as in theory the former was the king's reeve, who was his personal appointee and who received direction from him. Herein, it was believed, may be seen the germ of most of the centralizing measures of William the Conqueror.

At the annual dinner Prof. Ephraim D. Adams, of Stanford University, presided. The president, Prof. Edmond S. Meany, of the University of Washington, delivered the annual address, taking as his subject "The name of the American war, 1861-1865."

Among those who were called upon and responded were Prof. F. L. Thompson, of Amherst College; Hon. John F. Davis and Mr. Zoeth S. Eldredge, of San Francisco; Miss Mary H. Cutler, of Mills College; Prof. Roy Malcom, of the University of Southern California; Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California; and Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Stanford University. Prof. F. J. Teggart made announcement regarding the proposed program for the session of the American Historical Association in July, 1915, in San Francisco.

The Saturday morning session opened with a paper from Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel, of Stanford University, who took as the title of his paper "Electoral maps of the United Kingdom." By the use of maps he showed the party preferences of constituencies in the general elections of 1886, 1895, and 1906. A comparison of maps was then made to illustrate sectional change and permanence of party supremacy during the period in question. The paper was concluded by a discussion and explanation of local political tendencies within the United Kingdom.

In the absence of Prof. Robert G. Cleland, of Occidental College, his paper on "Asiatic trade and American occupation of the Pacific Coast"<sup>1</sup> was read by Mr. Charles E. Chapman. It attempted to show that much of the sentiment in regard to western expansion was created by a desire on the part of the people of the United States to secure a commanding position on the Pacific Ocean for the control of oriental trade. This influence was effective both in regard to the acquisition of California and the settlement of Oregon. American interest in the occupation of Oregon had its beginning in commercial motives. Jefferson cherished a desire to secure for this country a share in the oriental trade and encouraged projects looking in that direction. Prof. Cleland found evidence to show that this was the real aim of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Floyd's argument for the occupation of the Pacific coast was the same, and Benton declared his belief in the practicability of bringing Asiatic commerce to the Mississippi Valley. From 1800 to 1850 this was one of the most valuable branches of our foreign commerce. The influence of the same motive in the annexation of California is more apparent than in the case of Oregon. It was urged by Waddy Thompson, our minister to Mexico, when he attempted to purchase California. The evidence, so it was held, shows Polk's conception of the value of this territory from the commercial standpoint. The idea was placed in the foreground by both Polk and Buchanan and explains the reason for their desire to possess the harbor of San Francisco.

In the third and last paper of the morning, which was contributed by Prof. Frederick J. Teggart, of the University of California, and was entitled "The components of history," it was maintained that the word "history" still retains the double significance attached to it by the Greeks and implies both historical investigation and historiography. In modern scholarship there is an evident tendency to assert the paramountcy of investigation, and this has led to confusion of thought, particularly in the claim of a radical change in history in the nineteenth century. History has perfected its technique; it has not changed its nature. Modern scholarship assumes that historical investigation is scientific and that historical composition is art. Up to the present, however, investigation has not been placed on an independent footing; it is still ancillary to historiography. Historical investigation is not scientific; it simply provides materials for composition.

The critical school of the nineteenth century did not inquire into the nature and aims of historiographic art. Art involves the factors of expression and form. To determine the nature of these factors in history writing, it is necessary to make a study of origins. Art is based upon the personal experience of the artist. In the age of

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the present volume.

the historian this experience is of two kinds: First, what he has read in documents; second, what he has seen in the political life of his time. The second is the more important factor of the two, and historiography in the hands of the great writer becomes the expression of the consciousness of nationality. The claim that history is a science, "no less and no more," points to the existence of a new spirit which is out of harmony with the old order, but which has not yet become self-conscious of its aims. The essential thing to-day is that this spirit be fostered, but first of all it must be understood that the obstacle to a science of history is the subordination of investigation to historiography.

A short business session concluded the proceedings of the morning. Under the order of committee reports, the secretary gave an account of his endeavors, as a member of the general committee of the American Historical Association, to increase interest and extend membership in the association in the Pacific Coast States. The auditing committee, consisting of E. E. Robinson, C. E. Chapman, and Miss E. I. Hawkins, reported that they had examined the accounts of the secretary-treasurer and found the same in good order. The report was adopted. The committee on resolutions, consisting of E. B. Krehbiel, P. J. Treat, and Miss Agnes Howe, reported the following:

*Resolved*, That we express our appreciation to the board of education of San Francisco for granting us the use of the Girls' High School Building for our sessions.

*Resolved*, That we express our thanks to Dr. A. W. Scott for his personal interest and aid in our meetings.

*Resolved*, That we declare our gratitude to Hon. John F. Davis for giving his services to the committee on arrangements, though not a member of our association.

*Resolved*, That we express our satisfaction that the parent association is to hold its meetings in San Francisco in 1915, and pledge our hearty cooperation in making the meeting a pleasure and a success: Finally, be it

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the secretary of the board of education of San Francisco, to Dr. A. W. Scott, to Hon. J. F. Davis, and to the secretary of the national association.

The resolutions were adopted.

The committee on nominations, consisting of A. B. Show, Roy Malcom, R. F. Scholz, Miss Anna Fraser, and H. I. Priestley, reported the following nominations:

For president, Prof. Herbert E. Bolton.

For vice president, Prof. Henry L. Cannon.

For secretary, Prof. William A. Morris.

For members of the council, in addition to the above, Prof. R. D. Hunt, Prof. Joseph Schafer, Prof. Edward M. Hulme, and Miss Maude F. Stevens.

On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these nominees, and they were declared elected for the ensuing year.

The outgoing president was chosen to serve as the representative of the branch at the next meeting of the council of the American Historical Association. In case of his inability to attend, the council of the branch was authorized to fill the vacancy.

A proposal was presented that the Pacific coast branch become a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. On motion the matter was referred to the council for report.

A communication was read from Prof. Herbert D. Foster, of the New England History Teachers' Association, inquiring whether this body would consider the proposition to request the American Historical Association, through its council, to appoint a committee to report to the association upon a fuller definition of the content of each of the fields of history recommended by the association through the published reports of the committees of seven and five. On motion the council of the Pacific coast branch was authorized to memorialize the council of the American Historical Association to appoint such a committee. The business session then adjourned.

The Saturday afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of high-school courses in European history. Miss Grace Kretsinger, of the Berkeley High School, read a report on the tenth-grade course of study in her school, a course which covers both ancient and medieval history, one term being devoted to each. Her argument favored the presentation of the leading facts of civilization and the omission of much of the detail often taught. She believed that such a course is not too difficult and that the importance of the detail covered is clearly perceived. She found that medieval history was considered by the students much more difficult than ancient history.

Miss Elizabeth Kelsey, also of the Berkeley High School, described the eleventh-grade course, which, in that school, covers modern history. She found that the first problem to be met in giving the course was a lack of suitable textbooks, and had been able to solve it by using two. The work is so planned as to eliminate a separate course in English history. Much of the time during the first half year is required by textbook work, but in the second half year the textbook is used as a guide. A part of the work of this term consists in preparing a paper.

Miss Anna Fraser, vice principal of the Oakland High School, spoke on the one-year course in general history. She did not favor the course as a substitute for other courses, as she preferred for the high school a two-year course in European history. But she considered a one-year course better than none at all, and better than one broken period followed by no other. It was her experience that many students take no European history, because they dislike either

the ancient or the medieval and modern course alone. The teacher who gives the general course must be experienced, but can not well be a specialist on any one of the periods covered. Stress should be on biography rather than institutional material, and the course should not be offered to students in their first high-school year.

In the discussion which followed the three reports, Mr. W. J. Cooper, vice principal of the Berkeley High School, held that the true objective in the teaching of high-school history is the training of citizens who must have a background for judgments. He did not recommend the Berkeley course everywhere, for conditions vary with localities. But he believed that if a student gives up the study of European history after he has begun he can best do so at the end of the medieval period.

Prof. A. B. Shaw stated that the opposition to a four-year history course in secondary schools comes from those who emphasize vocational training, something in which he himself believed. But he considered history also a practical subject. As to the study of general history, he was afraid of the broad generalization that gives a willingness to express large opinions on any subject. To secure fit pupils for such a course is itself a problem. He agreed that a one-year course is better than none, but was not inclined too soon to give ground.

Prof. E. D. Adams regarded a four-year history course in secondary schools worth while only when in each year it can connect with the pupils' surroundings or life of to-day or the future. He stated that in some parts of the United States four-year history courses in secondary schools are rare, and believed that in this respect California held a preeminent position. He suggested an experience meeting on methods to create intellectual eagerness rather than a discussion of means to avoid the teaching of history.

After several others had taken part in the discussion, the president gave a few words of farewell, and the meeting adjourned.