

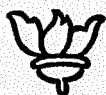
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1915



WASHINGTON
1917

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 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 1915. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as provided for by law, the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1915. The first portion of this report is devoted to the proceedings of the association during 1915 with a number of the papers read at the annual meeting in Washington in December, 1915. In addition the volume contains the sixteenth report of the public archives commission, including reports on the public archives of California and of Vermont.

Very respectfully, yours,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C.

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CONSTITUTION.

I.

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

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

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

IV.

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

V.

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

VI.

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

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 29, 1915.

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE PRESIDENT:

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

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER,
Cambridge.

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.

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., LIT. 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.

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

(Elected Councillors.)

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.

SAMUEL B. HARDING, PH. D.,
Indiana State University.

LUCY M. SALMON, A. M.,
Vassar College.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE PRESIDENT:

JEANNE W. WIER, B. DL., A. B.,
University of Nebraska.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

JANE E. HARNETT,
Long Beach High School.

PERCY A. MARTIN, PH. D.,
Stanford University.

RICHARD F. SCHOLZ,
University of California.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †.)

EX-PRESIDENTS.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.

†GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.

†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.

†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.

†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.

†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.

†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.

HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.

†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.

†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.

JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1897.

†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.

JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.

†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.

†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.

†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.

†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.

†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.

SIMMON 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.

H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1915.

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 SCHOULER, LL. D., 1895, 1896.

†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896, 1897.

JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1897, 1898.

†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898, 1899.

†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899, 1900.

†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900.

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.

†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.

†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902, 1908.
 †EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1908.
 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., 1908, 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.
 GEORGE L. BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1914, 1915.

SECRETARIES :

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1889.
 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 BOUBINOT, 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; 1903-1908.
 WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1899-1902.
 †PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1900-1903.
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.
 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., 1903-1908.
 †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., 1908-1912.
 EDWIN EBLE SPARKS, PH. D., LL. D., 1908-1912.
 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., 1912-1915.
 FREDERIC BANCROFT, PH. D., LL. D., 1913-1915.
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, PH. D., 1913—
 EUGENE C. BARKER, PH. D., 1914—
 GUY S. FORD, B. L., PH. D., 1914—
 ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, PH. D., 1914—
 LUCY M. SALMON, A. M., 1915—
 SAMUEL B. HARDING, PH. D., 1915—

COMMITTEES, 1916.

Committee on program for the thirty-second annual meeting.—Henry E. Bourne, chairman; Frank M. Anderson, Wilbur H. Siebert, Edward R. Turner, Merrick Whitcomb, James A. Woodburn.

Committee on local arrangements.—Charles P. Taft, chairman; Charles T. Greve, vice chairman; Isaac J. Cox, secretary; Charles W. Dabney, Judson Harmon, H. C. Hollister, H. B. Mackoy, Philip V. N. Myers, T. C. Powell, W. P. Rogers, John L. Shearer, with power to add to their membership.

Committee on nominations.—Frank M. Anderson, Dartmouth College; Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, University of Wisconsin; Edmond S. Meany, University of Washington; Charles H. Rammelkamp, Illinois College; Alfred H. Stone, Dunleith, Miss.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; Carl Becker, Ephraim Emerton, J. Franklin Jameson, James H. Robinson, Claude H. Van Tyne.

Historical manuscripts commission.—Gaillard Hunt, Library of Congress, chairman; Charles H. Ambler, Herbert E. Bolton, Milo M. Quaife, William O. Scroggs, Justin H. Smith.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin, chairman; George L. Beer, Allen Johnson, Everett Kimball, Orin G. Libby.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois, chairman; Sidney B. Fay, Louis J. Paetow, Ruth Putnam, William R. Shepherd.

Public archives commission.—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, Solon J. Buck, John C. Fitzpatrick, George S. Godard, Charles Moore, Thomas M. Owen.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman; William T. LaPrade, Albert H. Lybyer, Wallace Notestein, William W. Rockwell, Augustus H. Shearer, William A. Slade, Bernard C. Steiner.

Committee on publications.—Henry B. Learned, Washington, chairman; and (*ex officio*) George M. Dutcher, Carl R. Fish, Evarts B. Greene, Gaillard Hunt, J. Franklin Jameson, Laurence M. Larson, Waldo G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits.

General committee.—William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Arthur I. Andrews, William K. Boyd, James M. Callahan, Clarence E. Carter, Isaac J. Cox, Eloise Ellery, Evarts B. Greene, Waldo G. Leland, Robert M. McElroy, William A. Morris, Irene T. Myers, Edmund S. Noyes, Paul F. Peck, Morgan P. Robinson, Royal B. Way.

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

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

Conference of historical societies.—Augustus H. Shearer, secretary.

Advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine.—Henry Johnson, Teachers College, chairman; Fred M. Fling, James Sullivan, Anna B. Thompson, Frederic Duncalf, O. H. Williams.

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

Special committee on finance.—Cheesman A. Herrick, Girard College, Philadelphia, chairman; Howard L. Gray, Arthur C. Howland.

Committee on cooperation with the National Highways Association.—Archer B. Hulbert.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL PRIZES.

[Winsor and Adams prizes.]

For the encouragement of historical research the American Historical Association regularly offers two prizes, each of \$200—the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European history. Each is awarded biennially (the Winsor prize in the even years and the Adams prize in the odd years) for the best unpublished monograph submitted to the committee of award on or before July 1 of the given year, e. g., by July 1, 1917, 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 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. Carl R. Fish, Madison, Wis., and all correspondence relative to the Herbert Baxter Adams prize to Prof. Laurence M. Larson, Urbana, Ill.

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."

1915. Theodore C. Pease, "The Leveller movement," with honorable mention of F. C. Melvin, "Napoleon's system of licensed navigation, 1806-1814."

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, Miss Brown, Miss Barbour, and Miss Williams 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 a prize of \$250 for the best essay in the military history of the United States. The conditions are defined as follows:

MILITARY HISTORY PRIZE.

A prize of \$250 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.

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

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

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

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

I. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27-31, 1915.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT WASHINGTON.¹

The act of Congress of January 4, 1889, incorporating the American Historical Association, makes Washington the official headquarters of the organization. Seven of its first eleven meetings were held in that city. When, as the result of a gently insurgent movement in 1895, the association began to go regularly on circuit an informal rule was posited, in accordance with which the society should hold its annual meetings, in triennial rotation, first in some eastern city, then in some western city, then in the Capital. In reality, however, the rule has been more often infringed than followed. After 1895 the society did not again meet in Washington till 1901. In 1905 that city had a share in a meeting held mostly in Baltimore, in 1908 in a meeting held mostly in Richmond. From 1901 until December, 1915, there was no meeting held entirely in Washington.

In a sense, however, the association when it meets in Washington meets *chez soi*. It is entitled to meet here without local invitation, and the local members, though glad to join in extending such an invitation, may comfort themselves with the thought of these statutory rights and of the various attractions of the National Capital whenever they wish to excuse to themselves the less elaborate character, in comparison with what has been extended in some other cities, of the welcome they were able to put forward. They share the gratitude felt by out-of-town members for the generous hospitality accorded, in very agreeable receptions, by the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and by the Hon. and Mrs. John W. Foster. The Department of State included the officers of the society and the chairmen of its committees among those invited to the handsome reception given at the building of the Pan-American Union in honor of the representatives of American Republics convened at the same time in the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. The Catholic University of America, with great generosity, invited the association to luncheon in one of its interesting buildings at Brookland; the invitation deserves to be recorded with none the less gratitude though hindrances of distance and of adjustment

¹ This account is adapted from that in the American Historical Review for April, 1916.

with other elements of the program hindered the committee of local arrangements from acceptance.

The chairman of the committee on program was Prof. Charles D. Hazen. That of the committee of local arrangements was at first Dr. Herbert Putnam, afterward Dr. S. N. D. North. The work of the latter committee was invested with unusual difficulty because of the enormous influx into Washington of other scientific societies holding meetings at the same time. Not only did the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Society of International Law, the Naval History Society, the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, and some other societies with which the American Historical Association is more or less accustomed to be associated on these occasions, hold annual meetings at the same time and place, but an enormous gathering of scientists of the United States and of Latin America, attended from December 27 to January 8 the sessions of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. Also, the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists was held in Washington in the closing days of December.

With several of these societies joint sessions were held. The most notable of these was that held in conjunction with the American Economic Association on the first evening. In this Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, president of the economists, read his presidential address, on the Apportionment of Representatives;¹ and this was followed by the learned and thoughtful address, on Nationality and History, which Prof. H. Morse Stephens delivered as president of the American Historical Association, and which is printed in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1916.

An agreeable feature of another session was the reading of a letter of greeting from Lord Bryce, the sole honorary member of the American Historical Association, who when it last met in Washington had, with Lady Bryce, welcomed it with cordial hospitality at the British Embassy. He urged upon the attention of American historians the duty of making the contribution, which their unique position during the great war gave them the opportunity to make, toward writing the history of its causes and developments. He also adverted to the historical aspects of nationalism, which was to be the theme of one of the sessions, and to the partially changed light in which British Liberals, after the experiences of 60 years, were now obliged to view the principal of nationality.

By a greater extension than has been usual, the meeting occupied four days, from Tuesday, December 28, to Friday, December 31,

¹ Printed in the supplement to the *American Economic Review* for March (VI, 3 ff.).

inclusive. Headquarters were at the New Willard Hotel. The program seemed to most members excellent and, spread over four days, was marked by a happy avoidance of congestion, though some of the good effect was undone by the excessive concourse of other societies. The registration was 430.

Among the sessions having a general character, as distinguished from those devoted to specific fields of history, one stands out as of especial practical importance, the meeting held in the interest of a national archive building in Washington. The movement for the erection of such a building, and for ending the discreditable conditions now existing in respect to Government archives in Washington, has now been for eight years pursued by the association. Ultimate success is certain, and in such form that, without exaggeration, we are destined to have the finest national archive building in the world. The erection of such a building has been authorized, but no appropriation has yet been made for anything beyond the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates. In the hope that appropriations for construction may speedily be obtained an impressive demonstration of needs and possibilities was arranged for the first afternoon session, a session held in the Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and presided over by Senator Poin-dexter, who has been the leader in all legislative promotion of the object. A full account of this meeting will be found in the report of the public archives commission contained in this volume.¹

The annual conference of historical societies was presided over by Mr. Frank H. Severance, of the Buffalo Historical Society. The secretary, Mr. Augustus H. Shearer, made the usual report of such statistics as he had been able to obtain from a considerable number of societies as to accessions and other progress during the past year. The main theme of the conference, however, was the acquisition, the care, and the use of the papers of business houses in historical work.²

Another session having general objects in view was the conference of teachers of history, in which the main matter propounded for discussion was the question, whether more precise definition is desirable either for college-entrance requirements or for general courses in secondary schools. Remarks were made by Dr. James Sullivan, Miss Margaret McGill, and Profs. Herbert D. Foster, Henry E. Bourne, Eugene M. Violette, and Edgar Dawson. There was general agreement in favor of a more precise definition. The association's committee on history teaching, of which Prof. William S. Ferguson, of Harvard, is chairman, was authorized to prepare such a definition

¹ Pp. 262-264.

² For a detailed account of this conference see pp. 233-239 of this volume.

upon the basis of a list of essential topics to be emphasized and a list of collateral readings.¹

Turning now to those numerous papers that dealt with restricted fields of history, it may conduce to clearness if we take them up in the chronological order of their subjects rather than in the partly casual order into which they were thrown by the exigencies of program making.

In ancient history the chosen theme was the "Economic causes of international rivalries and wars in ancient times." There were two main papers, by Prof. Ferguson and by Prof. George W. Botsford, of Columbia University. The tracing of ancient Greek wars to economic causes was, said the former, a procedure not unknown to Greek thought, and many facts can be adduced in support of the contention. Yet most Greek wars were between Greek city-states, and Greek cities and parts of Greece do not now fight with each other, despite economic rivalries. The origins of the old Greek wars are, in fact, to be sought in many causes besides the mere collision of economic forces—the same varied causes which in all modern history have bred wars between the large States of Europe—and as in the one case so in the other, wars may finally be checked by higher organization and developed policy.

After an acute analysis of the causes of the Peloponnesian War and of the war of 395 B. C., Prof. Ferguson summed up:

To conclude: There were many different causes of war in ancient Greece. Each nation was a complex of ideas as well as of men; of hopes, fears, and memories, as well as of desires; of customs as well as of institutions; yet through them all live wires of internationalism ran, transmitting both war and peace. There were as many possibilities of wars as there were points of contact. They fought for land, they fought for trade; they fought to gratify the vanity or ambition of leaders or kings, and they fought to gratify their own pride; they fought through fear, and they fought for revenge. They never fought, I think, because they liked fighting.²

With a similar unwillingness to attribute constant and predominating influence to any one cause, Prof. Botsford reviewed the origins of various Roman wars. Economic factors operated to some extent, but many other motives, motives of defense, for instance, and even individual ambition, played quite as frequent a part. Nearly all the wars of the imperial period were either directly defensive, or waged for the securing of more defensible boundaries, or for bringing, in other ways, increased security to the empire.

In the discussion which followed Prof. Tenney Frank, of Bryn Mawr, laid emphasis upon the frequent difficulty of substantiating

¹ The papers read at this meeting, as well as those read at the similar meeting in Berkeley, July 22, 1915, may be found in the *History Teacher's Magazine*, June, 1916.

² Printed on pp. 113-121 of this volume.

the surmise that a given war, in ancient history, was caused by economic pressure, but he developed an interesting instance of its indirect action in the case of the Second Punic War by showing how large a part in causing that war was played not by any economic motives working directly on the Roman mind but by the commercial rivalries of Carthage and Marseille in Spain. Dr. A. E. R. Boak, of the University of Michigan, discussed mainly the evidences to be derived from Isocrates, explaining the reasons for laying especial value on his statements, and concluding that in the wars of his period, even against Persia, economic motives could never have been foremost. Similar conclusions were sustained by Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin, of the Johns Hopkins University.

The session devoted to medieval history had as its especial subject "Medieval colonization." It was opened by a paper by Prof. James Westfall Thompson, of Chicago, elaborating a theme to which he had devoted a few pages of his paper at the Boston meeting,¹ that of East German colonization. On the one hand he endeavored to explain the economic and social motives which, in settled western Germany, led small landowners and the dispossessed to retire before the extension of large proprietorship and the feudal system and to take refuge and seek free land and carve out new fortunes in the thinly populated lands lying to the eastward. On the other hand, he traced, from Charlemagne's time to the thirteenth century, the development of successive frontiers and the progressive acquisition of one Slavic area after another. In the time of Charlemagne the frontier of settlement barely reached beyond the Rhine. Under the Saxon emperors it was extended to the Aller and the Saale, to Bamberg and the mountains of Styria. During the Franconian period Wendish revolts in Nordalbingia and Slavic resistance elsewhere prevented farther advance, but under the first Hohenstaufens the forward pressure of the Germans carried them quickly to the occupation of Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, and Pomerania. The machinery for the encouragement of settlement, the system of rectangular survey, the methods of economic exploitation, were effectively described, and the analogies between the eastward movement of the Germans and the westward movement characteristic of American history were shown to be much more than superficial.²

The "Problems of Anglo-Saxon settlement" were treated by Prof. Howard L. Gray, of Bryn Mawr, with an eye mainly to the social aspects of the early village. Using place-names as a chief source of knowledge, and taking five typical shires for comparison, he showed that villages having names in *-ing-* and *-ham* represent a

¹ American Historical Review, XVIII, 494-497.

² Printed, pp. 125-150 of this volume.

first or eastern stratum of colonization, those in *-ton* a second or midland stratum, and those in *-ley* a third or western. Entering particularly into the consideration of names in *-ing-*, like Billingham or Harlington, he showed that the attribution of a patronymic meaning to that syllable had an insecure foundation; that it sometimes signified "hill" and perhaps as often meant "belonging to" as "descendants of." Evidence from such sources, for a democratic organization of early Anglo-Saxon society, such as historians of the last generation had confidently imagined, was weak; quasi-manorial or aristocratic organization was more likely.

In a paper on the "Genoese as colonizers," Dr. Eugene H. Byrne, of Wisconsin, made it plain that their experiments in colonization must be studied in close connection with the commercial and political conditions in the commune of Genoa itself. In the twelfth century the city was governed by a small group of families who also monopolized the foreign trade, especially that with Syria; they placed various members of a single family, the Embriaci, in control of the colonies in Syria. This family acquired almost complete independence of the commune, except in Acre; the branch of the family holding Acre, however, continued to reside in Genoa, employing salaried administrators for this colony. About 1190 this group of families lost their political grasp in Genoa; with it their commercial monopoly disappeared. The trade with Syria was thrown open to the people; with the establishment of a more centralized government at home, based on greater democracy, the colonies in Syria, newly reestablished after the successes of the third crusade, were for the first time placed under the direct control of the commune through two consules et vicecomites appointed for a limited term by the city government, now under a podestà. The colonial experiments of the Genoese in Syria in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries enabled them to erect a great colonial power in Pera and the Black Sea region after the restoration of the Greek Empire.

Lastly, in a paper on "Monastic colonization in Spain," Dr. Constantine E. McGuire, of Washington, set forth the process by which the Spanish monastic orders had provided for the industrial occupation of lands won back from the Mohammedans in Central Spain. A very substantial body of material, it was pointed out, is to be found already in print. Spanish investigators have traditionally been interested in all the evidence obtainable bearing upon the legal position and public activities of the church, the crown, and various classes and corporations. Innumerable instances could be cited from these printed data of the manner in which the religious orders, contemplative, military, or mendicant, resolutely went at the task of developing deserted valleys into communities capable of serving as barriers against the infidel and the desert. The process

was greatly helped by the effectiveness of the right of asylum, an immunity from jurisdiction long since firmly buttressed by the sanction of ancient theological and legal traditions.

The monotony which sometimes besets congresses for paper-reading was broken up in the case of the session devoted primarily to modern European history by the happy expedient of having but one paper, by Prof. James H. Robinson, of Columbia University, to which more amplitude than the usual twenty minutes was allowed, and to which the other papers or addresses of the morning should bear the relation of comment or criticism. Prof. Robinson's topic was the "Historical aspects of nationalism."¹ The aspects considered by those who discussed his paper were not always historical, but all were interesting and suggestive. He pointed out, first, that nationalism is one of those "mystical entities" or corporate emotions with which the historical student is familiar. These are spontaneously generated because of man's pronounced social instincts, and are reflections of his anxiety to be part of a larger body in whose achievements and aspirations he can share. The next question is, What is there novel in national spirit as we know it to-day? This suggested a review of social entities familiar in history—the family, tribe, city, guild, and the like—and of the corporate loyalties and responsibilities they imply. The attitude of Cicero toward patriotism, of contemporaries toward the Roman Empire, the emergence of the "national state" from feudal conditions, were passed in review. The latter phenomenon did not produce necessarily any national feeling in our modern sense, for the central idea was rather that of the fidelity of subjects to their king than that of citizens toward their state. Modern national feeling is a by-product of another mystical entity, democracy, and was powerfully furthered by the work of the French Revolution and of Napoleon. Fichte's *Reden* gave the first startling example of the old sentiment in its new form. The way was indicated by which the historical student could trace, in German and other nations, the development and cultivation of such emotions in the nineteenth century.

The more vital problem, however, is the emergence of modern internationalism. This runs counter to the primitive and uncritical sentiments which underlie nationalism. Internationalism demands clear thinking and conscious adjustment, while nationalism is after all the primitive tribal sentiment, and is now associated with various gross misapprehensions about inherent racial differences which anthropologists, psychologists, and historians are busy dissipating.

In opening the discussion of this paper Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel, of Stanford University, confined himself to the problem of economic

¹ Printed in the *Century Magazine*, November, 1916.

self-interest as the foundation of the nation. At their first formation nations were groups plainly isolated from other national groups and having obviously separate economic interests, which the monarch easily represented; but what is the rôle of economic self-interest in this present world, in which nations are so interpenetrated and interwoven? Extra-national commercialism has called into existence many undertakings which operate outside the nation when prosperous, but claim its protection and aid in stress or competition. National competition, however, will be sustained by democracies only so long as the profits from it are believed to exceed its costs. When that is no longer believed, nationalism will have lost what basis it still has in the material world and will be altogether an ideal. The modern tendency is certainly toward ever-enlarging cooperative units (e. g., the Zollverein).

Adverting first to the standing difficulty of defining "nationality" and "nationalism," Prof. William T. Laprade, of Trinity College, North Carolina, dissented from Mr. Robinson as to nationalism being a product of democracy, for in England and France certainly nationalism preceded democracy. The sentiment and the institutions accompanying it appeared to the speaker to have been born of the practical struggles made by each generation to solve its peculiar problems, to have been the product of natural evolution rather than of conscious adjustment; and the next stage, internationalism, would, he imagined, come about in a similar manner, because by means of it problems could be solved, needs be met, which were found to baffle solution under nationalism. Meanwhile, a thousand points in the history of nationalism called for closer historical investigation.

Prof. Thomas F. Moran, of Perdue University, also regarded nationalism as the product of so many various forces, acting through so many various conflicts, that the transition into a broader nationalism, equivalent to internationalism, was fairly to be expected. Maj. John Bigelow interposed a caution against regarding internationalism as a substitute for nationality; to his mind it was but a transition from nationality to a larger nationality (e. g., the Zollverein), and carried no evidence of progress toward any higher synthesis. Upon the basis of observation of the Balkan nationalities Miss Hester D. Jenkins urged that, in so far as education and propaganda had been the leading factors in creating nationalism, they might well be relied upon to bring internationalism forward, ultimately, into equal or even prevailing power.

An allied theme, the "Growth of nationalism in the British Empire," was the subject of another session, which was held in conjunction with the American Political Science Association. The paper on this topic was read by Prof. George M. Wrong, of Toronto.¹

¹Printed in the *American Historical Review*, October, 1916.

He was followed by Mr. A. Maurice Low, Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who first outlined the historic development of British opinion respecting colonies, from that which produced the American war of independence, the notion that colonies existed solely for the benefit of the mother country down to that which underlies the present British Empire; and then described, with eloquence and force, the impressive proofs afforded by the present war that an empire composed of practically independent nations may through the force of national feeling acquire unexampled solidity, local freedom, and self-government only strengthening the bonds of imperial unity.¹

Prof. George B. Adams, of Yale, began the discussion of the two papers with remarks which laid their main emphasis on three great landmarks in the simultaneous growth of local independence and imperial unity: First, the turn of feeling and policy which ensued upon the definitions, effected in Gladstone's first ministry, of the relations between the colonies and the home government; secondly, the South African war; and, thirdly, the present war, with the striking response of the over-sea dominions to the Empire's need. Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale, contrasted the inflexible attitude of English statesmen of the eighteenth century, in relation to the colonial régime, with the policy of frank concessions which had produced the affectionate loyalty pervading the present empire. Maj. Bigelow questioned whether the solidarity and strength of that empire had not been exaggerated. Prof. Morse Stephens, in closing the discussion, dwelt upon the part played by poetry and sentiment as foundations of its strength.

Another paper of publicistic character, read in a joint session with one of the sections of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, was that of Hon. Henry White, formerly American Ambassador in Rome and in Paris, on "Diplomacy and politics." It was a plea, based partly on instances in recent history, for a better system of appointment of our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries and for the elimination of party politics from our relations with the other nations of the world.

Of the papers relating distinctively to American history, the earliest in date of theme was that of Mr. William H. Babcock, of Washington, on "Indications of visits of white men to America before Columbus," a paper read before a session held jointly with the congress of Americanists. After reviewing the familiar stories of early Irish and Norse visits to American shores and the evidences as to the island called Brazil, Mr. Babcock, with the aid of many lantern slides from fourteenth century and fifteenth century maps,

¹ Printed in the *American Political Science Review*, May, 1916.

set forth his opinion that a Breton expedition at least approached our coast before 1367; that some navigator from the Iberian Peninsula almost certainly coasted along Cuba and a few of its neighbors not later than 1435; and that some other navigator perhaps made the crossing from Cape Verde to South America, as early as 1448.

Dr. Frances G. Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, upon the basis of long-continued study of the early treaties of European powers relative to America, read a paper on "America and European diplomacy to 1648." The main purpose of the paper was to describe the chief diplomatic arrangements which, in the period named, France, England, and the United Provinces respectively concluded with Portugal and Spain with regard to American trade and territory, of both of which Spain and Portugal claimed a monopoly. In the first period, extending to the treaty of Cateau-Cambr sis in 1559, France was the most formidable opponent of that monopoly. After prolonged negotiations in the years preceding, in which the French claimed access to the Spanish Indies, the treaty named was concluded without mention of the Indies, but with oral agreement, apparently, that Spaniards and Frenchmen encountering one another west of the prime meridian should be free to treat one another as enemies. During the wars of religion in France, and until the Spanish-English treaty of 1604, the lead in efforts to break the monopoly fell to England. In that treaty the provision respecting navigation to the Indies was finally so worded as to be differently interpreted by the two parties, but England could proceed to colonize Virginia. From 1604 to 1648 the chief r le in the contest was sustained by the Dutch. In the 12 years' truce of 1609 the States General secured a concession of the India trade, veiled by circumlocutions. The treaty of 1648 conceded in explicit terms the right to trade and acquire territory in America. The assailants of the Spanish-Portuguese monopoly in these three successive periods (Jean Ango and his pilots, Hawkins and Drake, the Dutch West India Co.), each played a similar part, each represented a syndicate of capitalists and had governmental support, and each derived its profits partly from trade and partly from booty.¹

An interesting paper by Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California, on the "Social revolution of the eighteenth century in South America," endeavored to depict the transition which, from the settled social order established by Spain in the seventeenth century, engendered the new and revolutionary society of the early nineteenth century and through it produced independence and the new republics. Stirrings of a new spirit were discernible in the early years of the eighteenth century. The Creole class of colonial birth had greatly

¹ Printed in this volume, pp. 153-161.

increased in numbers and intelligence. Spain's rigid system of colonial government, taking no account of the great differences of character among the inhabitants of the several political divisions, caused her Government to become gradually more ineffective and permitted the growth of a Creole-Mestizo party of opposition, and the development in it of community self-consciousness and a certain sense of independence. The French régime under Louis XIV introduced elements of liberality; their suppression after his death, and the restoration of the old rigid and exclusive Spanish system, fortified discontent. The official class, bound by ties of privilege to a reactionary position, became more and more separate from the new society, the latter more and more conscious of the separation. The social revolution, on its spiritual side, became complete; at the turn of the century it proceeded to establish itself in outward fact.¹

Another historical paper in the Americanist session, valuable in a different sort, but defying brief summary, was that of the Right Rev. Dr. Charles W. Currier, formerly bishop of Matanzas, now bishop of Hetalonia in partibus, on the "Sources of Cuban ecclesiastical history."²

The account of the Indians and their culture as described in Swedish and Dutch records from 1614 to 1644, presented to the Americanists by Dr. Amandus Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, was historical in character as well as ethnological, dealing chiefly with the white and black Minquas (Susquehannas and Eries) of Iroquoian stock.

In the field of Revolutionary history there were three papers, one by Dr. David J. Hill, formerly ambassador to Germany, entitled "A Missing Chapter in Franco-American History,"² one by Rear-Admiral French E. Chadwick on the operations of Admiral Count de Grasse,³ and a report by Capt. Hollis C. Clark, United States Army, of his work under the act for collecting military and naval records of the Revolutionary War with a view to their publication.⁴ Admiral Chadwick was absent on account of illness, and only a part of his paper was read. This and Capt. Clark's report, and those of Capt. Rees and Prof. Fish, mentioned below, were presented in the joint session held with the Naval History Society.

Dr. Hill's paper dealt with the relations of Franklin to the French constitutionalists. In the flood of French eulogies published at the time of his death in 1790, by far the leading place belongs to those written by the constitutionalists, such as those of Mirabeau and Condorcet. The royalists and democrats surveyed his character and

¹ Printed in the present volume, pp. 165-170.

² Printed in the American Historical Review, July, 1916.

³ Printed in this volume, pp. 173-189.

⁴ Printed in this volume, pp. 193-199.

career coolly and critically. To the constitutionalists he was the chief political thinker of the age, the discoverer, we may almost say, of the foundations of society. Franklin had in fact been a member, and had been designated as the "Venerable," of the Society of the Nine Sisters, an esoteric school of political thought in France, the first school of constitutionalism on the continent of Europe. This society had a great influence on the constitutionalist movement in France, and on the French Revolution in its first period. Its members played an important part in giving both shape and substance to that earlier phase of the Revolution; and great influence upon it, by means of his association with them in this society, and their regard for him, must be attributed to Franklin.

Admiral Chadwick's narrative, based in part upon the papers of Count de Grasse, which he is editing for the Naval History Society, traced the history of the consultations between Washington and Rochambeau in New England and de Grasse in the West Indies, the voyages of de Grasse and Barras to the Chesapeake, the ill-adjusted movements of Hood and Graves toward a junction, the battle of September 5, 1781, and its happy effects upon the Yorktown campaign. The presence and work of this French fleet gave America her independence. Yet Admiral Chadwick showed easily, from the letters, signals, and movements of both naval commanders, how imperfectly they had grasped their true objective, to give support and bring decisive victory to their respective parties in the land campaign. Graves, in particular, who might have been victorious if he had promptly attacked the van of the French fleet while the remainder was emerging from the capes, was hidebound in adherence to the old fighting instructions; and though Hood criticized his conduct with severity, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that he himself did not do his full duty as a loyal subordinate.

The undertaking of which Capt. Clark had had charge under the War Department, and whose results he described, was provided for in an act of Congress of March 2, 1913, passed mainly through the endeavors of the Society of the Cincinnati. The appropriation made (\$32,000) was a small one for the magnitude of the object. The War Department, the Navy Department, the Library of Congress, and some other governmental institutions in Washington have large masses of military and naval records and correspondence of the period from 1775 to 1783, and the War Department had, some 20 years before, transcribed the principal Revolutionary records of Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont. Therefore work under the new appropriation was naturally turned toward the archives of other States. With the money in hand it was deemed wise to confine operations to three States—Massachusetts,

Virginia, and North Carolina. At the request of the two departments the American Historical Association appointed an advisory committee, with Maj. Bigelow as chairman, and this committee recommended searchers and drafted instructions. The copying was done by photography, experiment being made of various methods, which the director described in his paper. He also described the experimental campaign of publicity carried on in Virginia, but concluded that the best results in respect to papers in private hands were to be obtained rather by the quiet and patient efforts of well-informed and tactful searchers. The two departments cooperated in the work, the Navy Department appointing its librarian, Mr. Charles W. Stewart, to act on its part, in conjunction with Capt. Clark. In all, 30,522 prints were collected under the appropriation—substantially 20,000 in Massachusetts, 6,000 in Virginia, 4,000 in North Carolina. In no one of the three were these results exhaustive, but Congress has for the present declined to make any further appropriation.

Other papers of a military character were those of Capt. Robert I. Rees, United States Army, on "Bladensburg"; of Prof. Carl R. Fish, on the "Organization of the Wisconsin Volunteers in 1861"; and of Mr. Oswald G. Villard, on the "Submarine and Torpedo in the Blockade of the Confederacy." Capt. Rees described the British expeditionary force and its invasion, the efforts of the American Government to meet it, the difficulties which these efforts encountered because of the loose control which the Federal Government had over State militia, the course of the fighting, the devastation of Washington, and the other results of the battle. He also discussed briefly the causes for the failure of the defense.

Prof. Fish's contribution was a detailed study of the way in which the first Wisconsin troops of the Civil War were actually brought together, equipped, taken care of, drilled, and finally turned over to the National Government. The results were good in the number of men provided, in their quality, and, relatively speaking, in their preparation. This was due to no special excellence of organization, but to the skill and attention of the governor and the spontaneous activity of the localities. The villages provided the companies, the State organized the regiments, the National Government then took them over.¹

Mr. Villard showed how the credit for the first effective use of torpedoes and submarines in naval warfare belongs to the Confederates, blockaded by sea as is the German Empire to-day. By July 22, 1861, floating mines had been found in the Potomac and at Hampton Roads. The feeling against the use of such devices was

¹ Printed in *Military Historian and Economist*, I, 258-273.

at first very bitter. A naval torpedo service had been created as early as June 10, and placed in charge of Commander Matthew F. Maury, Confederate States Navy, the distinguished scientist, who in the next June mined the James River after the battle of Seven Pines, then sailed to Europe, to return, too late, with abundant torpedo supplies. It was at best a hastily improvised service, lacking much necessary material and supplying its place by ingenious contrivances of remarkable variety; yet, from first to last, four monitors, three ironclads, nine gunboats, seven transports, and six colliers and tugs fell victims to torpedoes or mines, with loss of many lives, while the deterrent effect of such weapons was of course also extensive. Mr. Villard likewise gave an account of the Confederate use of submarines in the defense of Charleston Harbor.¹

Of the papers which related to the civil history of the United States, two bore upon themes in economic history—that of Prof. Louis B. Schmidt, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, on the “Economic history of American agriculture as a field for study,” and that of Dr. Victor S. Clark, of the economic department of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, on the “Influence of manufactures upon political sentiment in the United States from 1820 to 1860.”²

Dr. Schmidt rightly declared that the economic history of American agriculture had not received its due share of attention, and that it was essential to any well-balanced view of national progress in a country which from the beginning had consisted mainly of rural communities. Broadly conceived, it should include not only the evolution of agriculture in the different sections and the problems engaging the attention of the rural population in the different periods, but the relation of agriculture to other industries, and, in short, the whole life of the rural population and the influence of our agricultural development on our national existence. After describing more fully the reasons for the study of this portion of American history, Dr. Schmidt stated some of the problems which await the labors of the historian: the history of the public lands; the history of specific leading agricultural industries; the economic history of agriculture by States or given regions; the history of farmers' organizations, of agricultural labor, of farm machinery; the influence of immigration on the development of agriculture; the transportation of agricultural products; markets and prices; the relation of agriculture to financial legislation; and the like.³

Dr. Clark began with the organization of the new manufacturing interest as a political force a few years after 1815, and with the

¹ Printed in Harper's Monthly, June, 1916.

² Printed in the American Historical Review, October, 1916.

³ Printed in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, June, 1916.

efforts it made to strengthen the National Government, because the Federal power alone could protect domestic industries. It soon aroused an opposition based ostensibly upon constitutional theories, but, in fact, upon the discordant economic interests of the different parts of the country. These would have been sufficient, without the presence of slavery, to explain the different attitudes of the sections toward public policies, and consequently their different theories of government. For a time manufacturing, in increasing the economic diversity of the country, added to its sectional discord; but, as the most highly cooperative form of production, and the form most dependent upon an efficient government for its prosperity, it ultimately tended to produce closer and firmer political relations within the state. Even before the Civil War the economic purpose of the state was again attaining recognition. The unity and strength of the Government were seen to affect directly the welfare of industrial workers and employers. The growing interdependence of society was manifested in production through the new organization and expansion of manufactures. Political institutions responded to the change by extending their authority and functions.

In an address which could be regarded as a by-product of the thoroughgoing studies he has been making toward his biography of Chief Justice Marshall, Senator Beveridge described the sources he had unearthed for such a life, and especially its earlier portion, and, with extracts and comments, showed how they illuminated his character as a young lawyer, as a statesman, as a lover, and as a friend.¹

Miss Ida M. Tarbell's paper on the "Education of the American woman in the first half of the nineteenth century" first described those private schools and academies for girls with which the century opened, and adverted to the important influence of Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the rights of woman." She then proceeded to the endeavors of Emma Willard to obtain State support for female education in New York, of Mary Lyon to maintain at Mount Holyoke a privately endowed school of high grade, and of Catherine Beecher in the West; narrated the beginnings of coeducational collegiate instruction at Oberlin and Antioch Colleges, and traced the movement till the time when the high schools of Boston and New York were thrown open to girls.

Finally, a paper by Prof. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College, on the "Monroe doctrine as applied to Mexico," took up in turn the three fields in which the doctrine had been applied—those of territory, trade, and government—and showed how it had operated in each to exclude European domination, then to assert the paramount interests of the United States, and finally to subordinate

¹ Printed, in abbreviated form, in the present volume, pp. 203-205.

those interests to a wider Pan-Americanism. He urged that this last movement should not be allowed to run counter to the new internationalism of our time, or hinder the development and strengthening of its institutions.

The chief feature of the business meeting, which was the largest in the history of the association, was the consideration of the report of the committee of nine. This report and an account of the proceedings of the meeting will be found on subsequent pages of this volume.

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN WASHINGTON,
DECEMBER 27-31, 1915.**

Monday, December 27.

1 to 10 p. m.: Registration. Room 1002, Willard Hotel.

3 p. m.: Meetings of the executive council, room 1003, and of committees.

Tuesday, December 28.

10 a. m.: Medieval history. Large ballroom, south end. Chairman, Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University. Subject, "Medieval colonization." James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago, "East German colonization." Howard L. Gray, Bryn Mawr College, "Problems of Anglo-Saxon settlement." Eugène H. Byrne, University of Wisconsin, "The Genoese as colonizers." Constantine E. McGuire, Washington, "Monastic colonization in Spain."

10 a. m.: American history. Large ballroom, north end. Chairman, Thomas W. Page, University of Virginia. Frances G. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington, "America and European diplomacy to 1648." Louis B. Schmidt, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, "The economic history of American agriculture as a field for study." Victor S. Clark, Carnegie Institution of Washington, "The influence of manufactures upon political sentiment in the United States from 1820 to 1860." Frank Weitenkampf, New York Public Library, "Pictorial documents as illustrating American history."

1 p. m.: Subscription luncheon for members of the American Historical Association, center of large ballroom, New Willard Hotel.

3.30 p. m.: The National Archive Building. Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets. General meeting of the societies meeting in Washington, and of sections VI and IX of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, in the interest of a building for the national archives. Organized by a committee of the Historical, Economic, and Political Science Associations, under the auspices of the public archives commission. Chairman, Hon. Miles Poindexter, United States Senator from Washington. Frank W. Taussig, Harvard University, "The value of archives to the student." Gaillard Hunt, Library of Congress, "The value of archives to the administration." Benjamin F. Shambaugh, University of Iowa, "Examples of what American States, cities, and business corporations have done for the preservation of their records" (illustrated). Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution of Washington, "Examples of what foreign governments have done for the preservation of their archives" (illustrated). Leo F. Stock, Carnegie Institution of Washington, "Present conditions in the Federal archives" (illustrated). Louis A. Simon, Office of the Supervising Architect,

Treasury Department, Washington, "Architectural studies of the proposed national archive building" (illustrated).

8 p. m.: Presidential addresses. Large ballroom of New Willard. Joint meeting with the American Economic Association. Chairman, Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, United States Navy, retired, president of George Washington University. Address of welcome. Walter F. Willcox, Cornell University, president of the American Economic Association, "The apportionment of representatives." H. Morse Stephens, University of California, president of the American Historical Association, "Nationality and history."

9.30 p. m.: Smoker for members of the American Historical Association. Cosmos Club.

Wednesday, December 29.

10 a. m.: Ancient history. Large ballroom, north end. Chairman, Ephraim Emerton, Harvard University. Subject, "Economic causes of international rivalries and wars in ancient times." Papers: William S. Ferguson, Harvard University; George W. Botsford, Columbia University. Discussion led by James H. Breasted, University of Chicago; Tenney Frank, Bryn Mawr College; Arthur E. R. Boak, University of Michigan; Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University.

10 a. m.: Conference of historical societies. Large ballroom, south end. Chairman, Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College. Secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, Newberry Library, Chicago. Remarks by chairman. Report of the secretary. Subject, "The papers of business houses in historical work." Their collection by historical societies, Milo M. Quaife, Madison, Wis. Their use in research, Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan. Discussion of future activities of the conference.

2 p. m.: Annual business meeting. Small ballroom, tenth floor.

8 p. m.: American history. Small ballroom, tenth floor. Chairman, Ephraim D. Adams, Leland Stanford Junior University. Papers: William I. Hull, Swarthmore College, "The Monroe doctrine as applied to Mexico." Oswald Garrison Villard, New York, "The submarine and torpedo in the blockade of the Confederacy." Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, "Some sources for the life of John Marshall."

8.30 to 11 p. m.: Reception by the regents and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in the new building of the National Museum, Tenth and B Streets, NW.

Thursday, December 30.

10 a. m.: Modern European history. Large ballroom, center. Chairman, Paul van Dyke, Princeton University. Paper, "Historical aspects of nationalism," James Harvey Robinson, Columbia University." Discussion led by Edward B. Krehbiel, Leland Stanford Junior University; William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania; William T. Laprade, Trinity College, North Carolina; Ellery C. Stowell, Columbia University; Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University.

2 p. m.: Joint session with the International Congress of the Americanists, section I of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, the American Anthropological Association, and the American Folklore Society. National Museum, Tenth and B Streets, NW. Chairman, George L. Burr, Cornell University. Secretary, Alphonse Gagnon, department of public works and labor, Quebec. Papers: Hon. Bernard Moses, Berkeley, Cal., "The social revolution of the eighteenth century in South America." Prof. Rafael Altamira, professor in the Diplomatic Institute, Madrid, "Notes sur l'histoire de la recopilacion de las

Leyes de Indias." Roscoe R. Hill, University of New Mexico, "The archives of the Indies: History of and suggestions for their exploitation." Paul Brockett, Smithsonian Institution, "Pre-Columbian Americana." Alphonse Gagnon, department of public works and labor, Quebec, Canada, "Le Vinland—sa localisation probable." William H. Babcock, Washington, "Indications of visits of white men to America before Columbus (illustrated). Frederick W. Hodge, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, "The origin and destruction of a national Indian portrait gallery." Dr. Amandus Johnson, University of Pennsylvania, "The Indians and their culture as described in Swedish and Dutch records from 1614 to 1644." Rt. Rev. Charles W. Currier, bishop of Hetalonia, "Sources of Cuban ecclesiastical history." Philip Barry, "Oracles of the saints." Leon Dominian, American Geographical Society, "Some aspects of the land as a factor in Mexican history."

5 p. m.: Reception to members of the American Historical Association, given by Hon. and Mrs. John W. Foster at their home, No. 1323 Eighteenth Street, NW.

6.30 p. m.: Subscription dinner for the women who are members of the historical, economic, or political science associations, grillroom of the Hotel Powhatan, Pennsylvania Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

8.30 p. m.: Joint session with section VI of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. Large ballroom. Chairman, President Stephens. Greetings from the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, honorary member of the American Historical Association. Papers: Hon. Henry White, Washington, "Diplomacy and politics." Ida M. Tarbell, New York, "The education of the American woman in the first half of the nineteenth century." Hon. David Jayne Hill, Washington, "A missing chapter in Franco-American history."

Friday, December 31.

10 a. m.: Joint session with the American Political Science Association at Hotel Shoreham. Lounge. Chairman, President Ernst Freund. Subject, "The growth of nationalism in the British Empire." Papers: George M. Wrong, University of Toronto; A. Maurice Low, Washington. Discussion led by George Burton Adams, Yale University; George Louis Beer, New York.

10.30 a. m.: Joint session with the Naval History Society. Interstate Commerce Commission room, mezzanine floor. Chairman, Robert M. Johnston, Harvard University. Papers: Rear Admiral French Ensor Chadwick, United States Navy, retired, "The de Grasse papers." Capt. Robert I. Rees, United States Army, "Bladensburg." Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin, "The organization of the Wisconsin Volunteers." Capt. Hollis C. Clark, United States Army, "Report on publication of Revolutionary military records."

2.30 p. m.: Conference of history teachers. Interstate Commerce Commission room, mezzanine floor. Joint session with members of the Association of the History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland and of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman, John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University. Subject: "The definition of historical courses in secondary schools. Whether more precise definition is advisable either for college entrance requirements or for general school courses." Discussion led by James Sullivan, Boys' High School, Brooklyn; Herbert D. Foster, Dartmouth College; Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University; Margaret McGill, Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass.; Eugene M. Violette, State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.; Edgar Dawson, Hunter College, New York.

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

HELD IN THE SMALL BALLROOM OF THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
DECEMBER 29, 1915.

The meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., President H. Morse Stephens presiding.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report. The total membership of the association on December 21, 1915, was stated to be 2,926. Thirty new members had been added since that date, making a net gain during the year of 43 members. The total loss during the year was stated as 277 members—32 by death, 168 by resignation, and 177 through being dropped for nonpayment of dues. The total number of new members to date was stated as 320.

It was voted that the report of the secretary be received and placed on file.

The treasurer of the association presented his annual report, which stated the financial condition of the association of December 21, 1915, as follows:

Net receipts, 1915.....	\$10,728.56
Net disbursements, 1915.....	10,457.44
Excess of receipts over disbursements.....	271.12
Assets:	
Bond and mortgage.....	20,000.00
Accrued interest.....	208.07
Bank stock.....	4,200.00
Cash on hand.....	2,654.08
Total assets.....	27,062.15
Assets at last annual report.....	26,797.48
Increase during the year.....	264.67

The report of the audit committee, Messrs. Waldo Lincoln and L. Bradford Prince, certifying that the report of the Audit Co. of America of December 21, 1915, had been examined and found to agree with the report of the treasurer, was read by the treasurer.

It was voted that the reports of the treasurer and of the audit committee be received and placed on file.

Upon motion by Mr. Clarence W. Bowen it was voted that the secretary be instructed to send the following telegram to Mr. Andrew D. White, the first president of the association:

The American Historical Association, at its thirty-first annual meeting, sends to you, its first president, greeting and best wishes for a Happy New Year.

W. G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

Remarks respecting the finances of the association were made by the treasurer, who suggested that a finance committee of the association should be appointed.

Upon motion by Mr. Dunbar Rowland it was voted that a finance committee of three, not members of the executive council, be selected by the association to examine and report on the finances of the association at the next annual meeting.

The report of the secretary of the council was read. Definite recommendations respecting the payment of dues of members and the payment of traveling

expenses of members of the council were presented, and the attention of the association was called to certain council actions, as follows:

1. *Committee assignments.*—It was stated that these assignments were to be found in the minutes of the council meeting of December 27, which had been printed and distributed. In making these assignments it was stated that the council had considered, first, the efficient performance of association work, and, second, the desirability of securing the cooperation and interest of scholars in various sections of the country and of the younger as well as of the older men.

2. *Budget.*—The estimate of expenditures, it was stated, was printed in the council minutes of December 27. Especial attention was called to the fact that the work of preparing a cumulative index to the papers and reports would be completed before long, thus releasing for other purposes the amounts now devoted to that object. Attention was also called to the exceptional item of \$225 for paying expenses of travel incurred by the committee of nine and for printing the report of that committee.

3. *The American Historical Review.*—Attention was called to the vote of the council of November 27, in which the council expressed "its full confidence in the efficient and unselfish manner in which the board of editors have conducted the affairs of the Review since its foundation."

4. *Committee expenses.*—The following votes adopted by the council at its meeting on December 28 where reported for the information of the association:

(a) The treasurer is instructed to rule that payments to members of the association for traveling expenses incurred in attending meetings of committees shall, unless otherwise ordered by the council, cover transportation and Pullman fares only.

(b) The treasurer is authorized to pay no traveling expenses of any member, board, or committee on account of meetings of such boards and committees held at the time and place of the annual meeting of the association.

5. *Finance committee.*—It was also stated that the council had created a standing committee on finance, consisting of the secretaries of the association and the council, the treasurer, and two other members of the council.

It was voted that the report of the secretary of the council be received and placed on file.

The recommendation of the council respecting the payment of annual dues was read a second time, and it was explained that the proposed rule was intended to serve as a substitute for the rule adopted at the last meeting of the association.

It was voted as follows:

The January and subsequent issues of the Review will not be sent to members until their current dues are paid. Members whose dues remain unpaid after June 1 will not be carried upon the roll of the association, but they may be reinstated at any time thereafter upon payment of the dues then current.

The recommendation of the council respecting traveling expenses of members of the council was read a second time.

It was voted as follows:

In view of the present financial condition of the association, payments for traveling expenses, authorized by vote of the association on December 29, 1902, are limited for the present to transportation and Pullman fares.

A written report for the Pacific Coast Branch was presented by Mr. Ephraim D. Adams, the delegate of the branch.

It was voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

In the absence of the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission, an informal statement was made by the secretary of the association.

A written report was presented by the chairman of the public archives commission, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits.

It was voted that it be accepted and placed on file.

A written report was presented by the chairman of the committee on publications, Mr. Max Farrand.

It was voted that it be accepted and placed on file.

In the absence of the chairman of the general committee, an informal report was made by Mr. Arthur I. Andrews, senior member of the committee.

No report was presented for the committee on bibliography.

An informal report of the committee on history in schools was presented by the chairman of the committee, Mr. William S. Ferguson.

An informal but detailed report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review was presented by the chairman of the board, Mr. Edward P. Cheyney. At the close of Mr. Cheyney's report an additional statement was made by Mr. J. Franklin Jameson, managing editor of the Review.

Upon motion of Mr. C. H. Van Tyne, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the attacks made during the last year upon the character and motives of certain prominent and honored members of this association meet with our entire disapproval, and that we hereby express our full confidence in the men whose motives and conduct have been thus impugned.

A written report for the advisory board of editors of the History Teacher's Magazine was presented by Mr. Henry Johnson, the chairman of the board.

It was voted that it be accepted and placed on file.

In the absence of the chairman of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, the report of the committee was presented by Mr. Sidney B. Fay, who stated that five essays, all of high quality, had been offered in competition for the Adams prize, and that the committee had unanimously voted to make honorable mention of an essay entitled "Napoleon's system of licensed navigation, 1806-1814," submitted by Mr. Frank E. Melvin, and to award the Adams prize for 1915 to Mr. Theodore C. Pease for his essay entitled "The Leveller movement."

For the committee on the military history prize, Capt. Arthur L. Conger, United States Army, its chairman, reported that four essays had been submitted to the committee, but that none of them was considered to be of the requisite standard of excellence. The committee therefore recommended that the military history prize be not awarded.

It was voted to approve the committee's recommendation.

The report of the committee of nine on the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association and the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review was presented by the acting chairman of the committee, Mr. William A. Dunning, who asked that inasmuch as the report had been printed and distributed it be considered as read.

The president asked what was the wish of the association respecting the constitutional amendments proposed by the committee of nine.

Upon motion by Mr. George L. Fox it was voted that in accordance with Article VI of the constitution notice be, and hereby is, given that at the next annual meeting of the association the constitutional amendments recommended by the committee of nine in its printed report will be laid before the association for action thereon, viz:

1. For Article IV substitute the following:

IV. The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a secretary of the council, a curator, and a treasurer. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

2. For Article V substitute the following:

V. There shall be an executive council constituted as follows:

(1) The officers named in Article IV.

(2) Elected members, eight in number, to be chosen annually in the same manner as the officers of the association.

(3) The former presidents; but a former president shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as president, and no longer.

3. Adopt a new article, numbered VI, as follows:

VI. The executive council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. In the exercise of its proper functions the council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The council shall make a full report of its activities to the annual meeting of the association. The association may by vote at any annual meeting instruct the executive council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action in directing the affairs of the association as it may deem necessary and proper.

4. Renumber Article VI of the present constitution Article VII.

It was moved by Mr. Dunbar Rowland and seconded that the by-laws recommended by the committee of nine be referred to the next annual meeting for action thereon.

It was moved by Mr. A. Howard Clark and seconded that Mr. Rowland's motion be laid upon the table.

Upon being put to vote the motion to lay upon the table was lost.

It was moved and seconded as a substitute for Mr. Rowland's motion that all the recommendations of the committee of nine, including those relating to the by-laws, but exclusive of those respecting amendments to the constitution, be adopted.

Remarks were made by Messrs. C. W. Bowen, G. L. Fox, and W. A. Dunning.

Upon being put to vote the substitute motion was lost.

Mr. Rowland's motion was then voted as follows:

That the by-laws recommended by the committee of nine in its present report be, and hereby are, referred to the next annual meeting of the association for action thereon, viz:

1. The officers provided for by the constitution shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attaching to their respective offices with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

2. A nomination committee of five members shall be chosen at each annual meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 1st of October as it may determine, it shall invite every member to express to it his preference regarding every office to be filled by election at the ensuing annual meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least 20 days prior to the annual meeting such nominations as it may determine upon for each elective office and for the next nominating committee. It shall prepare for use at the annual meeting an official ballot containing as candidates for each office or committee membership to be filled thereat, the names of its nominees and also the names of any other nominees which may be proposed to the chairman of the committee in writing by 20 or more members of the association at least five days before the annual meeting. The official ballot shall also provide, under each office, a blank space for voting for such further nominees as any member may present from the floor at the time of the election.

3. The annual election of officers and the choice of a nominating committee for the ensuing year shall be conducted by the use of an official ballot prepared as described in by-law 2.

4. The association authorizes the payment of traveling expenses incurred by the voting members of the council attending one meeting of that body a year, this meeting to be other than that held in connection with the annual meeting of the association.

It was moved by Mr. Dunbar Rowland, and seconded, that the four recommendations as to procedure contained in the printed report of the committee of nine be adopted.

Mr. Evarts B. Greene asked and obtained consent that the first and second recommendations be voted on together, and that the third and fourth be voted on separately.

It was therefore voted to adopt the following recommendations of the committee of nine:

First. That to the business meeting, including the election, there should be given a full half day, as in this year's program.

Second. That, as was done at Chicago, the minutes of the council should be printed and distributed at or before the business meeting.

It was then voted to adopt the third recommendation of the committee of nine, as follows:

Third. That written reports from standing committees and commissions, showing in full the work accomplished, and in detail the expense incurred, should be made in writing to the council at least two weeks before the annual meeting; should be held by the secretary of the association at his office, and at the place of the annual meeting, during its continuance subject to inspection by any member; and should be read in the business meeting by title only unless the reading of the full report be called for by 10 members present, or directed by the council.

It was then voted to adopt the fourth recommendation of the committee of nine, as follows:

Fourth. That, on the other hand, new activities and all matters in which there is reason to suppose that the association takes a special interest, should be somewhat fully presented by the council at the business meeting. The purpose of these recommendations is, on the one hand, to give members an opportunity of keeping acquainted with the work of the association, its council, and committees, and, on the other, to free the business meetings of unnecessary detail.

Mr. W. A. Dunning called attention to the recommendations of the committee of nine with respect to the American Historical Review and moved the adoption of the first resolution proposed by the committee, viz.:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the association that full ownership and control of the American Historical Review should be vested in the association.

The motion being seconded there were remarks by Messrs. Dunbar Rowland, J. H. Latané, C. W. Bowen, W. A. Dunning, G. B. Adams, C. R. Fish, C. B. Coleman, and J. F. Jameson.

Mr. C. W. Bowen moved, and it was seconded, as a substitute for Mr. Dunning's motion, that the two resolutions respecting the American Historical Review, proposed by the committee of nine, be referred for action to the next annual meeting of the association.

After remarks by Messrs. J. H. Latané, V. H. Paltsits, S. J. Buck, and W. G. Leland, Mr. Bowen's substitute motion was put to vote and declared to be lost.

Mr. Bernard C. Steiner moved that the resolution moved by Mr. Dunning be amended by the addition of the following words: "But that the present connection of the said Review with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and with the Macmillan Co., publishers, be continued."

The amendment was seconded, and after remarks by Messrs. Harry P. Judson and W. A. Dunning, was voted.

After remarks by Mr. C. W. Bowen, the amended resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the association that full ownership and control of the American Historical Review should be vested in the association, but that the present connection of the said Review with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and with the Macmillan Co., publishers, be continued.

Mr. W. A. Dunning moved, and it was seconded, that the second resolution proposed by the committee of nine, respecting the American Historical Review, be adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the president, the first vice president, secretary of the council, the secretary of the association, and the treasurer be instructed to make such arrangements as may be necessary to that end and be authorized to enter into such arrangements and agreements as may be requisite for the publication and management of the Review until final action is taken by the council.

Mr. Solon J. Buck moved that Mr. Dunning's resolution be amended by striking out all after the word "instructed" and substituting therefor the words "to ascertain what arrangements can be made to effect that end and report at the next annual meeting of the association."

The amendment being seconded and voted, Mr. Dunning's resolution, as amended, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the president, the first vice president, the secretary of the council, the secretary of the association, and the treasurer be instructed to ascertain what arrangements can be made to effect that end and report at the next annual meeting of the association.

Mr. Dunning having asked that the committee of nine be discharged, Mr. Dunbar Rowland moved and it was voted that the committee of nine be discharged, with the thanks of the association for its efficient labors.

Mr. Charles H. McIlwain, chairman of the committee on nominations, stated that a preliminary and a final report had been printed by the committee and distributed. He explained that Mr. Edward P. Cheyney, nominated by the committee in its preliminary report for second vice president, had caused his name to be withdrawn, and that the committee had in his place nominated Mr. William R. Thayer.

He then presented the following nominations by the committee: For president, George L. Burr; for first vice president, Worthington C. Ford; for second vice president, William Roscoe Thayer; 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, and Lucy M. Salmon.

He further presented the name of Samuel B. Harding, nominated by petition, for member of the council.

Mr. J. H. Latané stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Frederic Bancroft as a candidate for election to the council.

Nominations from the floor were called for, but none being made, the nominations were declared closed.

It was moved and voted without dissent that the secretary be instructed by unanimous consent to cast the ballot of the association for the names presented in the final report of the committee, with the omission of Mr. Bancroft's.

This was done, and the following officers were declared duly elected:

President—George L. Burr.

First vice president—Worthington C. Ford.

Second vice president—William Roscoe Thayer.

Secretary—Waldo G. Leland.

Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen.

Curator—A. Howard Clark.

Secretary of the council—Evarts B. Greene.

Members of the council—Eugene C. Barker, Guy Stanton Ford, Charles H. Haskins, Ulrich B. Phillips, Lucy M. Salmon, and Samuel B. Harding.

Upon motion by Mr. J. F. Jameson it was voted that the procedure as to nominations which had been adopted for the year 1915 at the last annual meeting of the association be followed for the year 1916.

It was moved and seconded that the committee on nominations of 1915 be continued for the year 1916.

Upon the refusal of Mr. C. H. McIlwain, chairman of the committee on nominations, to serve another year, it was moved and voted that the motion be amended so as to name Mr. Frank M. Anderson chairman of the committee in place of Mr. C. H. McIlwain.

The motion as amended was then voted, and the committee on nominations for 1916 was declared to be constituted as follows: Frank M. Anderson (chairman), Lois K. Mathews, Edmond S. Meany, Charles H. Rammelkamp, Alfred H. Stone.

Nominations were called for the three members of the committee on finance, which the association had voted to establish.

Messrs. Cheesman A. Herrick, Arthur C. Howland, and Howard L. Gray were nominated from the floor.

It was moved and voted that the nominations be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the three gentlemen thus nominated. This was done, and Messrs. Herrick, Howland, and Gray were declared duly elected to constitute the committee on finance.

The meeting adjourned at 6.30.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary*.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The total membership of the association on December 21 was 2,926. Since that date 30 new members have been added, making a total at the present moment of 2,956. There has been during the year a net gain of 43 members, which compares favorably with the net gain of previous years. During the last year there has been a total loss of 277 members—32 by death, 168 by resignation, and 177 through being dropped for nonpayment of dues. Among the members who have died during the year is Charles Francis Adams, an ex-president of this association, and long closely associated with all its activities. His stirring personality, his keen and vigorous intellect, the interest which he took in all matters historical, made him one of the most notable figures in our association and one which we shall long miss. Another of our members, Mr. Lothrop Withington, a well-known genealogist and indefatigable investigator in the English origins of American families, was lost when the *Lusitania* was destroyed.

During the year 320 new members have been added to the association, the largest number of new members in several years. More detailed statistics in regard to membership, especially in regard to the geographical distribution of our members, will be presented by the general committee.

During the past year the association has been represented by Prof. W. K. Boyd at the inauguration of the president of the University of North Carolina; by Profs. Edward P. Cheyney, John M. Vincent, and Henry R. Shipman at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; by Prof. Charles H. Haskins at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Alleghany College; and by Prof. Bernard Moses and Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge in the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress.

During the past year the annual report for 1913 in two volumes has been published by the secretary's office, as well as the Herbert Adams prize essay which was designated in 1913, this being Miss Barbour's life of the Earl of Arlington. A more detailed statement respecting publications will be made by the appropriate committee.

The work of the secretary's office has greatly increased during the past year. This is due in part to the fact that the clerical work of certain committees has been largely performed by the force of the office; still more to the fact that there have been received inquiries which have required extensive investigations among the records of the association. In this connection the secretary wishes to state that he has never withheld from any member of the association information respecting matters of record. He has understood, and understands it to be the policy of the association to furnish its members with such information as they may ask for, provided it relates to matters of record. Inquiries of this sort have been in the past and will be in the future responded to as promptly as is possible, without detriment to the regular work of the office.

The records of the association from its organization to the present time are in process of being arranged and filed. The early records of the association had accumulated at the Smithsonian Institution, where, although in no danger, they were in considerable confusion. They have been brought up to the secretary's office, where they are now being placed in file boxes, and it is expected that by the end of another year the association will have its own model archive, if not an archive building.

A certain centralization of purchasing, especially as regards stationery and supplies for the use of various committees, has been effected. This has resulted in some economy and in the standardization of the stationery of the association.

An addressing machine has been purchased during the year which enables the work of the office to be carried on much more expeditiously and economically than has been possible in the past.

The secretary wishes to take this occasion to express the obligation of the association to the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution for the use of offices and telephone during the year.

The secretary has been asked to call the attention of the association to two international congresses to be held in the near future—one in Buenos Aires in 1916 and another in Rio Janeiro in 1922. Printed notices of these congresses have appeared or will shortly appear in the *American Historical Review*.

The registration at the present meeting stands now at 403. The largest attendance was at the meeting in New York in 1909, the next largest at Boston in 1912. The present meeting, therefore, stands third in point of view of attendance among the meetings of the association.¹

Respectfully submitted.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Balance on hand December 23, 1914..... \$2,382.96

Receipts to date:

Annual dues—

2,717	at \$3.00	.....	\$8,151.00
1	at .75	.....	.75
1	at 2.00	.....	2.00
1	at 2.88	.....	2.88
8	at 3.05	.....	24.40
1	at 3.08	.....	3.08
11	at 3.10	.....	34.10
2	at 3.15	.....	6.30
1	at 3.17	.....	3.17
1	at 3.20	.....	3.20
1	at 3.25	.....	3.25

8,234.13

¹ The final registration was 405, making the Washington meeting second in attendance.

Receipts to date—Continued.

Dividend on bank stock-----	\$200. 00
Interest on bond and mortgage-----	900. 00
Loan, C. W. Bowen-----	625. 00
Publications—	
Prize essays-----	\$438. 84
Papers and reports-----	61. 65
Writings on American history-----	87. 20
Church history papers-----	10. 00
Royalties-----	274. 69
	872. 38

Miscellaneous—

Sales of old copies of American Historical Review-----	10. 55
Refund by members of council for luncheon at Metropolitan Club November, 1914-----	77. 00
From Association of History Teachers of Middle States and Maryland for circular of committee on history in schools-----	5. 50
Lists of members of American Historical Association-----	29. 00
	122. 05

From board of editors of the American Historical Review-----	400. 00
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\$11,353. 56

Disbursements to date-----

Balance on hand Dec. 21, 1915----- **2,654. 08**

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of administration.

Secretary and treasurer, vouchers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 21, 23, 24, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 58, 67, 68, 73, 74, 77, 90, 91, 92, 100, 101, 103, 107, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 159, 162, 164, 165, 166, 168, 175, 180, 182, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193-----	\$2,080. 91
Itemized as follows: Salary of assistant; additional assistance and services of all kinds; postage, telegrams, messenger, express, money orders; stationery and supplies; printing and duplicating; furnishings—filing cases, addressing machine; miscellaneous.	
Secretary of the council, vouchers 11, 12, 27, 28, 56, 61, 64, 146, 176-----	68. 52
Itemized as follows: Clerical services, postage and telegrams, printing, and stationery.	
Executive council, vouchers 17, 161, 172, 177, 178, 179, 184, 185-----	352. 51
Itemized as follows: Expenses incurred in travel to attend meeting of council Nov. 28, 1914, D. C. Munro (voucher 17); expense incurred in travel to attend meeting of council Nov. 27, 1915, W. G. Leland (voucher 161), A. Howard Clark (voucher 172), Everts B. Greene (voucher 177), Guy Stanton Ford (voucher 178), Charles H. Haskins (voucher 179), Ulrich B. Phillips (voucher 184), E. C. Barker (voucher 185).	
Miscellaneous, vouchers 18, 41, 70, 81, 121, 124, 149, 186, 187-----	776. 60
Itemized as follows: Auditing treasurer's report (voucher 18), printing (voucher 41), flowers for funeral of C. F. Adams, and messenger service (voucher 70), refund of dues overpaid (voucher 81), payment of loan (voucher 121); expenses of committee on nominations—services, printing, stationery.	
Collection charges, vouchers 22, 63, 104, 106, 144, 188-----	14. 30
London headquarters, voucher 136-----	100. 00

Pacific coast branch, voucher 43-----	\$72.24
Itemized as follows: General postage account; membership in Pacific Association of Scientific Societies; membership campaign—preparation of lists, postage, and printing; special meeting at Seattle—postage, printing, and incidental expenses; annual meeting at San Francisco—postage, printing, telephone, services.	
<i>Annual meetings.</i>	
Expenses of thirtieth annual meeting, vouchers 8, 9, 26, 42-----	46.40
Itemized as follows: Printing and duplicating.	
Expenses of thirty-first annual meeting, vouchers 57, 78, 93, 148, 153, 158, 163, 169, 167, 173, 183-----	266.21
Itemized as follows: Committee on program—services, stationery, printing, postage; committee on local arrangements—postage, printing, and stationery.	
Conference of historical societies, vouchers 13, 14, 15, 82, 181-----	43.52
Itemized as follows: Services, postage, printing, and stationery.	
<i>Publications.</i>	
Committee on publications, vouchers 10, 25, 65, 75, 76, 83, 95, 96, 119, 122, 125, 147-----	852.13
Itemized as follows: Printing and binding; mailing, wrapping, and postage; storage and insurance; expended for copies of annual report and American Historical Review.	
Editorial services, vouchers 2, 32, 47, 66, 72, 89, 102, 108, 113, 128, 138, 160-----	300.00
Committee on indexing papers and reports, voucher 87-----	500.00
American Historical Review, vouchers 29, 44, 60, 84, 85, 86, 105, 112, 123, 134, 151, 152, 170, 171-----	4,403.20
<i>Standing committees.</i>	
Public archives commission, vouchers 16, 45, 59, 88, 126, 155, 156, 174-----	150.00
Itemized as follows: Services; postage and stationery; preparation of report on Minnesota archives; preparation of report on Vermont archives; expenses in preparing for national archives meeting, Dec. 28, 1915.	
Historical manuscripts commission, vouchers 19, 31, 51, 71, 79, 80, 97, 98, 99-----	57.65
Itemized as follows: Publication of Bayard letters—rental of typewriter, photographic copies of documents, typewritten copies of documents, preparation of frontispiece, proof reading; Hunter papers—typewritten copies of documents.	
General committee, voucher 54-----	15.64
Itemized as follows: Stationery.	
Committee on bibliography, vouchers 55, 62-----	56.26
Itemized as follows: Services, stationery.	
Committee on history in schools, vouchers 94, 145, 154, 157-----	112.63
Itemized as follows: Services, postage, stationery, printing.	
<i>Prizes and subventions.</i>	
Justin Winsor prize, voucher 30-----	13.72
Itemized as follows: Services, printing and stationery, postage and express.	
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, voucher 69-----	200.00
Itemized as follows: Amount of prize.	
Writings on American history, voucher 133-----	200.00
Itemized as follows: Appropriation for 1915.	
History Teacher's Magazine, vouchers 127, 150-----	400.00
Itemized as follows: Appropriation for 1915.	
Total-----	11,082.44
Net receipts, 1915-----	10,728.56
Net disbursements, 1915-----	10,457.44
Excess of receipts over disbursements-----	271.12

The assets of the association are:

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. 21, 1915.....	208.07
Twenty shares American Exchange National Bank stock, at \$210....	4,200.00
Cash on hand.....	2,654.08
	<hr/>
	27,062.15
Assets at last annual report.....	26,797.48
An increase during the year of.....	264.67

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1915.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AUDIT.

We hereby certify that we have examined the report of the Audit Co. of America, dated December 24, 1915, and find that the same agrees with the report of the treasurer of the American Historical Association herewith submitted.

WALDO LINCOLN,
L. BRADFORD PRINCE,
Committee on Audit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1915.

THE AUDIT CO. OF AMERICA.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Esq.,

*Treasurer of American Historical Association,
5 East Sixty-third Street, New York City.*

SIR: In accordance with your request, we have examined the books and records of your association from December 23, 1914, to December 21, 1915, in so far as they relate to your cash receipts and disbursements and the assets on hand, for the purpose of determining the accuracy or inaccuracy of the transactions for the period under review.

The result of our examination is set forth in the following exhibits:

Exhibit A.—Comparative statement of financial condition, December 23, 1914, and December 21, 1915.

Exhibit B.—Statement of income and expenditures from December 23, 1914, to December 21, 1915.

Exhibit C.—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from December 23, 1914, to December 21, 1915.

Commentary.—The cash receipts were verified with the cash book and were found to have been deposited in the bank. The cash disbursements were all verified with the checks and vouchers. The balance on deposit in the National Park Bank was reconciled with the check book and the balance acknowledged by the auditor of the bank.

The mortgage on the property located at 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, in favor of the American Historical Association, bonds, property, deeds, and extension agreement, were found to be on deposit with the Union Trust Co. of New York, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and were examined.

Two stock certificates of the American Exchange National Bank, representing 20 shares, were also on deposit with the Union Trust Co. and were shown to us.

Attention is called to the fact that the value of publications on hand, supplies, furniture, fixtures, etc., are not included in your assets. The value of these, consequently, will increase the net worth of the association shown in exhibit A.

All of the books and records submitted for our examination were found to be complete and in excellent order. Every courtesy was extended our examiners during the course of the examination.

We hereby certify that the cash receipts and disbursements shown in exhibit C represent a correct accounting of all moneys received and expended for the period, according to the records examined, and that vouchers and checks have been shown to us for all of said expenditures.

Respectfully submitted.

THE AUDIT CO. OF AMERICA,

H. A. CUNNINGHAM,

General Manager.

NEW YORK, *December 24, 1915.*

EXHIBIT A.—Comparative statement of financial condition.

Assets.	Dec. 21, 1915.	Dec. 23, 1914.	Increase or decrease.
Bond and mortgage on real estate 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	.....
Accrued interest on above from Sept. 29.....	208.07	214.52	—\$6.45
Bank stock, 20 shares American Exchange National Bank, at \$210 per share.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	.....
Cash in bank, National Park Bank.....	2,654.08	2,382.96	271.12
Total assets.....	27,062.15	26,797.48	264.67

EXHIBIT B.—Statement of income and expenditures, Dec. 23, 1914, to Dec. 21, 1915.

Income:

Dues.....	\$8,234.13
Investments—	
Interest on mortgage, \$20,000, at 4½ per cent.....	\$893.55
Dividend, 10 per cent, 10 shares American Exchange National Bank.....	200.00
	1,093.55
Publications.....	872.38
Board of editors, American Historical Review.....	400.00
Miscellaneous.....	122.05
Total income.....	\$10,722.11

Expenditures:

Offices of secretary and treasurer—	
Salaries and services.....	1,295.49
Expenses.....	785.42
	2,080.91
Secretary of the council—	
Services.....	25.00
Expenses.....	43.52
	68.52
Executive council.....	352.51
Miscellaneous expenses.....	165.90
London headquarters.....	100.00
Pacific coast branch.....	72.24
Annual meetings—	
Services.....	49.10
Expenses.....	307.03
	356.13
Publications.....	1,652.13
American Historical Review.....	4,403.20

Expenditures—Continued.

Standing committees—

Public archives commission.....	\$150.00	
Historical manuscripts commission.....	57.65	
General committee.....	15.64	
Committee on bibliography.....	56.26	
Committee on history in schools.....	112.63	
		\$302.18

Prizes and subventions—

Justin Winsor prize committee.....	13.72	
Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee.....	200.00	
Writings on American history.....	200.00	
History Teacher's Magazine.....	400.00	
		813.72

Total expenditures..... \$10,457.44

Net income..... 264.67

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from Dec. 23, 1914, to Dec. 21, 1915.*

Balance on hand Dec. 23, 1914..... \$2,382.96

Receipts—

Annual dues—

2,717, at \$3.....	\$8,151.00	
1, at \$0.75.....	.75	
1, at \$2.....	2.00	
1, at \$2.88.....	2.88	
8, at \$3.05.....	24.40	
1, at \$3.08.....	3.08	
11, at \$3.10.....	34.10	
2, at \$3.15.....	6.30	
1, at \$3.17.....	3.17	
1, at \$3.20.....	3.20	
1, at \$3.25.....	3.25	
		\$8,234.13

Dividend on bank stock..... 200.00

Interest on bond and mortgage..... 900.00

Loan, C. W. Bowen..... 625.00

Publications—

Prize essays.....	438.84	
Papers and reports.....	61.65	
Writings on American history.....	87.20	
Church history papers.....	10.00	
Royalties.....	274.69	
		872.38

Miscellaneous—

Sales of old copies of American Historical Review.....	10.55	
Refund by members of council for luncheon at Metropolitan Club, November, 1914.....	77.00	
From Association of History Teachers of Middle States and Maryland for circular of committee on history in schools.....	5.50	
Lists of members of American Historical Association.....	29.00	
		122.05

From board of editors of the American Historical Review..... 400.00

11,353.56

Total..... 13,736.52

Disbursements:

Expenses of administration—

Salary of assistant-----	\$840. 00	
Additional assistance and services of all kinds -----	455. 49	\$1, 295. 49
Postage, telegrams, etc.-----	322. 37	
Stationery and supplies-----	139. 13	
Printing and duplicating-----	138. 20	
Furnishings: Filing cases, \$13.30; addressing machine, \$167.92-----	181. 22	
Miscellaneous -----	4. 50	785. 42
		\$2, 080. 91

Secretary of the council—

Clerical services-----	25. 00	
Postage and telegrams-----	14. 25	
Printing and stationery-----	29. 27	68. 52

Executive council—

Expense incurred in travel to attend meeting of the council, Nov. 28, 1914, D. C. Munro-----	54. 20	
Expense incurred in travel to at- tend meeting of the council, Nov. 27, 1915—		
W. G. Leland -----	\$10. 50	
A. Howard Clark-----	11. 25	
Guy S. Ford-----	71. 30	
Charles H. Haskins-----	12. 75	
Evarts B. Greene-----	52. 21	
Ulrich B. Phillips-----	36. 90	
E. C. Barker -----	103. 40	298. 31

352. 51

Miscellaneous expenses—

Auditing treasurer's report-----	25. 00	
Flowers, funeral of C. F. Adams, and messenger service -----	11. 00	
Refund of dues overpaid-----	6. 00	
Printing -----	23. 00	
Expenses of Committee on Nominations—		
Services -----	\$62. 25	
Printing -----	22. 50	
Stationery -----	1. 85	86. 60

151. 60

London headquarters-----

100. 00

Collection charges-----

14. 30

Pacific coast branch—

General postage account-----	1. 37	
Membership in Pacific Association of Scientific Societies -----	5. 00	
Membership campaign, lists, postage, and printing -----	15. 03	
Special meeting at Seattle, postage, printing, incidentals -----	28. 70	
Annual meeting at San Francisco, postage, print- ing, etc -----	22. 14	72. 24

Annual meetings—

Thirtieth annual meeting, printing and duplicating-----	46. 40	
Thirty-first annual meeting—		
Program committee-----	\$258. 71	
Committee on local arrangements-----	7. 50	266. 21

43. 52

Conference of historical societies-----

Disbursements—

Publications—

Committee on publications—

Printing and binding-----	\$690.95
Mailing, wrapping, and postage-----	81.65
Storage, insurance, etc-----	79.53

\$852.13

Editorial services-----

300.00

Committee on indexing papers and reports-----

500.00

American Historical Review-----

4,403.20

Standing committees—

Public archives commission-----

150.00

Historical manuscripts commission—

Publication of Bayard letters-----

\$57.05

Hunter papers-----

.60

57.65

General committee, stationery-----

15.64

Committee on bibliography, services and stationery-----

56.26

Committee on history in schools, services, postage, printing-----

112.63

Prizes and subventions—

Justin Winsor prize committee, services, postage, etc-----

13.72

Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee, amount of prize-----

200.00

Writings on American history, appropriation for 1915-----

200.00

History Teacher's Magazine, appropriation for 1915-----

400.00

Repayment of loan, C. W. Bowen-----

625.00

Total-----11,082.44

Balance on hand Dec. 21, 1915-----2,654.08

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL.

The council has held this year the usual November meeting in New York and two meetings in Washington in connection with the present annual meeting of the association. The minutes for November 27 and December 27 have been printed for distribution to members of the association at this meeting, in accordance with the practice inaugurated last year. The third meeting of the council was held on the afternoon of December 28, too late for the printing of the minutes in view of the pressure of other business.

In view of this printing of the minutes it is possible in this report to concentrate attention, first, on matters recommended by the council for action on the part of the association; and, secondly, on certain other council action in which it is thought that members of the association are likely to be especially interested and on which some explanatory statement seems desirable.

I. Collection of membership dues.

At the annual meeting of the association held in Chicago December 29, 1914, the following rule respecting payment of membership dues was adopted:

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 rolls of the association.

Some difficulties of interpretation and administration having developed in the office of the secretary and treasurer, the council recommends the following restatement of the rule:

The January and subsequent issues of the Review will not be sent to members until their current dues are paid. Members whose dues remain unpaid after June 1 will not be carried upon the roll of the association, but they may be reinstated at any time thereafter upon payment of the dues then current.

II. Traveling expenses of the council.

The policy of paying the traveling expenses of members of the council was adopted by the association at the annual meeting of December 29, 1902. The rule then adopted provides (I quote from the annual report of 1902) :

That the association pay the traveling expenses incurred by members of the council in attending one meeting a year, this meeting to be in addition to the meeting held in connection with the annual meeting of the association.

The purpose of this rule is obvious—namely, to secure the national and democratic character of the association; national, because the rule secures a more general attendance of members living at a distance, and especially from the South and West; and democratic, because it does not demand disproportionate sacrifices from men of moderate means. It is easy to sneer, as some have done, at men who can not afford to pay their own expenses in the public service, but that is not a good way to make the association either national or democratic.

As to the administration and interpretation of this rule of the association, there have been some differences of opinion, which it seems best to discuss quite frankly. There can be no doubt that in government service generally, both Federal and State, the term traveling expenses includes what is technically called "subsistence" as well as "transportation." In a number of instances accounts have been rendered and paid in accordance with this principle. Some members of the council, on the other hand, have thought it best to follow the practice adopted by the board of editors of the *Review*—namely, to restrict payments on this account to railway and Pullman fares. The adoption of that interpretation requires a very considerable sacrifice on the part of members coming from a distance, as, for instance, from Texas or Minnesota, and the distinction is, from a purely logical point of view, artificial. Nevertheless, in view of the present need of economy, in order to maintain and develop the useful activities of the association, the council has agreed to recommend "that payments for traveling expenses authorized by the vote of December 29, 1902, be limited for the present to transportation and Pullman fares." It may be added that this is in accordance with the practice of the council during the past year, as informally agreed upon at the meeting in Chicago, following a reduction of the appropriation for the executive council as recommended by the budget committee.

The following matters are reported for the information of the association :

1. *Committee assignments.*—The list of appointments to committees and to the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* has been printed in the minutes for December 27 and is now in your hands. In view of the important business coming before the association it has been thought unnecessary and undesirable to take the time required for reading the list. In making these assignments the council has sought, doubtless often with imperfect success, to observe the following considerations: First and most important is the efficient performance of association work, which in some cases at least seems to require a certain element of stability in the membership of the various committees. The importance of this consideration is illustrated by the admirable service rendered for many years by the retiring chairman of the committee on bibliography. A second consideration has been the desire to secure the active cooperation and vital interest of scholars in various sections of the country, of the young men who have recently come into the profession as well as of the older men who have served the cause of historical scholarship in the past.

II. *Budget.*—The estimate of expenditures for 1916 has also been printed in the council minutes for December 27. Two items call for special notice.

The index to the papers and reports of the association which has been in preparation for some time is now approaching completion, and now calls for a larger expenditure than that originally contemplated. This is chiefly due to the cost of extending the index so as to cover the volumes from 1910 to 1914, inclusive. The item for this purpose stands this year at \$600, as against \$400 in 1915. It is understood that one additional annual appropriation of \$400 for 1917 will complete the work, thus setting free a considerable sum for other purposes.

A second item of an exceptional character results from the action of the association at its meeting in Chicago, December 29 and 30, 1914, creating a committee of nine to "consider the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association, with instructions to report at the annual meeting of 1915." This committee concluded after considerable correspondence that satisfactory results could not be secured without the holding of at least one meeting, somewhat in advance of the date set for the final report. This committee had been definitely authorized by the association on the recommendation of the council, but unfortunately no provision had been made in the budget for the necessary expenses. Under these circumstances the sense of members of the council was taken in advance of the proposed date of the committee meeting. The chairman of the committee was subsequently informed that, though no formal action could be taken at that time, a majority of the members of the council responding to the secretary's inquiry, had expressed themselves in favor of making an appropriation for the necessary traveling expenses incurred in attending such a meeting. Formal action in harmony with this expression of opinion has since been taken by the council. The item of \$225 now included in the buget for 1916 is intended to include the traveling expenses of certain members living at a distance from the meeting, those of the secretary of the association incurred in attending the same meeting, at the request of the committee, and an appropriation for the printing of the report. In taking this action the council has sought to do its part in securing the object proposed by the association—namely, the thorough and open-minded discussion of certain problems deeply affecting the permanent welfare of the society. The gentlemen upon whom was imposed this difficult and not wholly agreeable duty were not in any sense whatever selected by the council; they were chosen on the nomination of a special committee named from the floor and they were elected by unanimous vote of the association. Notwithstanding certain publications, highly offensive in substance and in manner of statement, reflecting on the integrity of our colleagues on this committee, there was no reason to suppose that the association had withdrawn from them the high confidence which was expressed in entrusting them with this important service.

III. The American Historical Review.

One matter of business which occupied the attention of the council during a considerable part of the November meeting was the report of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*. With the issue of last July the *Review* completed the first 20 years of its history. To the members of the association in general, and perhaps peculiarly to those of us who had the privilege of coming into this society through membership in the association of guarantors of the *Review*, the completion of these two decades of scholarly achievement is the source of deep and permanent satisfaction, however unimportant our own personal contributions may have been. To appraise adequately the loyal and efficient services of individual colleagues who have served on the board of editors would be a difficult, indeed an impossible task. Precisely how the relations

which have existed and now exist between the Review and the association should be modified is a problem regarding which there are honest differences of opinion among men equally zealous for the best interests of the association. It is the kind of a question which the association has been accustomed in the past to discuss with frankness and yet with that mutual courtesy which ought to prevail among gentlemen who are also members of a great scientific organization. Unfortunately, some of those who have taken part in this discussion have preferred another course. They have undertaken not only a legitimate criticism of official acts and policies, but they have engaged in an indiscriminate attack upon the motives and the personal integrity of those who have ventured to differ from them. So far as this attack concerns itself with the conduct of the board of editors of the Review it has been dealt with in a report which, by vote of the executive council, has been distributed to members of the association. The discussion of this report was concluded by the passage of a vote which will be found in the printed minutes of November 27. Attention is called especially to the words in which the council has expressed "its full confidence in the efficient and unselfish manner in which the board of editors have conducted the affairs of the Review since its foundation." In reporting this vote it should be made perfectly clear that the council in taking this action has done so without any effort whatever to prejudge the important questions of policy to which reference has been made. On those matters individual members have their own opinions; but the council as a whole, expressing no opinion, is content to leave these issues as they have been all along in the hands of the association for the freest possible discussion.

IV. Committee expenses.

The practice of paying the traveling expenses of committees rests on a different footing from that of members of the council. As is generally known to members of the association, the council, acting under the general authority conferred upon it by Article V of the constitution, has been accustomed to make appropriations to committees, which are announced in the budget from year to year. It has been expected that these appropriations would be used at the reasonable discretion of the respective committees in the performance of the duties imposed upon them. The principle that necessary traveling expenses might be paid from such an appropriation was definitely stated in a letter written by the late Herbert B. Adams, then secretary of the association, and has been generally followed since. Among the highly important committees whose work could hardly have been done at all without such expenditures, reference may be made to the public archives commission, the committee of seven, the committee of five, and the committee of eight. Will anyone at all familiar with the work of any of these committees question for a moment the solid advantages derived by the association from expenditures of this kind? That in the administration of this policy a few errors have been made may well be admitted; that in a few cases the advantage gained was not proportionate to the expense involved. I am sure, however, that members of the council generally have not the slightest objection to the fullest publicity in this matter. I am confident that any man who examines without prejudice the record of such expenditures will find in that record, taken as a whole, solid evidence of the fairness with which the association has been served by the members of these various committees.

Nevertheless, the questions of policy and principle involved are questions which admit of an honest difference of opinion, having in view especially the need of careful economy in order to secure the most effective use of our resources. Acting on these considerations, the council has agreed to adopt a

more precise definition of its policy in this respect. The council therefore reports for the information of the association the following votes adopted at its meeting on December 28:

(a) The treasurer is instructed to rule that payments to members of the association for traveling expenses incurred in attending meetings of committees shall, unless otherwise ordered by the council, cover transportation and Pullman fares only.

(b) The treasurer is authorized to pay no traveling expenses of any members, board, or committee on account of meetings of such boards and committees held at the time and place of the annual meeting of the association.

V. Finance committee.

There are few learned societies whose financial condition is so strong as that of this association, with its substantial endowment in addition to the income derived from membership dues. Nevertheless, the problem of maintaining and increasing the endowment of the association and at the same time performing the expanding services which may reasonably be expected requires increasingly careful consideration. With this object in view the council has created a standing committee of the council on finance, consisting of the secretaries of the association and the council, the treasurer, and two other members of the council.

In concluding this report, which has been regretably, but, in my opinion, necessarily, occupied to a large degree with questions of machinery and finance rather than with the great interest which that machinery is intended to serve, I desire to make one point absolutely clear: So far as the report embodies formal action of the council, the secretary is speaking definitely for the council as a whole. For such matter as has been added by way of explanation or comment the responsibility is entirely my own.

Respectfully submitted.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1915.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lingelbach, chairman of the committee, only an informal report was made by Mr. Andrews, of Tufts College. Commenting upon the statistics which follow, he pointed out:

First. That the membership of the association is only about 13 larger than one year ago (2,926 instead of 2,913).

Second. That the loss of members in 1915 by deaths, resignations, or otherwise reached 277, necessitating the addition of 290 in order to show this small gain.

Third. That New England, the North Central States, and the South Central States showed net losses; the Pacific coast, the Northern and Southern Atlantic States, and the West Central regions, gains.

This showing would not have been even as good as it is had it not been for the cooperation of members of the association not members of the general committee.

The general committee, especially the eastern members, have cooperated with the various officials and committees of the association in insuring a large convention at Washington, by advertising the concessions in railway rates, and the arrangements about grouping the delegations from New England, and so forth, on certain trains. Plans are being made to increase this amount of cooperation this year in anticipation of the Cincinnati convention and make such cooperation more effective. A new statement of the association's activities is being prepared for the use of the general committee especially, and, more

particularly still, for the edification of those not yet formally allied with us but working along similar lines.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1915.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The committee on publications is again able to present an encouraging report. The total receipts have been greater than the expenditures, and the accounts are closed with a credit balance for the year of \$84.05.

Three years ago the committee was given a fund of \$1,000, which, together with the receipts from the sales of all publications, it was hoped would be sufficient to bear all future costs of publications of prize essays, etc. While it is largely a matter of bookkeeping, the committee takes pride in maintaining this fund and has made special efforts to sell some of the stock of publications on hand. For two years in spite of all efforts the fund seemed to decrease, and it is a pleasure, therefore, to report that the deficits for these last two years have been wiped out and the fund now stands (on the books) at \$1,018.45. The committee also has on hand stock of publications—prize essays, papers and reports of the association, and writings on American history—with a book value of \$6,955.65.

In spite of this favorable showing and apparent prosperity, the success of the committee's work is dependent upon the continued support of the members of the association, and in two directions the committee must receive greater support than in the past. The first of these is the series of prize essays. It seems to be generally agreed that the awarding of the prize and the publication of the winning essay is a desirable thing to be continued, but if this is to be done, more members of the association ought to purchase the volumes. To meet the cost of publication we need to sell on the average 600 copies, whereas the actual sales of seven essays average 433. The following table of sales showing profit and loss may be of interest:

Essays.	Copies sold.	1915	Profit (+) or loss (-).
Krehbiel.....	498	11	+\$173.67
Carter.....	545	22	+ 93.11
Notestein.....	597	15	- 316.32
Turner.....	400	14	- 295.50
Brown.....	341	15	- 271.92
Cole.....	401	78	- 438.51
Muzzey (reprint).....	177	16	- 103.73
Barbour.....	252	.....	- 298.80

It is evident that the series of prize essays is not self-supporting. To make up the deficit the committee relies upon the proceeds from the sale of other publications, as the following statement reveals:

Receipts, Dec. 21, 1914, to Dec. 21, 1915:

Prize essays..... \$438.84

Royalties:

 "Study of history in elementary schools"__ \$247.19

 "Study of history in secondary schools"__ 27.50

274.69

Papers and reports (including church history, \$10)_____ 71.65

Writings on American history_____ 87.20

\$872.38

Disbursements, Dec. 21, 1914, to Dec. 21, 1915 (less one-half cost of map for Williams's essay, \$63.80)_____ 788.33

Credit balance _____ 84.05

Balance on hand Dec. 21, 1914_____ 934.40

1, 018.45

The other activity for which the committee bespeaks a more hearty support from the members of the association is "The writings on American history." The expense of the preparation of this bibliography is borne by subscription. Two years ago the Yale University Press undertook to relieve the association of the expense of publication. In response to all our efforts to promote this good work the sale of "Writings" for 1912 has been brought to a total of only 333 copies, and for 1913 (recently published) 195 copies have been sold.

A circular was sent to all of the members of the association which contained unusual expressions of opinion from librarians of several of our most important libraries as to the great usefulness of this historical bibliography. It is too valuable to be given up, but if it is to be continued it must be accorded greater support.

It is a satisfaction to report that the Yale University Press, in spite of a loss of several hundred dollars on each of the two volumes it has already published, has consented at the earnest request of the committee to continue the publication for another year.

As a matter of formal record—Miss Barbour's prize essay on the "Earl of Arlington" has been brought out, and Miss Williams's essay on "Anglo-American Isthmian diplomacy" is practically through the press. And also, merely as a matter of formal record, it is necessary to report that the two volumes of the annual report for 1913 have recently appeared and been distributed to the members of the association.

The annual report for 1914 will appear in two volumes. Volume I is now ready for the press, but Volume II will not be ready until spring, for the reason that it is to have the long-awaited index of all the reports and papers.

In retiring from the position which he has held for several years the chairman wishes publicly to acknowledge his great obligation to Mr. Leland, the secretary of the association, upon whom the burden of the work of the committee has fallen and to whom is due the credit for such success as the committee on publications has achieved.

Respectfully submitted.

MAX FARRAND, *Chairman.*

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1915.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NINE.

At the annual meeting held in Chicago, December 30, 1914, the executive council of the association recommended 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"; and also recommended that this committee, "in event of its appointment, be instructed to consider the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review." Mr. Dunbar Rowland moved as a substitute for the council's recommendation a series of resolutions, the last of which provided that a committee, charged with the duty of considering the affairs of the association and the Review, be "instructed to send a printed copy of its report to all members of the association not later than December 1, 1915." The resolutions thus offered as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the council were rejected. The recommendations made by the council were then adopted by the association, in the following words:

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.

Your committee, thus specifically instructed to report at the annual meeting of 1915, laid plans to do so. We were, therefore, not prepared to comply with the unexpected request which the executive council made late in November that we publish our report by the middle of the present month. Moreover, in view of the action of the association, we doubted the propriety of doing more than adhering strictly to the instructions given us to report "at the annual meeting of 1915."

Of the members elected to compose this committee, one, Mr. James Ford Rhodes, has declined, to the great regret of the remaining eight, who, acting upon your authorization "to fill such vacancies as may arise in their number," chose Mr. Charles H. Hull as a substitute.

The committee, after organization, began its work by correspondence early in the spring. It was necessary for the members to acquaint themselves with some of the problems of the association and with what appeared to be the inclinations and desires of its members. By October the committee was prepared for a meeting in which there should be an attempt to come to an understanding on the more important questions. On October 9 and 10 meetings were held in New York, attended by all the members except Mr. E. D. Adams, who found it impracticable to come from California for the purpose. Meetings in Washington during the past few days have been attended by all the members except Mr. W. T. Root and the chairman, who was confined to his home by illness.

The committee now recommends for your consideration certain changes in the constitution, organization, and procedure of the association, and certain plans for settling the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review, which it hopes will prove acceptable. The committee will take up first the organization of the association, then its procedure, then the Review, and finally the amendment of the constitution.

I.

The organization comprises the officers, the executive council, the committees and commissions, and the association itself. From the beginning the officers and council have had almost complete responsibility for conducting the affairs of the association. We do not recommend that this practice be changed. On the contrary, it is our opinion that the business of the association, the custody of its property, and the care of its general interests should be left with the officers and council. We are, however, of the opinion that the members of the council should always be the choice, and most of them the recent choice, of the association; that the association should explicitly reserve to itself full power of ultimate control over its affairs; and that it should be regularly in possession of all information needful to render its control effective. In our judgment the changes which we recommend in the constitution are sufficient to insure these results in whatever measure the association may from time to time desire.

II.

The procedure of the association needs revision. Increasing debate and multifarious reports from committees and commissions have overcrowded the brief hours left for the business session after a full program of scientific papers. In consequence the adequate presentation by the council of the scope and character of new undertakings has become difficult, and an appearance, at least, of undue haste has occasionally accompanied the transaction of important business. For the remedy of this situation your committee suggests:

First. That to the business meeting, including the election, there should be given a full half day, as in this year's program.

Second. That, as was done at Chicago, the minutes of the council should be printed and distributed at or before the business meeting.

Third. That reports from standing committees and commissions, showing in full the work accomplished, and in detail the expense incurred, should be made in writing to the council at least two weeks before the annual meeting, should be held by the secretary of the association at his office, and at the place of the annual meeting during its continuance, subject to inspection by any member, and should be read in the business meeting by title only unless the reading of the full report be called for by 10 members present or directed by the council.

Fourth. That, on the other hand, new activities and all matters in which there is reason to suppose that the association takes a special interest, should be somewhat fully presented by the council at the business meeting. The purpose of these recommendations is, on the one hand, to give members an opportunity of keeping acquainted with the work of the association, its council, and committees, and, on the other, to free the business meetings of unnecessary detail.

Since only a minority of the members of the association ever attend the business meetings, we also suggest that it would be well if the abstracts of proceedings prepared by the secretary and the secretary of the council for printing in the annual report could contain more extended information than hitherto concerning the association's activities aside from the historical papers read at the meetings.

These general recommendations regarding the procedure of the association we do not suggest placing in the constitution or by-laws, because those instruments should, in our opinion, be kept brief and general, and because the recommendations themselves are of necessity tentative, and may prove upon trial to need alteration. Meanwhile a mere vote of the association approving them, if it shall in fact approve them, will be sufficient, we assume, to secure adequate attention from the officers and council.

Regarding the procedure in nominations and elections, however, we think it desirable that definite rules should pertain, and have drafted by-laws which we recommend for that purpose.

III.

Into the history of the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review we do not deem it necessary to go for the mere purpose of determining who, in the past, may have been legally the owners of that journal or in control of it. We do not understand that the board of editors, whatever their rights may be, are now or have ever been opposed to the Review becoming the unquestioned property of the association in case the association desires to own and conduct it. We are of opinion that the association does desire to own and control the American Historical Review, and, on the whole, that it is desirable for the association to do so. We believe, however, that the association should clearly understand the responsibility which it will assume and the contingencies which it must face as unquestioned owner of the Review.

Under the present arrangement for the publication of the American Historical Review the publisher receives (a) the money paid by the association for the copies mailed to its members, (b) the money paid on subscriptions by persons not members of the association, and (c) the proceeds of casual sales and of advertising placed in the Review. The publisher pays to the board (a) the stipulated sum of \$2,400 per year for editorial expenses, and (b) two-thirds of the net profits of publication. This latter sum varies from year to year. In 1913-14 the Review received \$254; in 1914-15 it was \$330; for the past five

years it has averaged about \$400. The total cash income of the board may therefore be set at not more than \$2,800. Out of this sum the board has paid for (a) office expenses (postage, express, stationery, and like items), (b) reviews, (c) contributed articles, (d) traveling expenses (transportation and Pullmans) of the editors for meetings, (e) occasional payments for copyists or procuring documents, (f) payment of \$120 a year for the preparation of some of the "historical news," and (g) the salary of an assistant to the editor, whose services since January, 1915, have been contributed by the Carnegie Institution.

For some years past the board of editors has turned over to the treasury of the association the sum of \$300 annually. This payment was gradually reducing the working balance of the Review funds; but since being relieved of the burden of the editorial assistant's salary the balance of the Review has been increasing.

Such being the present situation of the Review's finances, we turn to consider how changes which might occur would apparently affect the association under a contract for the publication of the Review like that now existing, which, in our opinion, is as favorable as the association could expect to make.

First. Any considerable decrease in the association's membership might necessitate increasing the payment made the publisher for each copy sent the members; for example, from the \$1.60 per annum now paid to \$2, which was paid before 1906. That would diminish proportionately the share of the annual membership dues that remained available for general purposes of the association.

Second. The postal laws, as construed by some authorities, require the association, if it owns the Review, to reduce the subscription price now charged nonmembers (\$4) to \$3.20 per year. Such a change would diminish the publisher's gross income about \$250 without diminishing his expenses at all. Of the consequent decline of \$250 in his net profits, the association, as successor to the board, would have to bear two-thirds; and, in case the publisher proved unwilling to assume the remaining third, the association might have to bear the whole.

[The circulation through the mails of periodical publications issued by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, or trades unions, or by strictly professional, literary, historical, or scientific societies, as second-class mail matter, shall be limited to copies mailed to such members as pay therefor, either as a part of their dues or assessments or otherwise, not less than 50 per centum of the regular subscription price.—The Postal Laws and Regulations pertaining to the Second Class of Mail Matter. Corrected to July 1, 1914, p. 6.]

Third. A large addition to the editorial expense of the Review may at some time devolve upon the association. At present an understanding between the Carnegie Institution and the director of its department of historical research permits the latter to devote a share of his time, and to direct a part of the time and labor of his assistants, to editorial and clerical work for the American Historical Review. If, for any reason, this arrangement should be terminated, the association, as owner of the Review, would presumably find it necessary to pay salaries for the performance of editorial and clerical labors. No one can tell in advance just what the cost of such services would be, but the committee ventures an opinion that the Review could not be kept at its present standard without the expenditure for this purpose of \$2,000 a year or more.

Combining these considerations we conclude that the association, in taking entire ownership and control of the review, must face the possibility that, in the worst case, the charge upon its treasury may be increased by something like \$2,500 to \$3,000 yearly. We do not wish to be understood as predicting that the membership will decrease, or that the arrangement with the Carnegie Institution will be terminated. But in reporting upon the relationship between the association and the American Historical Review and recommending that

the association do own and control the Review we should not be doing what we think our duty by leaving such possibilities unmentioned. On the other hand we would point out that if, under present conditions, the unexpected misfortunes to which we have alluded should happen, it is probable that the association would have either to appropriate for the resultant deficit or else see the Review abandoned. So the financial situation may not be so much changed in fact as in form if our recommendation about the ownership and control of the American Historical Review shall be adopted by the association. The only expense which will necessarily be involved if the recommendation is carried will be that resulting from the decrease, if any, required by law, in the subscription price to nonmembers of the association.

Your committee recommends that the association adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the association that full ownership and control of the American Historical Review should be vested in the association.

2. *Resolved*, That the president, the first vice president, secretary of the council, the secretary of the association, and the treasurer be instructed to make such arrangements as may be necessary to that end and be authorized to enter into such arrangements and agreements as may be requisite for the publication and management of the Review until final action is taken by the council.

We have not thought it desirable to provide in the constitution or by-laws for the election of the editors of the Review, which under the general provisions of our present constitution will rest where it long has, and where in our opinion it should rest—viz., in the council. But in view of the reference made to us of the entire relation between the association and the American Historical Review, we venture to express our opinion upon several points that concern the Review:

First. The term of the board of editors should be long enough to familiarize them thoroughly with their duties. If the end in view be only to assure the publication by the association of a journal of scholarship and authority, nothing will be gained by rapid rotation in office.

Second. The board should elect its own managing editor and should have entire control over the funds available for the support of the Review.

Third. The board should make a similar detailed annual report to that which we have suggested from other committees and commissions.

Fourth. The council should not elect as editor anyone of its voting members, and no editor of the Review, while holding that position, should serve as officer of the association or as a voting member of the council. Whatever reason for such pluralities may have existed in the earlier days of the association, there is none at present. The burden of conducting the affairs of the Review is a heavy one, and a distribution of the tasks seems desirable. We assume that if the association shall express its approval of these suggestions by the committee any editor who shall be chosen by the association as an officer or as a member of the council will resign from the board.

IV.

A few words are necessary concerning proposed amendments to the constitution. The only suggestion that the committee has heard for the amendment of Articles I, II, or III is that the membership dues be increased. We are of the opinion that no such change should be made at this time.

In Article IV we recommend amendments whereby former presidents of the association, while remaining members of the council for life, shall have the privilege of voting in it for three years only. We do not anticipate that this change will deprive the association of the valuable counsel of those who have

become thoroughly familiar with its problems. We recommend also that the number of elected members of the executive council be increased from six to eight. Believing, as we do, that the association should retain full power to hold its officers and council responsible for their acts, we have not recommended any constitutional restrictions upon the annual election of council members. We wish, however, to place upon record our judgment that a practice of changing the elected council members each year would render them ineffective for want of experience. We therefore suggest that successive nominating committees enter upon some plan for so presenting names that, if their candidates are chosen, the elected members of the council will normally hold their positions for not less than three nor more than four years.

Under the arrangements here recommended it is plain that there would be 18 voting members of the council, of whom 15 would be elected annually. If the four officers of the association, whose duties naturally make it desirable that they should hold office for a number of years successively, be added to the three ex-presidents, there would still be 11 of the 18 voting members who could be the immediate annual choice of the association and, presumably, in immediate relationship with the membership of the association.

In Article VI we recommend changes designed to make clear the relation of the council and the association. In the suggested by-laws we have incorporated what we understand to be the present practice of the association regarding elections and the expenses of the council.

We now place before the association the following recommendations for amendment of the constitution and for the enactment of by-laws, believing that the reasons for the chief alterations proposed have been adequately explained, and that the others will speak for themselves.

The constitution as it is at present reads as follows:

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.

Your committee recommends that the following article be substituted for Article IV of the present constitution:

IV. The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a secretary of the council, a curator, and a treasurer. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

Your committee recommends that the following article be substituted for Article V of the present constitution:

V. There shall be an executive council constituted as follows:

1. The officers named in Article IV.

2. Elected members, eight in number, to be chosen annually in the same manner as the officers of the association.

3. The former presidents, but a former president shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as president, and no longer.

Your committee recommends that a new article be adopted, numbered VI, as follows:

VI. The executive council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The council shall make a full report of its activities to the annual meeting of the association. The association may by vote at any annual meeting instruct the executive council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action in directing the affairs of the association as it may deem necessary and proper.

Your committee recommends that Article VI of the existing constitution be renumbered VII.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following by-laws:

1. The officers provided for by the constitution shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attaching to their respective offices with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

2. A nomination committee of five members shall be chosen at each annual meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 1st of October, as it may determine it shall invite every member to express to it his preference regarding every office to be filled by election at the ensuing annual meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least twenty days prior to the annual meeting such nominations as it may determine upon for each elective office and for the next nominating committee. It shall prepare for use at the annual meeting an official ballot containing, as candidates for each office or committee membership to be filled thereat, the names of its nominees and also the names of any other nominees which may be proposed to the chairman of the committee in writing by twenty or more members of the association at least five days before the annual meeting. The official ballot shall also provide, under each office, a blank space for voting for such further nominees as any member may present from the floor at the time of the election.

3. The annual election of officers and the choice of a nominating committee for the ensuing year shall be conducted by the use of an official ballot prepared as described in by-law 2.

4. The association authorizes the payment of traveling expenses incurred by the voting members of the council attending one meeting of that body a year, this meeting to be other than that held in connection with the annual meeting of the association.

Respectfully submitted.

E. D. ADAMS,
R. D. W. CONNOR,
I. J. COX,
W. A. DUNNING,
MAX FARRAND,
CHARLES H. HULL,
W. T. ROOT,
JAMES SULLIVAN,
A. C. McLAUGHLIN, *Chairman*.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE WOODSTOCK HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

The council met at 10 a. m. with President Stephens in the chair. Present: Messrs. Burr, W. C. Ford, Leland, Bowen, Clark, Bancroft, Barker, G. S. Ford, Haskins, Phillips, Vincent, Jameson, G. B. Adams, Turner, Sloane, Dunning, and the secretary.

The following chairmen of committees also attended the meeting: Messrs. Faltsits, Cheyney, Johnson, Richardson, Farrand, Johnston, Hazen, Learned (vice chairman of the committee on local arrangements), and Bigelow.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report showing that the total membership was 2,989 as against the enrollment on corresponding dates of 2,913 in 1914, 2,843 in 1913, and 2,846 in 1912.

He also presented certain recommendations, which were acted upon as follows:

1. It was voted to recommend to the association the adoption of the following rule regarding the payment of dues, to take the place of that adopted by the association December 30, 1914:

The January and subsequent issues of the Review will not be sent to members until their current dues are paid. Members whose dues remain unpaid after June 1 will not be carried upon the roll of the association, but they may be reinstated at any time thereafter upon payment of the dues then current.

2. The recommendation that the functions of editor be detached from the office of secretary was referred to the committee on publications.

3. The financial recommendations were referred as usual to the budget committee.

The secretary of the council presented a brief report emphasizing the need of careful consideration of finances with a view to securing more adequate support for the various enterprises undertaken by the association.

The resignation of Prof. George L. Burr from the board of editors of the American Historical Review was accepted, to take effect January 1, 1916.

Invitations for the annual meeting of the association in 1916 were presented by various organizations in New York, Springfield, Mass., and St. Louis. The secretary was instructed to make appropriate acknowledgments, calling attention to the previous action of the association.

The treasurer presented the following report:

Receipts, Dec. 23, 1914, to Nov. 24, 1915.

Balance on hand Dec. 23, 1914		\$2, 382. 96
Receipts to date:		
Annual dues	\$7, 058. 70	
Dividend on bank stock	200. 00	
Interest on bonds and mortgage	900. 00	
Loan, C. W. Bowen	625. 00	
Publications—		
Prize essays	\$408. 74	
Papers and reports	61. 65	
Writings on American history	85. 20	
Church history papers	10. 00	
Royalties	160. 87	
		721. 48
Miscellaneous—		
Sales of old copies of American Historical Review	10. 55	
Refund by members of council for luncheon at Metropolitan Club, November, 1914	77. 00	
List of members of the American Historical Association	10. 00	
		97. 55
		9, 602. 71
		11, 985. 67 ¹
Disbursements to date		10, 059. 94
Balance on hand Nov. 24, 1915		1, 925. 73

Assets Nov. 24, 1915.

Cash on hand-----	\$1, 925. 73	
Bond and mortgage on real estate at 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.-----	20, 000. 00	
Accrued interest on above (Sept. 29 to Nov. 24, 1915, at 4½ per cent)-----	181. 81	
20 shares of American Exchange National Bank stock, at 210-----	4, 200. 00	
		<u>26, 257. 54</u>
Assets at last annual report, Dec. 23, 1914-----	26, 797. 48	
A decrease during the year of-----		539. 94

The usual committee on budget, consisting of the treasurer, the secretary of the association, and the secretary of the council, was authorized 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 reported briefly for 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, committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, board of 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 history in schools, committee on indexing the papers and annual reports of the association, committee on the military history prize, committee on military and naval history, committee on the American Year Book, committee on program for the Washington meeting, committee on local arrangements for the Washington meeting, advisory committee on the publication of the archives of the American Revolution, committee on headquarters in London, and the committee on relations with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

At the suggestion of Prof. R. M. Johnston, chairman of the committee on military and naval history, and in view of arrangements made for the publication of a new journal entitled The Military Historian and Economist, it was voted to discontinue this committee. It was also voted to discontinue the special committee on promoting research and the advisory committee on the publication of the archives of the American Revolution.

The board of editors of the American Historical Review presented an extended report. This report being under consideration, Mr. Clark moved that the executive council of the American Historical Association receive, accept, and approve the report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review and that the council express its full confidence in the efficient and unselfish manner in which the board of editors have conducted the affairs of the Review since its foundation. This motion was seconded by Mr. Greene.

On motion of Mr. Bancroft, seconded by Mr. Bowen, it was voted to amend the above motion by ordering that the report be printed.

It was voted to amend further by instructing the secretary to furnish Mr. Bancroft as soon as possible a typewritten copy.

Amendments were also voted to strike out the word "approve" in the first clause of the motion and to add to the statement about printing the words, "for distribution to members of the American Historical Association."

The motion as amended was then put as follows:

1. That the executive council of the American Historical Association receive and accept the report of the board of editors of the American Historical Re-

view and that the council express its full confidence in the efficient and unselfish manner in which the board of editors have conducted the affairs of the Review since its foundation.

2. That the report be printed for distribution to the members of the American Historical Association.

3. That the secretary be instructed to furnish Mr. Bancroft as soon as possible with a typewritten copy of the report.

Mr. Bancroft having asked for a roll call on this motion and Mr. Dunning having asked to be excused from voting, the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Stephens, Leland, Greene, Bowen, Clark, Barker, G. S. Ford, Haskins, and Phillips. In addition, "Mr. Vincent voted 'aye,' expressing confidence in the personal integrity of the board of editors, but reserving difference of opinion on matters of policy."

Present but not voting: Messrs. Burr, Bancroft, Jameson, Adams, Turner, Dunning.

Noes: None.

So the motion was adopted.

During this discussion a short recess was taken for luncheon, after which the session was resumed. Certain matters were informally discussed and agreed upon during the recess and acted upon formally during the afternoon session.

Mr. Bancroft offered to defray the expense of printing the report of the board of editors, but no motion was made to accept his offer.

It was voted to authorize the usual committee on appointments to prepare, in consultation with the president, nominations for the various standing committees for consideration by the council at the December meeting. The president subsequently appointed Mr. G. S. Ford to act with the secretary of the association and the secretary of the council on this committee. This committee was also authorized to appoint the chairman of the program committee in advance of the December meeting.

The question of continuing the appropriation for the bibliography of Writings on American history and the obligation of the association with reference to such continuance was referred to the budget committee with the understanding that the obligations of the association do not extend beyond the year 1916.

The committee on publications reported that the Yale University Press, notwithstanding a considerable loss in the first two years of their publication of the "Writings," had agreed to publish it for another year.

The committee also recommended the establishment of a class of "institutional members" who should receive for \$6 all publications of the association. This recommendation was referred back to the committee with instructions to consider it further and report at the next meeting of the council.

The treasurer moved that the question of the desirability of making definite appropriations for the committee on publications year by year, instead of the policy now in force of a distinct fund, be referred to the budget and publication committees for report at the next meeting.

The secretary of the council presented the expense accounts of three members of the committee of nine, incurred in attendance upon the recent meeting of that committee in New York, together with that of the secretary of the association who attended at the request of the committee. It was voted that the matter be referred to the budget committee with the understanding that the sum of \$225 would be granted for these expenses and for the printing of the committee's report. The secretary of the council was instructed to write a letter to the chairman of the committee of nine expressing the hope that the report of that committee might be printed and distributed to members of the association two weeks in advance of the annual meeting.

The council adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet in Washington on Monday, December 27, at 3 p. m.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE NEW
WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27, 1915.**

The council met at 3 p. m. with President Stephens in the chair. Present: Messrs. Burr, Leland, Bowen, Clark, Vincent, Bancroft, Haskins, Phillips, Jameson, Dunning, and the secretary. Mr. Ephraim Adams also attended as a delegate from the Pacific coast branch.

The treasurer presented the report of the budget committee. The recommendations of the committee were acted upon as follows:

The following estimate of expenditures for 1916 was approved:

Expenses of administration		\$2,025.00
Secretary and treasurer	\$1,500.00	
Secretary of the council	50.00	
Executive council	300.00	
Committee on nominations	25.00	
Miscellaneous	150.00	
Annual meetings		125.00
Committee on program, 1915	50.00	
Committee on program, 1916	50.00	
Conference of historical societies	25.00	
Publications		1,597.73
Committee on publications	797.73	
Editorial work	200.00	
Cumulative index, papers, and reports	600.00	
American Historical Review	4,560.00	4,560.00
Standing committees		240.00
Public archives commission	100.00	
General committee	75.00	
Committee on bibliography	25.00	
Committee on history in schools	40.00	
Prizes and subventions		750.00
Justin Winsor prize (1914)	150.00	
Writings on American history	200.00	
History Teacher's Magazine	400.00	
Expenses of committee of nine	225.00	225.00
		9,522.73
Held in trust		375.00
Military history prize	250.00	
Gift for bibliography of modern English history	125.00	
		9,897.73

In approving the reduced appropriation for the program committee, it was agreed to recommend that only two editions of the program be issued.

The recommendation of the budget committee that a registration fee of 50 cents be established in connection with the annual meetings of the association was deferred for consideration at the November meeting of the council.

It was voted to continue the present practice with respect to the publication fund.

The committee on appointments presented its report recommending assignments to council committees, which, with amendments, was adopted by votes of December 27 and 28, as follows:

Historical manuscripts commission.—Gaillard Hunt, C. H. Ambler, H. E. Bolton, M. M. Quaife, W. O. Scroggs, Justin H. Smith.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—C. R. Fish, G. L. Beer, Everett Kimball, Allen Johnson, O. G. Libby.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—L. M. Larson, S. B. Fay, L. J. Paetow, Ruth Putnam, W. R. Shepherd.

Public archives commission.—V. H. Paltsits, C. W. Alvord, S. J. Buck, J. O. Fitzpatrick, G. S. Godard, Charles Moore, T. M. Owen.

Committee on bibliography.—G. M. Dutcher, W. T. Laprade, A. H. Lybyer, A. H. Shearer, W. A. Slade, B. C. Steiner, Wallace Notestein, W. W. Rockwell.

Publications (ex officio with exception of the chairman).—H. B. Learned, C. R. Fish, G. M. Dutcher, Gaillard Hunt, J. F. Jameson, L. M. Larson, V. H. Paltsits, and the secretaries of the council and of the association.

General committee.—W. E. Lingelbach, Arthur I. Andrews, W. K. Boyd, J. M. Callahan, C. E. Carter, I. J. Cox, Eloise Ellery, R. M. McElroy, Irene T. Myers, E. S. Noyes, P. F. Peck, M. P. Robinson, R. B. Way, and the secretaries of the association and the Pacific coast branch.

Committee on history in schools.—W. S. Ferguson, Victoria Adams, H. E. Bourne, H. L. Cannon, Edgar Dawson, O. M. Dickerson, H. D. Foster, S. B. Harding, Margaret McGill, R. A. Maurer, N. W. Stephenson.

Conference of historical societies.—Chairman to be selected by the program committee; A. H. Shearer, secretary.

Advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine.—Henry Johnson, F. M. Fling, James Sullivan, Anna B. Thompson (these four hold over); Frederic Duncalf, O. H. Williams (these two elected for three years from January 1, 1916).

Committee on program, thirty-second annual meeting, Cincinnati, 1916.—H. E. Bourne, F. M. Anderson, Merrick Whitcomb, J. A. Woodburn, W. H. Siebert, E. R. Turner.

Committee on local arrangements.—Charles P. Taft (chairman), Charles T. Greve (vice chairman), Judson Harmon, Charles W. Dabney, P. V. N. Myers, W. P. Rogers, T. C. Powell, J. L. Shearer, H. C. Hollister, H. B. Mackoy, I. J. Cox (secretary), with power to add to their membership.

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

It was voted that the committee on the military history prize be continued as at present until the prize is awarded.

Mr. Ephraim Emerton was elected a member of the board of editors of the American Historical Review for two years from January 1, 1916, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. George L. Burr, resigned.

Mr. Claude H. Van Tyne was elected a member of the board of editors of the Review to serve six years from January 1, 1916.

It was voted to create a standing committee of the council on finance to consist of the secretaries, the treasurer, and two other members of the council to be appointed by the chair. The two other members subsequently named by the chair were Mr. G. S. Ford (chairman) and Mr. C. H. Haskins.

It was voted to rescind the vote of the council of December 30, 1901, assigning to the secretary of the association the duty of editing the annual reports, and that hereafter the work of editing the annual reports and the prize essays be performed under the direction of the publication committee.

The proposal for a new form of "institutional membership" presented by the publication committee was referred to the committee on finance for consideration and report.

In view of the fact that the general subject of the relations between the American Historical Review and the American Historical Association has been

referred to the committee of nine, it was voted to defer consideration of the proposal of the board of editors respecting the tenure of members of the board.

It was voted that the president be authorized to appoint a committee to co-operate with the National Highways Association in the selection of historical names. The president appointed Mr. Archer B. Hulbert as such committee.

It was voted that the usual November meeting of the council be held in New York City on the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day, and that Messrs. Bowen and Dunning be appointed a committee to select a suitable place of meeting.

Mr. Vincent moved the adoption of the following rule:

The treasurer is instructed to rule that payments to delegates or committees of the association for "traveling expenses" will be made only for transportation and Pullman fares.

After some discussion Mr. Phillips moved a substitute statement, which was accepted by Mr. Vincent, as follows:

The treasurer is instructed to rule that payments to members of the association for traveling expenses incurred in attending meetings of the executive council or of committees shall cover transportation and Pullman fares only.

Further consideration of this subject was deferred until a meeting of the council to be held on Tuesday, December 28, at 1.45 p. m.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 28, 1915.

The council met at 1.45 p. m., with President Stephens in the chair. Present: Messrs. Burr, Leland, Bowen, Clark, Haskins, Bancroft, Vincent, Phillips, Baldwin, Jameson, G. B. Adams, Dunning, and the secretary.

The action of the council on December 27, with respect to the committee on local arrangements was reconsidered and the secretary was authorized to insert the names proposed by Mr. Cox in the list of committees embodied in the minutes for that day. The secretary was also authorized to add to the list of members of the program committee the name of Mr. F. M. Anderson.

President Stephens announced the appointment of Mr. Waldo Lincoln and Mr. L. Bradford Prince as members of the committee to audit the accounts of the treasurer.

The council then resumed consideration of Mr. Phillips's substitute for Mr. Vincent's motion.

On motion of Mr. Dunning it was voted to amend by inserting after the word "shall" the words, "unless otherwise ordered by the council." On motion of Mr. Haskins it was voted to omit the words "of the executive council or."

Mr. Haskins then moved the following substitute:

The expenses incurred in attending meetings of committees shall be paid only when submitted in itemized form and approved by an appropriate committee.

The substitute was lost.

The motion as amended was adopted as follows:

The treasurer is instructed to rule that payments to members of the association for traveling expenses incurred in attending meetings of committees shall, unless otherwise ordered by the council, cover transportation and Pullman fares only.

Having in view the preceding action of the council in the matter of committee expense, Mr. Haskins moved that the council recommend to the association that the phrase "traveling expenses" as used in the vote of December 29, 1902, be interpreted as including transportation and Pullman fares only. With the consent of the mover the motion was subsequently amended to read as follows:

That the council report, as a recommendation to the association, that, in view of the present financial condition of the association, payments for traveling expenses, authorized by vote of the association on December 29, 1902, be limited for the present to transportation and Pullman fares.

The motion as thus amended was adopted.

Mr. Vincent then moved the following:

The treasurer is authorized to pay no traveling expenses of any member, board, or committee on account of meetings of such boards and committees held at the time and place of the annual meeting of the association.

Mr. Bancroft moved the following substitute for Mr. Vincent's motion:

Resolved, That no money shall be drawn from the treasury of the association or of the Review for the payment of any personal expenses of any officer, other than the secretary, or any member of the association, to the annual meetings.

On motion of Mr. Phillips the substitute motion of Mr. Bancroft was laid on the table. The motion of Mr. Vincent was thereupon adopted.

The third resolution proposed by Mr. Vincent was then read as follows:

Resolved, That at meetings of the executive council in November the committees of the association shall be asked to report in writing and not in person, except when the chairman of a committee is also a member of the council.

It was voted that this resolution lie on the table until the next meeting of the council.

The council adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27-31, 1915.

A.	B.	
Abel, Annie H.	Babcock, Earle B.	Bechtel, George G.
Adams, Alice D.	Babcock, Kendric	Becker, Carl
Adams, E. D.	Bacot, D. Huger, jr.	Beer, William
Adams, George B.	Baker, John W.	Bell, James C., jr.
Adams, Victoria A.	Baldwin, James F.	Benton, Elbert J.
Alvord, C. W.	Baldwin, Mrs. Marie L. B.	Benton, George W.
Ambler, Charles H.	Baldwin, Simeon E.	Bigelow, John
Ames, Herman V.	Bancroft, Frederic	Bingham, Hiram
Anderson, Frank M.	Barlow, Burt E.	Black, J. William
Anderson, D. R.	Barnard, Job	Blake, Maurice C.
Andrews, Arthur I.	Barnes, Gilbert H.	Blodgett, James H.
Andrews, Charles M.	Barnes, Harry E.	Blood, Wayland P.
Andrews, Matthew P.	Barss, Katharine G.	Boak, A. E. R.
Appleton, William W.	Bassett, John Spencer	Bond, James A. C.
Armour, William	Bayley, Frank W.	Bostian, Frederick H.
Askowith, Dora	Beall, Mrs. Mary Stevens	Boucher, C. S.
		Bourne, Henry E.
		Bowden, Clarence W.

Bowerman, George F.
 Boyd, William K.
 Brehaut, Ernest
 Bretz, J. P.
 Brewer, Margaret H.
 Brigham, Clarence S.
 Brigham, Herbert O.
 Brown, Laurence L.
 Brown, Marshall S.
 Brown, Samuel H.
 Brownson, Mary W.
 Buck, Solon J.
 Buffinton, A. H.
 Bukey, Mrs. John S.
 Burnett, Edmund O.
 Burr, George L.
 Burrage, Henry S.
 Butterworth, William
 Byrne, Eugene H.

C.

Cabell, James A.
 Caldwell, Wallace E.
 Callahan, J. M.
 Carman, Harry J.
 Carpenter, William S.
 Carter, Clarence E.
 Chandler, Charles L.
 Chapman, Charles E.
 Chase, Phillip P.
 Cheyney, Edward P.
 Chitwood, O. P.
 Clark, A. Howard
 Clark, Arthur H.
 Clark, Dan E.
 Clark, Hollis C.
 Clark, Victor
 Cochran, T. D.
 Cole, T. L.
 Colegrove, Kenneth
 Coleman, Christopher B.
 Collier, Theodore F.
 Conger, A. L.
 Connor, R. D. W.
 Coolidge, Archibald C.
 Corwin, Edward S.
 Cotterill, R. S.
 Cox, Isaac Joslin
 Crocker, Henry G.
 Crofts, F. S.
 Cross, Arthur L.
 Crothers, H. B.
 Cumings, Mary M.

D.

Davenport, Frances G.
 Davies, George C.
 Davis, Alice
 Davis, Andrew McF.
 Davis, Jennie M.
 Dawson, Edgar
 Day, Clive
 Dennis, A. L. P.
 Dickerson, O. M.
 Dickinson, John
 Dodd, W. F.
 Dodd, William E.
 Donnan, Elizabeth
 Douglas, Charles H.
 Drane, Rev. Robert B.
 Draper, Mrs. Amos G.
 Duncan, D. Shaw
 Dunning, William A.
 Dutcher, George M.

E.

Eckenrode, H. J.
 Eddy, William W.
 Edmonds, Franklin S.
 Ellery, Eloise
 Elson, Henry W.
 Emerton, Ephraim
 Estes, Charles S.
 Eubank, Lulu K.
 Evans, Jessie C.
 Evans, Paul D.

F.

Fairbanks, Elsie D.
 Fairley, William
 Farr, Shirley
 Farrand, Max
 Faust, Albert B.
 Fay, Sidney B.
 Ferguson, W. S.
 Fish, Carl Russell
 Fitzpatrick, John C.
 Flippin, Percy S.
 Foster, Mrs. Corra B.
 Foster, Herbert D.
 Foster, John W.
 Fox, George L.
 Fox, Leonard P.
 Fradenburgh, A. G.
 Freeman, Archibald
 Fuller, Mary B.
 Fuller, Raymond H.

G.

Galpin, Perrin O.
 Gambrill, J. Montgomery
 Gardiner, Frederic
 Garrett, M. B.
 Garrett, Mrs. T. Harrison
 Garwood, Robert D.
 Gay, Edwin F.
 Geist, Leah S.
 George, Robert H.
 Gilbert, Amy M.
 Glasgow, Robert
 Godard, George S.
 Gould, Clarence P.
 Graham, Mrs. Hope W.
 Gras, Norman S. B.
 Gray, H. L.
 Green, Henry S.
 Greene, Evarts B.
 Greenfield, Kent R.
 Gregg, Frank M.
 Griffin, Appleton P. O.
 Grose, Clyde L.
 Grosvenor, Edwin A.
 Guldway, Rev. Peter

H.

Hamblin, Howard M.
 Hamilton, J. G. deR.
 Harding, Samuel B.
 Haring, Clarence H.
 Harlow, Ralph
 Hart, Charles Henry
 Harvey, A. Edward
 Haskins, Charles H.
 Hayes, Carlton
 Haynes, F. E.
 Haynes, George H.
 Hazen, Charles D.
 Hearon, Cleo
 Heath, John
 Heckel, Albert K.
 Hellweg, Edgar D.
 Herrick, Cheesman A.
 Higby, Chester P.
 Hildt, John C.
 Hirsch, Arthur H.
 Hoover, Thomas N.
 Hormell, O. C.
 Howe, Samuel B.
 Howe, Sheldon J.
 Howe, W. F. H.
 Howland, A. C.

Hudson, Irby R.
Hulbert, Archer B.
Hull, Charles Henry
Hull, William I.
Humphrey, E. F.

I.

Hes, George

J.

Jack, Theodore H.
James, Alfred Proctor
James, J. A.
Jameson, J. Franklin
Jenkins, Hester D.
Jesser, Edward A.
Johns, C. D.
Johnson, Allen
Johnson, Amandus
Johnson, B. F.
Johnson, Henry
Johnston, R. M.
Jones, Guernsey

K.

Kaye, Percy L.
Kayser, Elmer P.
Kellar, Herbert A.
Kelsey, R. W.
Kendrick, Benjamin B.
Kenney, James F.
Kerner, Robert J.
King, Charles M.
Klein, Julius
Kollock, Margaret R.
Koontz, L. K.
Kramer, Stella
Krehbiel, Edward

L.

Lander, Charles A.
Laprade, William T.
Latané, John H.
Leake, J. M.
Lear, J. M.
Learned, Henry B.
Leet, Grant
Leland, Gertrude D.
Leland, W. G.
Levermore, Charles H.
Lincoln, Charles H.

Lincoln, Waldo
Lindley, Harlow
Lockwood, Mary S.
Logan, John H.
Lord, Edward
Lord, Eleanor L.
Lough, Susan M.
Lowrey, Lawrence T.
Luetscher, George D.
Lybyer, Albert H.

M.

McCarthy, Charles H.
MacDonald, William
McDuffie, Penelope
McElroy, Robert McN.
McFarland, E. W.
McGill, Margaret
McGrane, Reginald C.
McGregor, J. C.
McGuire, Constantine E.
McIlwain, Charles H.
McKinley, Albert E.
McLean, Ross H.
Macy, Jesse
Magoffin, Ralph V. D.
Manning, William R.
Marsh, Harriette P.
Martin, Anne H.
Martin, A. E.
Martin, Percy A.
Martin, Thomas P.
Melvin, Frank E.
Merritt, Elizabeth
Miller, Thomas Condit
Mitchell, Margaret J.
Moore, Charles
Moran, Thomas F.
Morgan, W. T.
Morrison, Samuel E.
Morriss, Margaret S.
Munro, Dana C.
Muzzey, David S.

N.

Nathan, Mrs. James
Neillson, N.
Newhall, Richard A.
Nicolay, Helen
Norton, Margaret O.
Noyes, Edmund S.
Nussbaum, F. L.

O.

O'Brien, Rev. Frank A.
Ogg, Frederic A.
Olmstead, A. T.
Ott, Mary C.

P.

Packard, Laurence B.
Page, Thomas W.
Palmer, Herriott C.
Paltsits, Victor H.
Parker, Norman S.
Paullin, C. O.
Payne, Charles E.
Pease, Theodore C.
Peck, Paul F.
Perring, Louise F.
Pettus, Charles P.
Phillips, Ulrich B.
Pierce, Cornelia M.
Pierce, Grace M.
Pitman, Frank W.
Plum, H. G.
Price, Ralph R.
Prince, L. Bradford
Pulsifer, W. E.
Purcell, Richard J.
Putnam, Ruth

Q.

Quaife, M. M.

R.

Rammelkamp, C. H.
Randall, James G.
Read, Conyers
Reed, Alfred Z.
Reed, Rev. Willard
Rees, Robert I.
Reeves, Jesse S.
Richards, Oron E.
Riemen, Mrs. Charles E.
Riley, Franklin L.
Robertson, James A.
Robinson, James H.
Robinson, Morgan P.
Rockwell, William W.
Rosenberg, Jacob M.
Rowland, Dunbar
Russell, Elmer B.

S.

Scherer, James A. B.
 Schlesinger, A. M.
 Schmidt, Louis Bernard
 Schmitt, Bernadotte E.
 Schuyler, Robert L.
 Scofield, Cora L.
 Scott, Arthur P.
 Scott, Nancy E.
 Seligman, Edwin R. A.
 Senning, John P.
 Severance, Frank H.
 Shearer, Augustus H.
 Sheldon, Addison E.
 Shipman, Henry R.
 Sioussat, Mrs. Albert
 Sioussat, St. George L.
 Slade, William A.
 Smith, Ernest A.
 Smith, Preserved
 Smith, Richard R.
 Snow, Alpheus H.
 Spahr, Walter E.
 Sparrow, Caroline L.
 Spencer, Charles W.
 Spencer, Henry R.
 Stanciliff, Henry C.
 Steele, James D.
 Steiner, Bernard C.
 Stephens, F. F.
 Stephens, H. Morse
 Stephenson, N. W.
 Stevens, E. N.
 Steward, Theophilus G.
 Stilwell, Lewis D.
 Stock, Leo F.
 Stout, Amanda
 Sullivan, James
 Surrey, N. M. Miller
 Sutton, Ethel L. B.

T.

Talbot, Marion
 Talcott, Mary K.
 Tall, Lida L.
 Tanner, Edwin P.
 Thompson, C. Mildred
 Thompson, Frederic L.
 Thompson, James W.

Tilton, Asa C.

Trevvett, Lily F.
 Trimble, William J.
 Tschan, Francis J.
 Turner, Edward R.
 Turner, Rev. Joseph B.
 Turpin, Edna H. L.
 Tyler, Lyon G.
 Tyler, Mason W.

V.

Van Cleve, Thomas C.
 Van Dyke, Paul
 Van Loon, Hendrik W.
 Van Nostrand, J. J., jr.
 Van Tyne, C. H.
 Van Wart, D. M.
 Villard, Oswald G.
 Vincent, John M.
 Violette, E. M.

W.

Walcott, Sidney S.
 Walker, Curtis H.
 Walmsley, James E.
 Walter, Ella C.
 Warfield, Ethelbert D.
 Way, Royal Brunson
 Weber, Nicholas A.
 Webster, H. J.
 Welch, Jane M.
 Wells, Philip P.
 Wendel, Hugo C. M.
 Wheeler, Benjamin W.
 White, Elizabeth B.
 White, Laura A.
 White, Paul L.
 Whiteley, James G.
 Whittlesey, Derwent S.
 Wiles, Ernest P.
 Willcox, Walter F.
 Williams, Mary W.
 Wilson, Anne E.
 Wilson, George G.
 Wilson, Jean W.
 Winship, George P.
 Wriston, Henry M.
 Wood, Frank H.
 Wrong, G. M.

Y.

Young, Mary G.

Z.

Zellqzon, Maurice D.
 Zook, George F.

NONMEMBERS.

Allaben, Frank
 Baldwin, Mrs. James F.
 Benton, Mrs. George W.
 Bradford, Mrs. Florence M.
 Carter, Bertha
 Chamberlain, George E.
 Clark, Allen C.
 Connelley, William E.
 Dennis, Mrs. A. L. P.
 Dwight, Harris N.
 Flick, Alexander C.
 Fraser, Alexander
 Gallagher, Katherine J.
 Harlan, E. R.
 Hickey, Miss S. G.
 Hodgdon, F. C.
 Horton, Rev. James A.
 Huddleson, Margaret
 Hull, Mrs. A. T.
 Jenks, Leland H.
 Leadbetter, Maud G.
 Mary Ruth, Sister
 Morgan, James D.
 Palmer, Alice R.
 Potter, Mary
 Redstone, Edward H.
 Ryder, E. H.
 Shippee, Lester B.
 Shir-cliff, W. H.
 Shoemaker, Floyd C.
 Spencer, Mrs. Henry R.
 Swem, Earl G.
 Tanger, Jacob
 Trendley, Frederick
 Trendley, Mary
 Trimble, Mrs. W. J.
 Wiener, Lillie M.
 Williams, Mrs. Lydia A.

Register of attendance by States.

States.	Members.	Nonmem- bers.	States.	Members.	Nonmem- bers.
Alabama.....	2	.....	New Jersey.....	12	.....
California.....	7	.....	New Mexico.....	1	.....
Colorado.....	1	.....	New York.....	65	5
Connecticut.....	21	1	North Carolina.....	6	.....
Delaware.....	1	.....	North Dakota.....	1	1
District of Columbia...	46	7	Ohio.....	22	3
Georgia.....	.....	1	Oklahoma.....	1	.....
Illinois.....	23	1	Oregon.....	.....	1
Indiana.....	9	1	Pennsylvania.....	38	1
Iowa.....	8	1	Philippine Islands.....	1	.....
Kansas.....	3	2	Rhode Island.....	3	1
Kentucky.....	1	.....	South Carolina.....	3	.....
Louisiana.....	2	.....	Tennessee.....	3	.....
Maine.....	4	.....	Texas.....	1	.....
Maryland.....	21	3	Vermont.....	2	.....
Massachusetts.....	56	3	Virginia.....	15	1
Michigan.....	15	1	West Virginia.....	6	.....
Minnesota.....	2	.....	Wisconsin.....	7	2
Mississippi.....	1	.....	Wyoming.....	1	.....
Missouri.....	6	1	Canada.....	3	1
Nebraska.....	2	.....		
Nevada.....	1	.....	Total.....	427	38
New Hampshire.....	4	.....		

II. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, BERKELEY, PALO ALTO, July 20-23, 1915.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN CALIFORNIA.¹

For several years, indeed, during most of the period since the establishment of the Pacific coast branch in 1903, the members of that branch have urgently invited the American Historical Association to hold one of its regular meetings somewhere upon the Pacific slope. Great as were the attractions, the difficulties, especially in the case of meetings held at Christmas time, seemed insurmountable. Accordingly the Pacific coast members three years ago took advantage of the approach of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to invite the association to hold an additional or intercalary meeting in California in the summer of 1915. The invitation was gratefully accepted. Mr. Rudolph J. Taussig, president of the Academy of Pacific Coast History and secretary of the exposition, was made chairman of the committee of arrangements; Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University (whose place was later taken by Prof. Frederic L. Thompson, of Amherst College, temporarily resident at Berkeley), chairman of the committee on program. The date set was July 20-23. Officials of the University of California, of Stanford University, and of other Californian institutions cooperated heartily with those named in making the meeting successful, but, no doubt, all who labored for its success would unite in declaring that it owed more of its form, merit, and interest to the endeavors of Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, president of the American Historical Association, than to those of any other individual.

Those who remember the meeting of July, 1893, held at Chicago during the time of the World's Fair, will not need to be told that a meeting held under such circumstances can not be expected to have the same character as one that might be held in cloistered seclusion at some tranquil time and place. It was difficult for audiences to be prompt, difficult sometimes for them to resist the surrounding attractions of the exposition. The program was broken a little more largely than is usual by defaults and alterations. Circumstances required the exercises to be held in too many different places—the Philippine Islands Building, the Oregon Building, the California

¹ This is substantially the account which appeared in the *American Historical Review*, October, 1915.

Building, the Argentina Building, at the exposition; the Fairmont Hotel and the hall of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in San Francisco; the buildings of the University of California, at Berkeley; those of Stanford University, at Palo Alto—places in some instances separated from each other by long suburban or urban journeys.

But, on the other hand, there were compensations, more than ample, for all these minor and inevitable infelicities. No one had expected or desired the occasion to reproduce in full detail the typical meeting of the association, and all attempt to do so was frankly abandoned. There was no business session nor any attempt to transact business. The attendance (registration about 150) was mainly of members dwelling in the western half of the United States, though with a fair sprinkling of eastern members. The program made no effort to cover the whole field of human history, but, with excellent judgment, substituted for the usual miscellany a body of papers all having the common trait of relating to the Pacific Ocean or to Panama. This appropriate limitation gave unity to the whole occasion, and the exceptional interest which resulted from it was one of the distinguishing marks of the California meeting.

Other distinguishing characteristics were supplied by the local environment and by the resident friends of the association. It was difficult to take other than a hopeful view of the status and progress of history, in the sparkling air and under the bright sky of California, in sight of the "Audacious Archer" and the other artistic triumphs of the exposition, under the live oaks of the Berkeley campus, or in the impressive cloisters of Palo Alto. The great war, which in the East oppresses the heart with incessant pain, was visibly 3,000 miles farther away. The local members of the association welcomed all comers with Californian openness of hand and mind. The general receptions at the California Building, at the house of President Wheeler, and at the hall of the Native Sons, the luncheons at the two universities, the afternoon hour at the beautiful country house of Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, and on the final day the hours of exquisite pleasure spent under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Hearst at her hacienda at Pleasanton, made a sum total of social pleasure which can hardly have been equaled at any previous meeting, and which certainly could never be paralleled at any meeting held in the East in December.

By association with the meetings of the American Asiatic Association and of the Asiatic Institute, the meeting was made a part of a Panama-Pacific Historical Congress; but the present report is confined to the proceedings of the historical association. Those of the two organizations which preceded were not in the strict sense

historical, though they dealt with themes which have great interest for every historian; for instance, the proceedings of the Asiatic Institute consisted of discussions of "The Pacific as the theater of two civilizations" and "The Pacific as the theater of 'the world's great hereafter,'" by ex-Secretary Bryan, ex-President Taft, Chancellor Jordan, and others. Even in the case of the papers read before the historical association, the fullest sort of summary is rendered less necessary, and the defects naturally attending one auditor's report will be made less of an evil, by the fact that a volume commemorative of the occasion and containing the full text of most of these papers, is expected to be published before long. It will certainly be a notable volume, for the papers, besides the unity of theme and effect which has been spoken of above, were in general of marked excellence.¹

Four general papers of distinguished value marked the evening sessions: The address of Prof. Stephens, president of the association, on the "Conflict of European nations in the Pacific Ocean;" that of Señor Don Rafael Altamira y Crevea, professor at Madrid, and representative of the Spanish Government on this occasion, on "Spain and the Pacific Ocean;" that of Hon. John F. Davis, president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, on the "History of California;" and that of Mr. Taussig on "The American Interoceanic Canal; an historical sketch of the canal idea." At the conclusion of Mr. Taussig's clear and valuable review of the long process by which the great historic event now being celebrated had been brought about, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, an ex-president of the association, being called upon by the president, gave an extended and most interesting narrative of the course of action through which, as President of the United States, he had secured to it the opportunity to construct a Panama Canal under purely American control.

The main purpose of Prof. Stephen's presidential address was to show how the development of efforts for the control of the Pacific had followed the course of European politics. This was done with a characteristically wide view over the fields of modern European history. Regular communication, it was pointed out, and systematic exploration and development, and all the problems of the Pacific, begin with the first advent of the Europeans, with the arrival of the Portuguese at Malacca in 1509 and in China, and with the simultaneous Spanish discoveries of Balboa. The first great landmarks are the expedition of Magellan and the Spanish occupation of the Philippines, begun in 1565, the latter an event of capital importance, which the institution of the Manila galleon connected closely with the history of Mexico. Another stage was marked by

¹ *The Pacific Ocean in History: Papers and Addresses*, edited by H. Morse Stephens and H. E. Bolton. New York, 1917, Macmillan.

the absorption of Portugal into Spain in 1580. The English and Dutch resistance to the Hapsburg power is reflected in Drake's voyage and in other events, but the commercial endeavors of those powers were turned rather toward India, eastern Asia, and the Malay Archipelago, from which, however, the Dutch developed the earlier explorations of the South Pacific. The Spanish monopoly in the Pacific, assailed by the English and Dutch in the early seventeenth century, and under Louis XIV by those French attacks which Dahlgren has recently described, was revived after the Treaty of Utrecht, but once more assailed by the English in their struggle against exclusion from Spanish America, culminating in the war of 1740. Anson's incursion into the Pacific and capture of the Manila galleon marked a fresh era, showing that the Spanish power in the Pacific was vulnerable, that that ocean need no longer be regarded as a Spanish lake. English statesmen began to cast their eyes upon it. Draper's occupation of Manila in 1762 was a preliminary sign. From the time of Peter the Great the monopoly began to be threatened by Russia. Spain answered by renewed efforts, northward from New Spain, westward from Peru. The *legajo* in the archives of the Indies which relates to the Portolá expedition is entitled "Papers Relating to the Russians in California." But the answer came too late, and the Nootka Sound convention of 1790, ending Spanish monopoly, ended an epoch in the history of the Pacific. Already the first real trade across the Pacific—in furs from the northwest coast to China—had been begun; but the suspension of European activity of this sort from 1789 to 1815 gave the United States the chance to supplant Europe in the trade. In a similar manner, the effects of Spanish-American independence, of the American acquisition of California, of the foundation of British Columbia and the confederation of Canada, of the rise of Japan and Australia, and of the war of 1898, were sketched in their large outlines, the problem of the conflicts between America and Asiatic powers remaining as the chief problem of the twentieth century.

Of the sessions occupied after the manner of such meetings, with groups of briefer papers, five were devoted to five different aspects or subdivisions of the main theme of the congress. Thus, one session, a session held jointly with the two Asiatic societies, was given to the Philippine Islands and their history as a part of the history of the Pacific Ocean area; one to the Northwestern States, British Columbia, and Alaska in their relation with the Pacific Ocean; one to Spanish America and the Pacific; one to the exploration of the Northern Pacific Ocean and the settlement of California; and one to Japan and Australasia. There was also a meeting of the California History Teachers' Association and a meeting devoted to the history

of New Mexico and styled a meeting of the New Mexico Historical Society, though open to the same public as the other sessions. In the former the question was discussed by Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University; Miss Crystal Harford, of the Iodi High School; Mr. Edward J. Berringer, of the Sacramento High School; and Mr. John R. Sutton, of the Oakland High School, whether it is for the interest of history in schools that the American Historical Association make a fuller definition of the history requirement for entrance to college—a definition showing the especial points to be emphasized and those to be more lightly treated.¹

The session relating to Philippine history was presided over by Prof. León María Guerrero, of the University of Manila, who introduced the session by remarks on the moral mission of history and on the special difficulties of the history of the Philippine Islands. In the absence of Dr. James A. Robertson, librarian of the Philippine Library, a summary was given, by another hand, of a paper in which he had set forth a remarkable discovery lately made by him on the Island of Panay of a Bisayan criminal code in a syllabic script, which casts much novel light on the social structure of the early Philippine peoples and on their ideas of law in the period before the Spanish occupation.

Of the papers actually read in the session, the first, by Mr. K. C. Leebrick, of the University of California, dealt with the "Troubles of an English governor of the Philippines"—namely, those of Dawsonne Drake, a simple-minded East India Co. servant, of narrow training, sent out from Madras after the conquest of Manila, installed as deputy governor in November, 1762, and forced by his council to resign in March, 1764. The story was told from the Manila records in the archives of Madras and from papers in the Public Record Office and the British Museum. The difficulties were those naturally engendered by placing the officers of a military and naval expedition under the direction of a commercial company, but heightened by conciliar organization, by the confusion of military and financial purposes, and by dissensions of religion and race among English, Spanish, native, and Chinese elements.

The paper by Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, of the same university, on the "Question of ecclesiastical visitation in the Philippines," dealt with a long series of disputes arising from the exceptional arrangement whereby in these islands benefices were largely held by members of the regular clergy. The practice of episcopal visitation placed such holders of benefices in a position of divided allegiance, as between their prelates and their orders, and led to long-

¹ As has been noted, the papers read at this meeting were printed in the *History Teacher's Magazine*, June, 1916.

continued discord. Some of the earlier archbishops were regulars, ambitious for their orders; later, the archbishop usually acted under a natural ambition to control all ecclesiastical affairs. In these disputes of prelates and friars, the audiencia acted both as a tribunal and as agent of the royal power. But in the end the supplanting of the friars by seculars was generally conceded to be inadvisable, because its tendency would be to bring into the benefices immature and undesirable native priests.

Dr. David P. Barrows, dean in the University of California, and formerly commissioner of education in the Philippine Islands, gave a mere summary of his paper on the "Governor General of the Philippines under Spain and the United States."¹ The dilemma in the shaping of the office was, as he described it, that of investing the supreme administrative official with ample authority for meeting all emergencies, at so great a distance from the metropolitan country, yet guarding against excessive power. The purport of his paper was to describe the extent to which the traditions of this same great office as it existed under Spain had survived into the present régime.

The session for Northwestern-Pacific history was opened by a paper by Hon. F. W. Howay, of New Westminster, judge in British Columbia, on the "Fur trade as a factor in northwestern development." After dwelling upon the transitory character, wasteful competition, and slight results of the period of maritime endeavor from 1788 to 1815, he turned to description of the greater results which followed the fur trade, especially after the union of the Northwest Company with the Hudson's Bay Company. Despite the purpose of avoiding improvements not strictly necessary to subsistence and the trade, the company was insensibly led to develop the country in ways that would bring forward agriculture and commerce, the lumber and coal industries.

From extensive studies in the Russian archives, made on behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Prof. Frank A. Golder, of Washington State College, in an address of much interest, developed the "Attitude of the Russian Government toward its American possessions." The beginning was made by the expeditions of Peter the Great. Catherine II uniformly vetoed proposals of Russian expansion into America, on the ground that such undertakings called for a greater marine and a more abundant population than Russia possessed, and also would detract from the development of Siberia. Mr. Golder described the discussions under the Czar Paul, the chartering of the Russian America Co., the renewed discussions when its first charter expired, and the increasing burden which Russian America appeared, from 1820 to 1860, to lay on the Russian

¹Printed in the *American Historical Review*, January, 1916.

Government, until, after an unfavorable report from two commissioners sent out in 1861-62, Russia was quite ready to give up the territory for much less than she obtained by the treaty of 1867. The reasons given by Stoeckl, minister at Washington, in a confidential report to the minister of finance, were summarized: The general unprofitableness of European colonies, the difficulty of holding that great region in case of war, the great burden of expense to be borne till a remote period, the precariousness of trade as the United States expanded, "manifest destiny," and the stronger claims of the career that lay before the Russians in Asia.

Hon. Clarence B. Bagley, of Seattle, in a paper on the "Waterways of the Pacific Northwest," dwelt chiefly upon the development of steamboat navigation, especially that of navigation on the Columbia River till its recent opening up to Lewiston, upon the harbor improvements by Government and capitalists at Seattle and Vancouver, and upon the recent history of northwestern commerce.

The final paper in this session was a thoughtful and suggestive discourse by its chairman, Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, on the "Western Ocean as a determinant in Oregon history." Adverting first to the large place which water communication with the Pacific, for purposes primarily of Asiatic trade, had had in Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark and earlier explorers, he showed how, nevertheless, the Willamette colony had till 1849 been isolated from the rest of the world almost as completely as early Virginia or Massachusetts. Development out of the pioneer stage would probably have been much slower but for external accidents like the discovery of gold in California and in British Columbia. Enthusiastic faith in a Pacific future, such as is expressed in Wilkes's prophetic words regarding the relations of Oregon and California to the Pacific Ocean, or such as is shown in those thoughts of Asiatic trade that inspired the earliest projects of transcontinental railroads, caused the region to be settled before its time. Its social state advanced more rapidly than that of the Mississippi Valley because of its openness to the sea.

In the session expected to be devoted to Spanish America and the Pacific Ocean it so happened that the program actually carried out consisted of three papers in Mexican history. Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California, described the life and the tireless missionary labors of Father Eusebio Kino, basing his narrative on the elaborate account by the father himself, "*Favores Celestiales*," the manuscript of which Prof. Bolton had discovered in Mexico. Kino's 50 entradas and missionary endeavors in Pimería Alta (southern Arizona and northern Sonora, 1687-1711), his foundation of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores and other missions, and the cartographical and industrial results of his labors were well described.

Mr. Herbert J. Priestley, of the same university, presented a valuable paper upon the important subject of the "Reforms of Joseph Gálvez in New Spain," where he spent the years 1769-1775 as the last *visitador general*. The speaker described the character of Gálvez—energetic, independent, vindictive; his instructions from Arriaga; and the financial abuses, of complication, looseness, speculation which he was expected to correct. His reforms, supported by the Marqués de la Croix, and followed up by Bucareli and Revillagigedo, his creation of the *Provincias Internas*, his establishment of the *intendancy* system greatly increased the royal revenues, but his efforts were confined to economic reform, when social and judicial reforms were also sadly needed.

A paper by the chairman of the session, Prof. William R. Manning, of the University of Texas, on "British influence in Mexico and Poinsett's struggle against it," brought this session to its conclusion. The paper, which rested on archival research in both Washington and Mexico, narrated the quasi-diplomatic efforts made by Canning in 1822 and 1823 through confidential agents preceding the appointment of Michelena as minister to Great Britain, the definite resolve of that country to recognize Mexican independence, the arrival of Poinsett, and his efforts to counteract the coolness of the Mexicans toward the United States and the ascendancy of the British representatives.

The first of the papers in Californian history, in a session held at Berkeley, was a paper of personal reminiscence by its chairman, Hon. Horace Davis, on the "Home league of 1861," an organization of California union men formed to bring together Republicans and Democrats in support of the Union and of President Lincoln's administration. Its work consisted in conducting propaganda, organizing a home guard, promoting enlistment, keeping down conspiracy, and especially in striving to elect a war governor (Stanford) who would support Lincoln. After Stanford's election those who sympathized with the Confederacy largely left the State to share the Confederate fortunes.

Next, Father Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M., of Santa Barbara, the historian of the Franciscan missions of California, gave a brief and informal description of the order, of the general objects of its work in California, of its difficulties, of the methods of establishing and maintaining its 16 missions, and of the process of their suppression.

In a paper on the "Northern limits of Drake's voyage," Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, whose recent Hakluyt Society volume of new Drake documents will be remembered, established careful comparisons between noteworthy maps covering his Pacific voyage—the Hakluyt copy

(Paris, 1584) of Drake's great map, made for Henry of Navarre, the Dutch-French map of 1586 in the New York Public Library, a second Dutch map corrected by Drake himself, and Hondius's map and text of 1596, which Hakluyt took over from the Dutch into the 1598 edition of his "Voyages," the only narrative he gives which tells the story of New Albion.

The last paper of this session was one by Prof. William D. Armes, of the University of California, on the "Bear Flag War."

In the New Mexican session, which also took place at Berkeley, Hon. Bradford L. Prince, ex-governor of New Mexico, and president of the New Mexico Historical Society, described its work and collections, and marked the occasion, considered as a meeting of the society, by presenting the diploma of honorary membership to Prof. Bolton and to Mr. Charles W. Hackett, of the University of California. Mr. Bolton then read a paper entitled "New light on the explorations of Juan de Oñate." After reviewing the sources already familiar, for the most part already in print in the *Colección de Documentos*, he showed that documents of similar class and of equal value lay unprinted in the archives of the Indies at Seville. Of several of these, transcripts are now available at Berkeley, including Oñate's own narrative of his journey of 1601, which, it seems, extended to the regions of southern Kansas (Wichita).

The chairman of the session, Prof. Aurelio M. Espinosa, of Stanford University, then called upon Prof. Altamira, who spoke in Spanish with great eloquence upon the responsibilities, political and moral, of the historian.

Under the title, "New light on the American fur trade in the Southwest," Prof. Thomas M. Marshall, of Stanford University, described, from expedientes found in Sonora and in the City of Mexico, the fur-seeking expedition of Cyril St. Vrain to the Gila River in 1826. Of such expeditions in that region there is little record. They were illicit and largely surreptitious. Gregg did not engage in trade over the Santa Fe trail till 1831, and knew little beyond that later trade in merchandise of which his book gives the classical account. St. Vrain's large expedition, which went into Sonora, mostly for beaver, was the subject of local protest, and of remonstrance to Poinsett.

The last paper of the session was one by Mr. Charles W. Hackett, on the "Causes of the failure of Otermin's attempt to reconquer New Mexico," based on new materials obtained from Mexico and Spain, from the Bancroft Library, and the Peabody Museum. The causes were simply the superiority of numbers on the Indian side, and the want of confidence in success on the part of the Spaniards.

The session concerned with Japan and Australasia was held at Palo Alto, Chancellor Jordan presiding. It was marked by two papers of

capital interest, one by Dr. Naojiro Murakami, president of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages and representative of the Japanese Government, and the other by Prof. K. Asakawa, of Yale University. Dr. Murakami's subject was the "Early relations between Japan and Mexico"; his paper was based on personal researches in Seville as well as in Japan. The relations described grew out of commerce with the Philippines, from which annual ships began to come to Japan in 1608. The next year the beaching on the Japanese coast of the *San Francisco*, en route from Cavite to Acapulco, gave Iyeyasu the occasion for beginning relations with Mexico. The sailing of the first Japanese merchant in 1610, on the *San Buena-ventura*, built in Japan by William Adams, had its response in Vizcaino's voyage of exploration to Japan in 1611. Macao and the Jesuits opposed the Philippine-Japanese trade; the Franciscans favored it. The audiencia of the Philippines, on the other hand, opposed the trade between Mexico and Japan. Dr. Murakami described the voyage of the Japanese envoy sent by Masamune in 1613 to the viceroy of Mexico, his progress on to Spain and Rome, his return by way of the Philippines, his arrival in Japan in 1620; and narrated the course of events which made his trans-Pacific intercourse so short lived.

Prof. Asakawa's paper took the audience back into an earlier period of Japanese history, dealing with Japan's early experience with Buddhism. He described with much skill the stages through which Buddhism passed in the first seven centuries after its introduction into Japan: at first, much beyond the mental range of the average votary, emphasizing the moral conduct of the individual and used to promote welfare in a nonspiritual sense; then (ninth to twelfth century) turning at the Kyoto court toward the founding of temples and monasteries and thus toward ritualism, but pursued with better understanding of Buddhist doctrine, until the Kyoto literature was pervaded with it; then the new plan of salvation after the grave, called Zhodo; then, as feudalism increased and the military class came into domination, reaching in the thirteenth century the form called Zen, suited to the needs of such a caste and calling for extreme concentration of mind, energy, and boldness.

For a fuller knowledge of the papers thus briefly summarized recourse must be had to the forthcoming volume, already mentioned. But even these insufficient outlines may serve to show how copious and vivid was the interest of the occasion to those who were so fortunate as to attend, and how abundantly the project of holding a meeting of the association on the Pacific coast was justified by its execution.

III. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL., November 26-27, 1915.

By WILLIAM A. MORRIS,
Secretary of the Branch.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL AS-
SOCIATION.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association was held at Leland Stanford Junior University, Friday afternoon and Saturday, November 26 and 27, 1915. The sessions were all in the History Building. The meeting was marked by the prominence given to the interests and problems of history teaching and by an unusual attendance of representative teachers, as well as by a ready participation in the discussions. Much of the success of the meeting was due to the work of the program committee, which consisted of Henry L. Cannon, chairman, assisted by Miss Crystal Harford, Edward McMahon, Louis J. Paetow, and Francis H. White. The president of the branch, Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, presided.

The first speaker at the Friday afternoon session was Prof. Eugene I. McCormac, of the University of California, who read a paper on "Polk's part in the Jackson administration." The purpose of the paper was to show that Polk was not an obscure and unknown person when he was made the presidential candidate in 1844, but that he had borne a leading part in Jackson's attack on the bank, and was widely known as a man of ability and sound judgment.

Before Jackson came out against the bank, so it was shown, many of his chief supporters had been friends of that institution. When he began to threaten the bank, some, like McDuffie, defended it and opposed the President; others for political reasons sided with the President. But Polk had always opposed the bank, and, when a serious struggle became inevitable, Jackson, recognizing Polk's ability as well as his orthodoxy, selected him to conduct the bank war in the House. By the President's request, Polk was made member of the Ways and Means Committee, and in March, 1833, he submitted a minority report against the bank. In it Polk not only condemned the bank but he pointed out that the Executive might reach its abuses without assistance from Congress. In the following September Jackson, acting probably on Polk's suggestion, ordered the deposits to be removed. At the next session Polk was made chairman of this committee and was successful in carrying practically all of the administration measures. As Speaker he won the gratitude of the

Democrats and incurred the undying enmity of the Whigs, but both agreed that he was the ablest parliamentarian that had up to that time presided over the House.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Prof. McCormac, in answer to the question whether Polk's career deserved for him his title, "Polk the Mendacious," said he believed not. Polk's diary he had found honest, when judged by the test of contemporary correspondence, both that of Polk himself and of others. He had never found him guilty of dishonesty. Like politicians, he was sometimes shifty, but was straightforward. It was characteristic of him to say as little as possible but to make his intentions explicit and to abide by them. This does not necessarily give him a halo, but he has suffered much. Polk's age regarded as great only men who were spectacular. He himself, on the other hand, was often careful to have what he did covered up, and often served the part of office lawyer.

To a question in regard to Polk's responsibility for the Mexican War, Prof. McCormac replied that he was responsible for the territory acquired from Mexico but was not deliberately responsible for the war. Here Von Holst, whether intentionally or not, has garbled the correspondence. When war was once begun, however, Polk would make no peace without the territory he wished. The speaker further stated it as his belief that Polk was not interested in the slightest in the extension of slave territory. He was an expansionist.

Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt, of the University of Southern California, was to have read a paper entitled "The birthday of a California pioneer: A sketch of the life and work of Cornelius Cole." He was unable to attend, however, and his paper was sent to the secretary, though it arrived too late to be read at this session.

Cornelius Cole, "forty-niner," Member of Congress, and United States Senator from California, a resident of Los Angeles, now in his ninety-fourth year, is a native of western New York. A graduate of Wesleyan University, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1848, and was for a time in the law office of William H. Seward's firm at Auburn. After a mining experience in California, he became for a decade an attorney at Sacramento, where he numbered among his clients Huntingdon, Hopkins, the Stanfords, and others with whom in 1861 he joined in organizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company of California. As editor of the Sacramento Times he supported Fremont for President in 1856; in 1863 entered Congress as the only straight Lincoln man from California. He was assigned important committee appointments, among others that to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Thaddeus Stephens, the chairman, deferred

largely to him and his opinion was freely sought by the other members. Elected to the Senate in 1865, in this position he opposed the efforts of the Union Pacific Co. to acquire from the Government as a traffic terminus Goat Island in San Francisco Harbor. Losing thus the friendship of his former associates, he retired from the company, the opposition of which, combined with that of other interests, defeated him for reelection in 1872.

The concluding paper of the session was by Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, of the University of Washington, who took as his subject "Rudolf Schleiden and the visit to Richmond, April 25, 1861."¹ Schleiden was the representative at Washington of the Hanseatic States. Earnestly bent on averting the civil war which was threatened in the United States, and which would mean the interruption of trade, he hoped for mediation. Lincoln, whom he had approached even before the inauguration, would not authorize negotiations, for he would acknowledge nothing less than the power to govern everywhere. Obtaining from Seward a pass through the Union lines, Schleiden made his way to Richmond, where he found feeling high. He interviewed Vice President Stephens of the Confederacy, and from his attitude as well as that of others quickly became convinced that the situation was hopeless. The paper was concluded by a sketch of Schleiden's subsequent diplomatic activities which had to do with the Civil War.

At the annual dinner, which was held at 7 o'clock at the Women's Clubhouse on the campus, Dr. John Casper Branner, retiring president of Stanford University, presided. The presidential address by Prof. Bolton was on "The mission as a frontier institution of the Spanish Southwest." The political as well as the religious and industrial significance of the mission was clearly brought out, and its part in the life of the Spanish frontier told in a clear-cut and interesting manner.

The college teachers' session, on Saturday morning, began with a paper on "The relation between high-school history and freshman history," by Mrs. Edith Jordan Gardner, late of the Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles. After referring to her invitation to open a discussion on freshman history as a hopeful indication of the favorable attitude of college instructors toward the work which many high-school teachers are doing, the speaker described the teaching and status of history in the secondary schools of Los Angeles. All of these offer ancient history in the ninth year and European history in the tenth year. But two of the eight offer English history in the eleventh year, although it is elected in these schools by many of the best students. American history has become an eleventh-year subject.

¹ Printed in this volume, pp. 209-216.

The twelfth-year subjects, which are usually half-year courses, include civics, economics, industrial history, sociology, and social problems, at least one of which is required. Teachers in the larger schools of southern California were quoted to the effect that their aim is so to train pupils through supplementary reading, through the habit of thinking, and through the ability to see two sides of a question that they may be able to do effective work in the freshman year in college. It was held that if the high school has dealt too often in generalization when it should have imparted facts and proper study methods, the college has overlooked this deficiency in the preparation of the freshman, who finds himself "in over his head."

The speaker's conclusions were that high schools must have university trained teachers who understand the limited capacity of younger students and who can lead them skillfully toward their college work; that schools must be equipped with well-selected libraries and some illustrative material; that the work of teachers must be carefully supervised; and that the standard of recommendation to the university should be such as to regard favorably only those who are capable of adjusting themselves to college subjects and methods of instruction. It was held, on the other hand, that the college must recognize the difficulty of the student in adapting himself to formal lectures and to a process which continually pours in until examination; that freshmen classes should be organized in such a way as to employ both the method of the high school and that of the college; and that the university must consider the high schools not merely as its feeders but as the colleges of the majority which must of necessity give a variety of courses.

The paper which followed was by Mr. Everett S. Brown and was entitled "Freshman history at the University of California." Mr. Brown described the introductory course at the University of California as one in general history from prehistoric times to the opening of the Panama Canal. The three lectures a week are complemented by one recitation on the lectures of the preceding week. Five assistants are each in charge of six sections a week, the sections averaging between 20 and 25 students each. To acquaint the freshmen with historical literature they are required to make an intensive study of one lecture and each week to make reports on reading.

Statistics covering the past three years and based on reports from a number of freshmen in the course ranging from 570 to 730, the number for the current year, were presented to show the amount of preparatory work done in history. According to these figures the average percentage of those who have taken medieval and modern history is about 60, English history about 40. The figure for ancient history has remained stationary at 82 per cent.; that for the history of the United States at 89 per cent. The three years show a decrease

of 4 per cent. in medieval and modern history and of 3 per cent. in English history. Twenty-nine per cent. of this year's class have had two years of preparatory history, 33 per cent. three years, 18 per cent. four years.

As an indication of the effect of the study of history in the high school upon freshman scholarship, it was shown that of those who last year attained the highest grade in the course, three-fourths had studied the subject at least three years before coming to college. The weaknesses common to freshmen were stated as a lack of adequate knowledge, almost of any knowledge of geography and insufficient powers of organizing subject matter, especially in doing the written work of the classroom.

The last paper of the series, that by Prof. A. B. Show, of Stanford University, was on "present tendencies in the teaching of freshman history." The paper was based in part upon data gathered from 20 colleges and universities. A rather general dissatisfaction was seen to prevail in regard to the work of the high schools; but in the opinion of the speaker the responsibility for poor teaching rests in considerable measure with the college which trains the teacher. Part of the blame rests with chaotic conditions affecting college entrance. False standards no less than poor teaching may explain a high percentage of failure in entrance examinations. Well known college entrance examinations in history predicate an ability far beyond that of the ordinary high school graduate.

Freshman courses should impart sound knowledge, give elementary training in the processes of study and create a taste for such study. English history seems to be preferred to any other single subject, but there is a preponderance of preference for the various courses in continental history. This is due to the fact that the greater number of students in the schools study ancient and American history. Duplication at this point does not mean loss if it brings increase in knowledge and power; but the tendency to give place to European history seems sound and wholesome.

The most pronounced feature of present methods in freshman history was shown to be the decline of the lecture system. The great majority of the more important institutions combine lecture and quiz; scarcely any use the lecture alone. Practically everywhere large classes of freshmen are broken up into quiz sections. Corollaries are the requirement of collateral reading, a considerable amount of written work and the use of a textbook, though usually with a syllabus. Personal conferences have a considerable place in freshman instruction, even in the largest universities. The historical laboratory, now established in two large institutions, seems to be the next big step in college methods. The appointment by the American Historical Association, so it was maintained, of a committee to report on the whole

matter of college teaching would make the experience of each the possession of all and would go far toward the creation of ideal standards.

In leading the discussion the secretary dwelt upon the civic value of high school history arising from comparison of accounts and the ability to form correct conclusions from data gathered from several sources. He held that if history is to fulfill its mission in the schools the vital significance of supplementary reading must be recognized and adequate library equipment provided for the smaller schools. He believed that the tendency to dispense with final examinations in schools or to excuse the better pupils from examinations makes against good training in history and cited the difficulties of bright freshmen within his observation who came from schools where written work was neglected. In conclusion he urged the importance of the course in medieval and modern history to complete the pupil's survey of the history of Western Europe, to rid him of the idea that Rome and the United States sum up all history worth while, and to extend to at least three years the more usual two years at present devoted to the subject during the preparatory period of study.

Prof. A. M. Kline, who was to have continued the discussion, was unable to be present, and his place on the program was taken by Prof. E. D. Adams. Prof. Adams contrasted the liberality of Prof. Show with the spirit of his own student days when the lecture method was regarded as radical and had to make its way against strong opposition. He held thinking, the power to corollate, to be the important point, but could not see the practicability of the historical laboratory. This he considered suitable for historical specialists, but not of value for general purposes.

Continuing the discussion, the president questioned whether high-school teachers can say who is fit to go on with history in college since most historical specialists learned to think in studying some other subject. Miss Harford called attention to the fact that in California the matter of recommending rests not with the teacher, but with the principal. Mrs. Gardner believed that the prevailing practice is to require a certain number of units of school work in which the pupil is recommended, so ability to think is proved for some subject. Prof. Show explained that he advocated the historical laboratory on the principle that the work of students is better when done under the personal direction of the instructor; also that he defended the lecture plus the recitation, not the recitation against the lecture. Father Gleason urged a mastery of method on the part of the young teacher and a study in schools of the whole story of history to give perspective and an understanding of casual relation.

At the business session, which owing to the length of the morning's discussion, was postponed to the opening of the afternoon meeting, the committee on nominations, consisting of E. D. Adams, Levi E. Young, and E. I. McCormac, reported the following nominees: For president, Prof. Joseph Schafer, University of Oregon; for vice president, Prof. Jeanne E. Wier, University of Nevada; for secretary-treasurer, Prof. William A. Morris, University of California. For the council, in addition to the above officers, Miss Jane E. Harnett, Long Beach High School; Prof. Percy A. Martin, Stanford University; Prof. Richard F. Scholz, University of California.

The report of the committee was adopted, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot, and the persons named in the report were declared elected for the ensuing year.

The auditing committee, Dr. T. M. Marshall, Miss Jane Harnett, and Mr. S. P. McCrea, reported that the accounts of the secretary-treasurer had been inspected and were in good order. On motion the report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of the Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, Miss Effie I. Hawkins, and Prof. A. M. Kline, reported as follows:

Be it resolved, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, in annual session assembled, first express its appreciation of the excellent program offered by the president and officers of this year; and, secondly, formally praise the sincere effort of the program committee to bring out the original investigations of our coast branch members both in the use of sources and in the solution of the great problem of teaching history.

Resolved, That we express our grateful appreciation of the hospitality extended by Stanford University on this occasion, and that as an association we tender our best wishes on his retirement to the genial toastmaster of our annual dinner, Dr. Branner, who this year lays down the presidency of the university to enter upon his well-earned liberty.

Resolved, finally, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association recognize the full educational value of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition now drawing to its close; that we express our appreciation of the good work done by the historical congress assembled by reason of the exposition; that we acknowledge the real interest awakened thereby in obtaining historical perspective; and that we formally voice our gratitude to the joint committee in charge who made it possible to assemble for our benefit so many and such eminent historical scholars.

The resolutions were adopted.

Prof. Show introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Pacific coast branch urge upon the association the expediency of appointing a special committee to investigate the problems of college instruction in history and report upon the same at as early a date as possible.

The secretary gave a report of the members of the council who were in attendance favoring the continuance of the plan of holding the annual meeting at the thanksgiving season and for this reason adverse to the affiliation with the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The report was adopted.

Prof. E. D. Adams was elected the delegate of the Pacific coast branch to attend the meeting of the council of the association at Washington in December. Prof. Adams, as a member of the committee of nine, stated his desire for information or suggestion relative to the proposed reorganization of the association and to related matters now under consideration.

At the opening of the regular session for the afternoon, Mrs. Donald Morgan, of San Diego, gave an address entitled "Archæology for the layman." Referring to the Maya exhibit at the San Diego Exposition and its interest to school children, she held that archæology can give a better understanding of the Mexican people, who are an older and more contemplative people than ourselves. She advocated the study of the subject in schools as a part of American history.

At the conclusion of the address the chairman cited this as an illustration of the continuity of history, and stated that the plan proposed is in harmony with the present tendency in teaching.

Prof. W. Scott Thomas, of the University of California, in a paper on "Teaching as a profession," compared the salaries of the teachers in the schools of California with those of teachers elsewhere. The principal difficulty in placing teachers trained at the university is that young people take up subjects that they like rather than those in demand.

Later during the discussion Prof. Thomas explained that history and English are not so much in demand as the newer subjects and that more teachers are training in history than are needed. In general, while men have little trouble to find places in history, boards of education do not desire women teachers in this branch.

Miss Katherine L. Fields, of the Lodi High School, in speaking on "The relation of the English and the history departments of the high school," held that the two subjects are mutually self-supporting, both dealing with life, imagination, and moral content. They may be related by making courses in English chronological in arrangement, so that the work studied in the class in English bears on the work of the corresponding year in history. English history she claimed to be distinctly essential to the fourth-year work in English. There should be further correlation of the work of the two departments as to composition and also cooperation in debate work.

Prof. Ira B. Cross, of the University of California, in a paper on "Economics in the high school," urged the teaching of this subject in the secondary school. He referred to the surprising ignorance of the ordinary student regarding economic matters. Historians and economists should get close together. History, so he held, should be socialized. In the discussion of the paper Prof. Show agreed that attention should be given to economics in the high school. He stated that the subject will take its place in schools as soon as teachers can be provided. This is the problem of the universities. Prof. Adams held that the college teaching of history is taking account of economic questions and that economic departments have created a fiction in regard to the intellectual value of the subject. They must deal with the situation. Prof. Thomas maintained that history in high schools is taught from a political or institutional and not from an economic point of view. He believed that economics should have a place in the high school.

The chairman announced that the last legislature of California appropriated \$10,000 for the work of an historical survey commission, of which body Hon. John F. Davis is chairman and Mr. Owen C. Coy is secretary, and that the other members of the commission are Prof. Bolton and Mr. J. M. Guinn.

The meeting then adjourned.