


**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**FOR**  
**THE YEAR 1916**



**IN TWO VOLUMES**

**VOL. I**

**WASHINGTON**  
**1919**

## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
*Washington, D. C., November 6, 1917.*

*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 1916. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

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

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, D. C., October 10, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as provided for by law, the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1916. The report is in two volumes, the first of which contains the proceedings of the association during 1916 and certain of the papers read at the thirty-second annual meeting of the association held in Cincinnati in December, 1916. The second volume contains the twelfth report of the historical manuscripts commission, consisting of a large group of letters from the correspondence of Robert M. T. Hunter.

Very respectfully yours,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

*Washington, D. C.*

# CONTENTS.

## VOLUME I.

	Page.
I. Report of the proceedings of the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Historical Association.....	35
II. Report of the proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association.....	121
III. Seventeenth report of the public archives commission.....	133
Appendix A. Proceedings of the seventh annual conference of archivists.....	139
Appendix B. Report on the condition of the public records of the State of New Jersey by a committee of citizens.....	163
Appendix C. South America as a field for an historical survey, by Charles E. Chapman.....	201
IV. Proceedings of the thirteenth annual conference of historical societies. Appendix: Reports of historical societies, 1916.....	211
V. Proceedings of the conference of hereditary patriotic societies.....	247
VI. Report of a committee on the organization of a university center for higher studies in Washington.....	269
VII. Minutes of a conference on the foundation of a journal of Latin-American history.....	279
VIII. Tribute assessments in the Athenian Empire, by Herbert Wing.....	287
IX. When did the Byzantine Empire and civilization come into being, by Paul van den Ven.....	299
X. The life of a monastic Shō in medieval Japan, by K. Asakawa.....	311
XI. History and pathology, by Chalfant Robinson.....	343
XII. Constantinople as capital of the Ottoman Empire, by Albert Howe Lybyer.....	371
XIII. A. The Stuart period: Unsolved problems, by Wallace Notestein ...	391
B. Unsolved legal and institutional problems in the Stuart period, by Roland G. Usher.....	401
XIV. Beginnings of the oldest European alliance: England and Portugal, 1640-1661, by Guernsey Jones.....	405
XV. Chinese social institutions as a foundation for republican government, by Edward T. Williams.....	419
XVI. Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster in Chile, by Charles Lyon Chandler.	445
XVII. Historic ideals in recent politics, by Joseph Schafer.....	457
XVIII. American historical periodicals, by Augustus H. Shearer.....	469

## VOLUME II.

- Twelfth report of the historical manuscripts commission: Correspondence of Robert M. T. Hunter, 1826-1876, edited by Charles Henry Ambler.

## **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, and a treasurer. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

### **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.

### **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 such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

## VII.

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.

## **BY-LAWS.**

### **I.**

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.

### **II.**

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.

### **III.**

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 II.

### **IV.**

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.

**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.**

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

**OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 28, 1916.**

**PRESIDENT:**

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

**VICE PRESIDENTS:**

**WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER,**  
*Cambridge.*

**EDWARD CHANNING, PH. D.,**  
*Harvard University.*

**SECRETARY:**

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

**TREASURER:**

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

**SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL:**

**EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, PH. D.,**  
*University of Illinois.*

**CURATOR:**

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

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:**

(In addition to the above-named officers.)  
(Ex-Presidents.)

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

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

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

**JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. LITT.,**  
*Boston, Mass.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Elected Councillors.)

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.*

HENRY E. BOURNE, L. H. D.,  
*Western Reserve University.*

CHARLES MOORE, PH. D.,  
*Detroit, Mich.*

GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A.,  
*University of Toronto.*

## PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

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OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 2, 1916.

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE PRESIDENT:

LEVI E. YOUNG, B. S., A. M.,  
*University of Utah.*

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

OLIVER H. RICHARDSON, PH. D.,  
*University of Washington.*

TULLY C. KNOLES, A. M.,  
*University of Southern California.*

ALLEN M. KLINE, PH. D.,  
*University of the Pacific.*

EFFIE I. HAWKINS,  
*Berkeley High School.*

## TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †.)

### EX-PRESIDENTS:

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.  
 †GEORGE RANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.  
 †JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.  
 †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.  
 †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.  
 †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.  
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.  
 †JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.  
 HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.  
 †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.  
 †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.  
 JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1897.  
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.  
 JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.  
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.  
 †CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.  
 †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.  
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.  
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.  
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.  
 SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.  
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907.  
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.  
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.  
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.  
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.  
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., 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.  
 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1916.

### 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, 1903.

†EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1903.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1905, 1906.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1906, 1907.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907, 1908.

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1908, 1909.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909, 1910.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1910, 1911.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1911, 1912.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 1912, 1913.

H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1913, 1914.

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1914, 1915.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1915, 1916.

#### SECRETARIES :

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1899,

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1908.

CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, Ph. D., 1900-1913.

WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M., 1908—

EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1914—

#### TREASURER :

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D., 1884—

#### CURATOR :

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889—

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

†WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-1886.

†CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.

†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-1885.

EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., 1884-1885.

FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., Litt. D., 1885-1887.

†WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.

†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-1888.

†RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-1888.

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1887-1891.

ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., LL. D., 1887-1889.

†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888-1891.

†GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-1896.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1891-1894.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1894-1895.

†JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-1895.

H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1895-1899.

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1895-1899; 1901-1904.

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-1897.

†MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1897-1900.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 1898-1901; 1903-1906.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1899-1902.

†PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1900-1903.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Litt. D., LL. D., 1901-1904.

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.

EDWARD POTTS CHEYNEY, LL. D., 1902-1905.

†EDWARD G. BOURNE, Ph. D., 1903-1906.

†GEORGE P. GARRISON, PH. D., 1904-1907.  
†REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904-1907.  
CHARLES McLEAN ANDREWS, PH. D., L. H. D., 1905-1908.  
JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, PH. D., 1905-1908.  
WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M., 1906-1909.  
WILLIAM MacDONALD, PH. D., LL. D., 1906-1909.  
MAX FARRAND, PH. D., 1907-1910.  
FRANK HEYWOOD HODDER, PH. M., 1907-1910.  
EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, PH. D., 1908-1911.  
CHARLES HENRY HULL, PH. D., 1908-1911.  
FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE RILEY, A. M., PH. D., 1909-1912.  
EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, PH. D., LL. D., 1909-1912.  
JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, PH. D., LL. D., 1910-1913.  
FRED MORROW FLING, PH. D., 1910-1913.  
HERMAN VANDENBURG AMES, PH. D., 1911-1914.  
DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M., 1911-1914.  
ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, PH. D., 1912-1914.  
JOHN MARTIN VINCENT, PH. D., LL. D., 1912-1915.  
FREDERIC BANCROFT, PH. D., LL. D., 1913-1915.  
CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, PH. D., 1913-1916.  
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—  
HENRY E. BOURNE, A. B., B. D., L. H. D., 1916—  
CHARLES MOORE, PH. D., 1916—  
GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A., 1916—

## COMMITTEES APPOINTED DECEMBER 28, 1916.

*Committee on program for the thirty-third annual meeting.*—John B. McMaster, chairman; Herman V. Ames, vice chairman; James H. Breasted, Walter L. Fleming, Howard L. Gray, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Albert E. McKinley, Dana C. Munro, Augustus H. Shearer (*ex officio*).

*Committee on local arrangements.*—George W. Pepper, chairman; William E. Lingelbach, vice chairman; Arthur C. Howland, Raymond W. Kelsey, J. J. Van Nostrand, jr.

*Committee on nominations.*—Frank M. Anderson, Dartmouth College, chairman; Charles H. Ambler, Christopher B. Coleman, H. Barrett Learned, Andrew C. McLaughlin.

*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; Dice R. Anderson, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Charles H. Lincoln, Milo M. Quaife, Justin H. Smith.

*Committee on Justin Winsor prize.*—Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Edward S. Corwin, Frank H. Hodder, Everett Kimball, Oswald G. Villard.

*Committee on Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois, chairman; Sidney B. Fay, Robert H. Lord, Louis J. Paetow, Miss Ruth Putnam.

*Public archives commission.*—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, Solon J. Buck, John C. Fitzpatrick, George N. Fuller, George S. Godard, Peter Guilday, Thomas M. Owen.

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

*Committee on publications.*—H. Barrett 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.

*Committee on membership.*—William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Robert P. Brooks, Miss Eloise Ellery, Robert H. George, Patrick J. Healy, Edward M. Hulme, Waldo G. Leland (*ex officio*), Charles R. Lingley, Miss Eleanor Lord, John P. McConnell, Albert E. McKinley, Frank E. Melvin, William A. Morris (*ex officio*), Miss Irene T. Myers, Paul F. Peck, R. C. Ballard Thruston, 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.*—Henry Johnson, Teachers College, chairman; Miss Victoria A. Adams, Henry E. Bourne, Henry L. Cannon, Philip Chase, Oliver M. Dickerson, Herbert D. Foster, Samuel B. Harding, Daniel C. Knowlton, August C. Krey, Robert A. Maurer, Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Rolla M. Tryon, William L. Westermann.

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

*Advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine.*—Henry Johnson, Teachers College, chairman; Frederic Duncalf, Miss Anna B. Thompson, O. H. Williams (these four hold over); Fred M. Fling, James Sullivan (elected for three years).

*Committee on the military history prize.*—Robert M. Johnston, Cambridge, chairman; Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Allen R. Boyd, Fred M. Fling, Albert Bushnell Hart.

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

## ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.

The American Historical Association, is the national organization of those persons interested in history and in the promotion of historical work and studies. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was incorporated by act of Congress, its national character being emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington, and by providing for the governmental publication of its annual reports. Its present membership of 3,000 is drawn from every State of the Union, as well as from all the Territories and dependencies, from Canada and South America, and from 13 other foreign countries. The association should appeal through its meetings, publications, and other activities not only to the student, writer, or teacher of history, but to the librarian, the archivist, the editor, the man of letters, to all who have any interest in history, local, national, or general, and to those who believe that correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present.

The meetings of the association are held annually during the last week in December in cities so situated as best to accommodate in turn the members in different parts of the country. The average attendance at the meetings is about 400, representing generally 40 or more States and Canada, while from 75 to 100 members usually have an active part in the program. But it is the opportunity afforded for acquaintance and social intercourse quite as much as the formal sessions and conferences that makes the meetings so agreeable and profitable.

The annual report, usually in two volumes, is printed for the association by the Government and is distributed free to members. It contains the proceedings of the association and the more important papers read at the annual meetings, as well as valuable collections of documents, bibliographical contributions, reports on American archives, on the activities of historical societies, on the teaching of history, etc.

The American Historical Review is a quarterly journal of two hundred or more pages. Each issue contains at least five authoritative articles in different fields of history, as well as selected documents, critical reviews of all new works of any importance, and a section devoted to historical news of periodical and other publications, institutions, societies, and persons. The Review is recognized, both in this country and abroad, as the standard American journal devoted to history, and it easily takes rank with the leading European journals, such as the English Historical Review, the Revue Historique, and the Historische Zeitschrift. It is indispensable to all who desire to keep abreast with the historical work of the world, and of great value and interest to the general reader. The Review is distributed free to all members of the association.

The association also publishes the Prize Essays, a series of annual volumes comprising the essays to which are awarded in alternate years the Herbert Baxter Adams and the Justin Winsor prizes of \$200 each, for the best monographs in European and American history, respectively. These volumes are supplied to members at \$1 each and to nonmembers at \$1.50.

To the subject of history teaching the association has given much and consistent attention. Round table conferences have been held, committees have been appointed, investigations made, reports and papers read at nearly every annual meeting. The high standard of excellence in the teaching of history throughout the United States is due in no small degree to the association's activity in this direction. The Report of the Committee of Seven on history in the secondary schools, published in 1898 and supplemented in 1910, and the Report of the Committee of Eight on history in the elementary schools, published in 1909, form the basis of the present curriculum of history in most of the schools of the country. There is at present a standing committee on history in schools charged with the consideration of such questions as may come before it relative to the teaching of history. Furthermore, recognizing the importance of this phase of its work and its relation to the future citizenship of the Nation, the association in 1911 assumed a guiding interest in the *History Teacher's Magazine*, a monthly journal of the greatest practical value to the teacher of history. It is sent to members of the association at the special rate of \$1 a year.

Realizing the importance and value of the work of the many State and local historical societies, the association has from its earliest days maintained close relations with these kindred organizations. Since 1904 a conference of delegates of historical societies has been held in connection with the annual meetings of the association. At these conferences are considered the problems of historical societies—for example, the arousing of local interest in history, the marking of historic sites, the collection and publication of historical material, the maintenance of historical museums, etc.; cooperative enterprises, too great for any one society, but possible for several acting together, are also planned. The most important of these enterprises, the preparation of a catalogue of the documents in French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley, is now nearing successful completion.

An important function of the association is the discovery and exploitation of the manuscript sources of American history. Thus, the historical manuscripts commission, created in 1895 as a standing committee, has published in the *Annual Reports* nearly 8,000 pages of historical documents, including such collections as the correspondence of John C. Calhoun; the papers of Salmon P. Chase; the dispatches of the French commissioners in the United States, 1791-1797; the correspondence of Clark and G  net, 1793-1794; the diplomatic correspondence of the Republic of Texas; the correspondence of Toombs, Stephens, and Cobb; the papers of James A. Bayard, etc.

Realizing that the public records, which constitute the principal source for the history of any country, were generally neglected in America, and that this neglect had caused, and must continue to cause, irreparable losses, the association created in 1899 the public archives commission, the function of which was to examine and report upon the general character, historical value, physical condition, and administration of the public records of the various States and of the smaller political divisions. The commission has now published reports on the archives of over 40 States, and has furthermore been instrumental in securing legislation providing for the proper care and administration of so valuable a class of historical material. Since 1909 the commission has held an annual conference of archivists, in connection with the meetings of the association, for the discussion of the more or less technical problems that confront the custodian of public records. The commission also has in preparation a manual or primer of archival practice and methods.

In the meantime the association is working actively to secure for the national archives at Washington a central building where the records of the

Federal Government may be properly housed and cared for, instead of being, as at present, scattered among several hundred offices, where they are too often in the gravest danger from fire or other destructive forces.

Bibliography, the indispensable tool of the historian and the guide of the layman, has not been neglected. The committee on bibliography has recently published *A Union List of Collections on European History in American Libraries* which has proved of the greatest value to librarians and students alike. A special committee is at present engaged in cooperation with a committee of English scholars, in the preparation of a descriptive and critical bibliography of modern English history. For some years now there has been prepared and published under the auspices of the association an annual bibliography of *Writings on American History*, which contains a practically complete list, in some 3,000 items, of all books and periodical articles appearing during the year. It is generally recognized as the most complete and usable of all the national bibliographies. Bibliographies on special subjects have been printed from time to time in the Annual Reports; especially should be noted a *Bibliography of American Historical Societies*, filling over 1,300 pages, which was printed in the Annual Report for 1905.

In 1904 a Pacific coast branch was organized, which, while an integral part of the association, elects local officers and holds separate annual meetings. Its proceedings are published in the Annual Reports. In 1914 headquarters of the association were established in London for the benefit of the many American students working there in the Public Record Office and in the British Museum. The association is enabled to share the building of the Royal Historical Society, 22 Russell Square. At the same time plans were on foot to establish an office in Paris, where the hospitality of the Ministry of Public Instruction had been offered to the association. The war unfortunately made it necessary to suspend this project, but it will be taken up again at a more propitious season. Doubtless offices or rooms will in time be opened in other European capitals as the demands of American students may seem to justify such action.

The association has from the first pursued the policy of inviting to its membership not only those professionally or otherwise actively engaged in historical work, but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical science is such that they wish to ally themselves with the association in the furtherance of its various objects.

Membership in the association is obtained through election by the executive council, upon nomination by a member, or by direct application. The annual dues are \$3, there being no initiation fee. The life membership is \$50 dollars, and carries with it exemption from all annual dues.

All inquiries respecting the association, its work, publications, prizes, meetings, membership, etc., may be addressed to the Secretary of the American Historical Association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. To him also or to the secretary of the council, 315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill., should be directed all communications relative to gifts or bequests for the benefit of the association.

## HISTORICAL PRIZES.

### Winsor and Adams prizes.<sup>1</sup>

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, 1919, for the Adams prize in European history, and by July 1, 1920, 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Superseded by regulations adopted in 1917.

V. The entire monograph, including text, notes, bibliography, and appendices, must 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, and to number the notes consecutively for each chapter. 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.

The Justin Winsor prize (which until 1908 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, 1815-1917."

1916. Richard J. Purcell, "Connecticut in transition, 1775-1818."

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 special 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.

#### MILITARY HISTORY PRIZE.

A prize of \$250 is offered for the best approved essay on a subject in military history. The fields of study are not limited, but the Civil War is recommended as specially suitable. While the committee expects that the essays submitted will range from about 20,000 to 50,000 words, this is not intended as an absolute condition. All essays must be submitted in typewritten form, and sent to the chairman of the committee, Prof. R. M. Johnston, 275 Widener Hall, Cambridge, Mass., by August 31, 1918.

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

## Statistics of membership.

### I. GENERAL, 1915 AND 1916.

	1915	1916		1915	1916
Total membership.....	2,926	2,739	Loss, total—Continued.		
Life.....	120	117	Dropped.....	77	273
Annual.....	2,587	2,388	Gain, total.....	290	244
Institutions.....	219	234	Life.....	—	1
Total paid membership.....	2,374	2,378	Annual.....	277	235
Delinquent, total.....	552	361	Institutions.....	13	8
Loss, total.....	277	431	Total number of elections.....	273	183
Deaths.....	32	40	Net gain or loss.....	13	—187
Resignations.....	168	118			

### II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES, DEC. 19, 1916.

	Number of members.	New members in 1916.		Number of members.	New members in 1916.
Alabama.....	10	1	Nevada.....	5	—
Alaska.....	—	—	New Hampshire.....	29	3
Arizona.....	2	1	New Jersey.....	84	12
Arkansas.....	4	—	New Mexico.....	6	—
California.....	169	11	New York.....	383	29
Colorado.....	15	2	North Carolina.....	30	3
Connecticut.....	99	6	North Dakota.....	3	—
Delaware.....	12	4	Ohio.....	110	8
District of Columbia.....	93	10	Oklahoma.....	8	1
Florida.....	5	1	Oregon.....	24	—
Georgia.....	21	3	Pennsylvania.....	189	23
Hawaii.....	2	—	Philippine Islands.....	4	—
Idaho.....	4	—	Porto Rico.....	2	—
Illinois.....	208	17	Rhode Island.....	28	1
Indiana.....	61	13	South Carolina.....	28	3
Iowa.....	46	4	South Dakota.....	8	2
Kansas.....	28	3	Tennessee.....	31	5
Kentucky.....	21	2	Texas.....	33	1
Louisiana.....	19	—	Utah.....	10	2
Maine.....	24	4	Vermont.....	8	1
Maryland.....	55	8	Virginia.....	64	12
Massachusetts.....	295	18	Washington.....	30	1
Michigan.....	95	6	West Virginia.....	17	3
Minnesota.....	49	4	Wisconsin.....	84	6
Mississippi.....	6	—	Wyoming.....	6	—
Missouri.....	49	7	Canada.....	34	2
Montana.....	9	—	Foreign.....	52	1
Nebraska.....	28	—			

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

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, DECEMBER 27-30, 1916.

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## THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT CINCINNATI.<sup>1</sup>

The thirty-second annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Cincinnati on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 27-30, 1916. Besides the advantages and pleasures arising from Cincinnati's geographical position, its climate, its picturesque situation, and its pleasant spirit of hospitality, the convention had those which always arise from holding nearly all its sessions under one roof—in this case the comprehensive roof of the Hotel Sinton. The morning and afternoon sessions of one day were, however, held with great pleasure at the University of Cincinnati, where an agreeable luncheon was followed by entertaining speeches. For the highly successful arrangements which marked the sessions at every point, cordial thanks are due to the local committee of arrangements, and especially to its secretary, Prof. Isaac J. Cox. Mr. Charles P. Taft, chairman of that committee, and Mrs. Taft entertained the association at a reception and tea, made memorable not only by their kindness but by the extraordinary beauty of their collection of paintings.

Noteworthy among other social diversions was the "smoker" provided for the men of the association on one of the evenings, at the Hotel Gibson. In the rooms of the Auto Club, on the same evening, the women members had a subscription dinner. A reception following the exercises of one of the other evenings gave opportunity for general conversation and acquaintance, and, indeed, the meeting seems to have been particularly successful on the side of sociability. The rooms of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Van Warner Library, were thrown open to members on the day of the visit to the university. The chief clubs of the city offered the privileges of their houses.

One feature of the social aspect of the convention deserves a special mention, for it is susceptible of much further extension and if so extended may bring many useful results. This was the plan of devoting one evening, purposely left free of public exercises, to various dinners of members interested in some special branch of historical study, at which informal conversations and discussions of its affairs may take place. Out of such dinners and discussions many valuable projects and suggestions may come, many steps in advance,

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<sup>1</sup> This account is adapted from that in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1917.

for the promotion of this or that line of study in America—of modern German or medieval economic history, of the Protestant Reformation or the industrial revolution, of American diplomacy or American agriculture or American religion—or at the least much quickening of interest in advanced researches (which perhaps the association now does too little to foster), much interchange of opinion, much increase of helpful friendships. All that is necessary, in each such specialty, is to designate an energetic and judicious member to gather the appropriate company together at such dining place as the local committee may recommend. The undertaking is not more difficult than the organization of the breakfasts, of late somewhat frequent at the association's meetings, of those who have been graduate students at the same university—pleasant reunions, but not likely to be so fruitful for our sacred science or profession as dinners of the sort described—dinners of *Fachgenossen*.

A small beginning of such a practice was made at the time of the Washington meeting. At Cincinnati it was but slightly extended, but there was a successful and profitable dinner of those concerned with European history, and another of those interested in the founding of a journal of Latin-American history. The project was canvassed with considerable enthusiasm and a committee, of which Dr. James A. Robertson is chairman, was appointed to consider the matter further and, if the plan ultimately seems feasible, to devise machinery for bringing it into effect. Another conference, unaccompanied by a dinner, and perhaps for that reason less affirmative in its results—such is fallen man—had been called to consider the foundation of an American journal of European history, mainly in order to furnish larger opportunities for the publication of technical articles than can be afforded by a general historical journal or other existing means. The nature of the plan and its possibilities for the advancement of scientific research were set forth by Prof. George B. Adams and a committee was appointed, with Prof. Dana C. Munro as chairman, to give it further consideration. It is to be expected, as a sign of healthy progress of historical study in the United States, that, besides many good journals of local history, an increasing number of specialized historical journals should arise; indeed, several have already come into existence.

Still another informal conference, outside of those more formal meetings whose program had been arranged by the association, was that of members interested in the foundation in Washington of a center of university studies in history, political economy, and political science, which may do for those studies what the American schools of classical studies in Athens and Rome have done for those branches of learning, may furnish guidance to students in the three sciences named who come to Washington to avail themselves

of its surpassing opportunities for such studies, and may provide them with the incentive of fruitful companionship in a common place of residence. Respecting this project, which in the existing circumstances of the District of Columbia has rich possibilities, the committee appointed last spring submitted a printed report which appeared to meet with emphatic favor, and received the cordial endorsement of the executive council.

Three allied organizations, the American Political Science Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the Ohio Valley Historical Association, met in Cincinnati in the same December days, and joint sessions were held in some cases, with common profit. The number of persons who registered at the headquarters of the American Historical Association was 325. Most of those attending came, as was to be expected, from places comparatively near at hand, yet the range of geographical distribution was wide; an exceptional number of members were present from the Pacific coast.

The program of the association's sessions, prepared by a committee of which Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, was chairman, deserved particular commendation for its breadth of range, and for the especial attention it assigned to recent periods and vital themes. History can not expect to be much regarded by the present-day world if it has nothing to say of present or recent affairs; and a society which has given such signal evidences of harmony and right feeling has surely no need to fear the divisive effects of discussion in fields in which historians are expected to have opinions, facts, and reasons, but in which they may also be expected—or our training is naught—to preserve good temper and the habit of seeing both sides. Sessions, therefore, devoted to recent phases of the European balance of power, to the great peace congresses of the nineteenth century, to the American period in the Philippines, and to the modern as well as the medieval portion of the history of Constantinople, and of China and Japan, did much to invest the whole meeting with exceptional interest and value. There was also a session for ancient history, one for general history (a nondescript miscellany of papers), one for English history, and two for American history, one of which was held as a joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

Taken as a whole the program was impressive. It may even be called formidable. Seventeen formal sessions in three and a half days is too much. It may well be doubted whether it is ever desirable to have more than two sessions going on at the same time. On this present occasion, besides the sessions already mentioned for the reading of written papers on substantive portions of history, and the evening session in which the presidential addresses (of this

society and of the American Political Science Association) were delivered, and the business session, there were conferences of archivists, of State and local historical societies, and of patriotic hereditary societies, a conference for discussion of the field and method of the elementary course in college history, and a conference of teachers of history in secondary schools. For a registration of 325, this is a very extensive program; but it was agreed on all sides that it was well composed, and in most particulars the participants, chosen mostly from among the younger members of the association, carried it out with intelligence and excellent success.

By an arrangement not to be recommended for imitation in subsequent years, the presidential addresses were not delivered until the tenth of these 17 sessions. Indeed, as the annual business meeting had been the ninth, and as on that occasion the terms of officers had been defined as ending, each year, with the conclusion of that session, the odd situation was presented of the president of the American Historical Association reading his presidential address after he had technically gone out of office. After an address of welcome by Mr. Taft, who presided as chairman of the joint meeting, Prof. Jesse Macy, of Grinnell College, president of the American Political Science Association, delivered an address on the "Scientific spirit in politics."<sup>1</sup> The admirable address of Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University, president of the American Historical Association, on the "Freedom of History," was printed in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1917.

The conference of archivists, presided over by Dr. Solon J. Buck, was sadly interfered with by the failure of trains to arrive on time and only two of the four papers mentioned in the program were read. The one, entitled "Some considerations on the housing of archives," was by Mr. Louis A. Simon, of Washington, superintendent of the drafting division in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who as such has prepared the plans for the proposed national archive building in Washington; the other, on the "Problem of archive centralization with reference to local conditions in a Middle Western State," was by Dr. Theodore C. Pease, of the University of Illinois.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Simon's suggestions related chiefly to the problems of a large, or national, archive building. All the varieties of plan now most in favor indicate a marked differentiation of the space devoted to administrative functions from the space assigned to actual storage of the records. The various forms by means of which this may be achieved, and through which the spaces devoted to administrative officials, to physical manipulation and cataloguing, and to purposes of study may be related to each other, were described in

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the *American Political Science Review* for February, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Both are printed in the present volume, pp. 147-154.

outline. On the principle, however, that much the greater part of the space must be storage space, the main consideration was given to the forms and varieties of stacks.

Dr. Pease emphasized the thought that the problems of centralization of local archives must receive an independent solution in each State, in accordance with varying institutions and conditions, and professed to speak only, by way of example, of what was true in the single State of Illinois. His paper drew a distinction between centralization applied to records useless for public business, in order to preserve them for the use of the historian or the student of society, and centralization designed in the interests of economy, to bring together in central repositories, at the State capital or in several centers, records not of current use but having importance as legal monuments. Centralization in the latter sense will be the problem of the future. For centralization of the former variety, now sometimes a pressing problem, Dr. Pease advocated clear and uniform criteria for deciding on the separation, tact in reconciling local susceptibilities to it, and caution in removing papers from the neighborhood of other papers to which they stand related, and entered somewhat into consideration of classes appropriate for transfer. There was some general discussion of the destruction of useless papers, and of the defects of local, especially township, record keeping. Dr. Gaillard Hunt, upon request, described the methods used by his division of the Library of Congress in the repair of manuscripts.

In the conference of historical societies, the main topic of discussion was that of the federating and affiliating of local historical societies.<sup>1</sup> The chairman, Prof. Harlow Lindley, of the Indiana Historical Commission, adverted to the timely importance of the theme in a period when a considerable number of States are celebrating or are about to celebrate the centennial anniversaries of their entrance into the Union. Such commemorations, especially those organized by county committees, bring local historical societies into existence or into increased activity. The impulse ought not to be allowed to expire with the fireworks, and State historical societies or commissions should be able so to coordinate and supervise the activities of these societies that they may make definite and valuable contributions to the intellectual life of the State, with good results in enlightened citizenship. The modes in which such work is encouraged and correlated in various States were outlined by a succession of speakers, Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, State librarian of Pennsylvania, describing the operations of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies; Mr. A. F. Hunter, of Toronto, that of the Ontario Historical Society; Dr. George N. Fuller, that of the

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<sup>1</sup> The full report of this conference is to be found on pp. 218-236.

Michigan Historical Commission, of which he is secretary; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, that of the Illinois State Historical Society; Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder, that of the Bay State Historical League. Much information respecting such endeavors may be derived from the Michigan Historical Commission's bulletin entitled "Suggestions for local historical societies and writers in Michigan," which Mr. Fuller described, along with the relations between his commission and the State society, the county societies, the newspapers, the schools, and the women's clubs, and the procedure followed in bringing local societies into existence. In all the local work, special emphasis is laid on the collection and preservation of original materials.

The most important event in relation to this conference was the vote of the association, pursuant to a recommendation of the executive council, conferring upon the conference a semi-autonomous status and organization, with a definite membership, with funds of its own, obtained by small assessments upon member societies and commissions, with a program made by its appointees (their chairman to be *ex officio* a member of the association's program committee), and with definite obligations of annual report to the parent body. The secretary of the conference is to be appointed, as now, by the executive council of the association, its other officers to be elected by the conference itself. At the instance of the conference, and largely by the generosity of the Newberry Library, provision has been made for the continuance by supplement, from 1905 to 1915, of Mr. A. P. C. Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies, printed as Volume II of the association's Annual Report for 1905.

The conference of the hereditary patriotic societies<sup>1</sup> was preceded by a luncheon of the representatives present, some fifty in number. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Harry B. Mackoy, formerly presiding officer of two such societies in Ohio, set forth its purpose, which was to consider practical and desirable plans of closer cooperation between the historical associations of the country and the numerous hereditary patriotic societies. The latter are in part historical societies, with a membership of between 200,000 and 300,000, and constitute a great force for the development of historical interests in America. No one could listen to the reports of historical work made on the present occasion, especially from the women's societies, without being deeply impressed with the merit of their activities, the fine spirit of patriotism animating them, and the possibilities and prospects of their achievement in historical lines. Reports were made on behalf of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, by Miss Cornelia B. Williams, their national historian; for the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Thomas

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<sup>1</sup> The proceedings of this conference are printed on pp. 249-268 of the present volume.

Kite, formerly vice president general of that society; for the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, by Mr. Jackson W. Sparrow, ex-president of the Ohio society; for the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, ex-president general; for the Society of Colonial Wars, by Mr. Elmer L. Foote, of the Ohio society. The last report was illustrated by stereopticon views of historical sites marked, monuments erected, and the like. A report from the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, prepared by its president national, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, was also presented. The discussion which followed centered mainly about the report made to the council of the American Historical Association by Dr. Gaillard Hunt, as chairman of its Historical Manuscripts Commission, in which attention was called to the assistance that might be rendered by hereditary patriotic societies and their members in the collecting, preserving, and rendering accessible many private manuscripts of historical value. A plan for such cooperation was outlined.

Of the educational conferences, that which concerned the field and method of the elementary college course in history, presided over by Prof. Arley B. Show, of Stanford University, was much the more profitable.<sup>1</sup> Previous discussions of the subject at the annual meetings of 1896, 1905, and 1906 were summarized by the chairman, who held that the time was ripe for some further standardization of first-year work in college history. Three requisites of the ideal course were, he maintained, that it should contain the best teaching materials; that it should lie within the student's comprehension; and that it should prepare his mind for his later work in history. The method to be pursued, he thought, should be that which each teacher can do best, but it should be graded in such a manner as to fit into the higher work in history, and it should include some work in an historical laboratory and carefully supervised study.

Four papers dealing with the field of the elementary college course were read—by Prof. William A. Frayer, of the University of Michigan; Prof. James F. Baldwin, of Vassar College; Mr. Jesse E. Wrench, of the University of Missouri; and Mr. Milton R. Gutsch, of the University of Texas. The general opinion favored the maintenance of but one general introductory course for all students alike. Even students who have covered the given field in the work of the secondary school were said to benefit by traversing the same field in the introductory college course. There was substantial agreement among the speakers in holding that the field of the introductory course should be taken from European history, though there were differences as to what phase of European history should be treated.

<sup>1</sup> A complete report of this conference is printed in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for April, 1917.

The fields proposed were, in the order of choice, medieval and modern history, general history, medieval history, modern history, and English history.

In the discussion of the method to be pursued in this introductory course many interesting experiences were presented. The speakers were Messrs. Curtis H. Walker, of the University of Chicago; Clarence P. Gould, of the College of Wooster; Wilmer C. Harris, of Ohio State University; Carlton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University; Donald L. McMurtry, of Vanderbilt University; and James G. McDonald, of Indiana University. The general sentiment seemed to favor abolishing the formal lecture system, dividing the class into small groups of 25 or 30 students and placing each under the care of one competent teacher for the entire course. This method has been adopted at the University of Chicago, at Columbia University, and at some other institutions, but it is very expensive, and it is always hard to obtain competent men who will take the section work. Many institutions reported a combination of the lecture and the quiz system, by which one or two lectures a week are given to the entire class, and small sections for conference or recitation are held once or twice a week. Particular emphasis was placed upon an adequate system of notebooks and on the need of an intelligent study of historical geography. The use of sources was incidentally discussed, but was not strongly advocated for extensive use in the introductory course.

The conference of teachers of history in secondary schools (Dr. James Sullivan, of the New York State education department, chairman) had a much more miscellaneous program. Prof. Carl E. Pray, of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich., advocated a more intensive study of historical personalities in the high schools, and illustrated his thesis by details from the lives of prominent Americans. Mr. Glen L. Swiggett, of the United States Bureau of Education, made an extended plea for adequate preparation in the secondary schools for consular service and similar government positions. Dr. Frank P. Goodwin described the efforts made by the University of Cincinnati, in its elementary course in general history, to lay emphasis upon economic and industrial facts without failing to expound cultural values. Prof. Albert E. McKinley, of the University of Pennsylvania, showed some ways in which the teaching of history in the schools of France, Germany, and England had been influenced by the current war.<sup>1</sup> Prof. Samuel B. Harding, of Indiana University, pointed out the difficulties which the writer of historical textbooks has in maintaining an attitude of neutrality. He called attention to letters which had been received by his publishers

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<sup>1</sup> See *History Teacher's Magazine*, May, 1917.

protesting against a proposed chapter of *Neueste Geschichte* added to one of his books in the process of preparing a new edition. The writers of these letters, from sentiments of nationality (not American nationality), threatened the boycott in their State not only of all the speaker's books but of all other educational publications issued by his publishers.

Theoretically the distinction between the sessions which have thus far been described and those which remain to be dealt with lies in the fact that the latter were sessions for the reading of formal papers, while the former were freer conferences, intended to be marked by a greater amount of informal discussion. But large as is the part played in professorial life by *ex tempore* discourse, not to say, in these days, by lively dispute, there seems to be a perpetual difficulty in composing our free conferences of anything but prepared papers. But at all events there is a distinction in that the papers now to be spoken of related to the substance of history rather than to its methods or organization. They covered a wide range, from ancient Mesopotamia to the Southern Confederacy. To the reader of these pages the order and method of their grouping at Cincinnati is a matter of indifference, and they may better be described in something approaching a chronological order.

In any such order of arrangement, the first place may naturally be given to an essay by Prof. Alfred T. Olmstead, of the University of Missouri, on "Mesopotamian politics and scholarship," though it touched the latest as well as the earliest dates. The present war having brought a cessation to scientific field work in western Asia there is a good occasion for retrospect. Ancient history in the Near East has during these 80 years of its modern development been largely studied and aided by those who have been making modern history in that same region, and its progress, as the speaker showed in detail, has been conditioned by the course of politics. Scholarship has been nationalistic in character, and its phases have followed those of political control. The French and German archaeological investigators, backed by their respective Governments, have had large success in appropriating the Mesopotamian field. The German policy of removing important finds to Berlin has been pushed to an unjustifiable extreme.

In the absence of its writer, a paper by Miss Ellen C. Semple, of Louisville, on "Climatic and geographic influences upon ancient Mediterranean agriculture," was presented only in outline, and its discussion by Prof. William L. Westermann, of the University of Wisconsin, was limited to a general criticism of the methods of reasoning employed by historical geographers working in ancient history, though upon sound data, of the insufficiency of their training in those rigorous methods of criticism of sources which have been developed

in ancient history, and of their failure to consider adequately the obvious variants from their general principles of the operation of constant geographic factors.

Prof. Herbert Wing, of Dickinson College, in a paper on "Tribute assessments in the Athenian Empire,"<sup>1</sup> rejected all notions that the frequent revolts in that empire were due to the tribute or to any constant economic cause; they resulted, rather, from the ineradicable Hellenic idea of independence of cities. His main conclusions from the *stelai* of payments of tribute were: That the number of cities in the empire did not approach the thousand mentioned by Aristophanes, but probably lay between 300 and 400 at the utmost; that the assessments were made for an indefinite period, and readjusted only on special occasions, most often in Panathenaic years for convenience, if at all, and at irregular intervals; and that estimates of the total amount, fixed in the beginning by Aristides at 460 talents, can be satisfactorily made only by careful study of individual years.

The transition from papers in ancient history to papers in medieval history was marked by a contribution from Prof. Paul van den Ven, formerly of the University of Brussels, now of Princeton, entitled "When did the Byzantine Empire and civilization come into being?"<sup>2</sup> His main object was to controvert such opinions as that of Bury, that all lines of demarcation which have been drawn between the Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire are arbitrary, and that, great as were the changes undergone by the empire since antiquity, it never ceased to be the Roman Empire, and, changing gradually and continuously, offers no point at which one can properly give it a new name. Prof. van den Ven criticized such views of unity and continuity as justified only in political doctrine but contrary to historical facts. From the time of Arcadius and Honorius, East and West began to be in fact distinct; Italy and Rome were no longer the center around which the empire revolved; "Byzantine art," "Byzantine civilization," "Graeco-Roman law," are accepted terms, corresponding to admitted facts; a Christian, bureaucratic government, centering at Constantinople, a society increasingly Greek and Oriental in character, justify a new term.

The first of the papers lying distinctly in the field of medieval history was that of Prof. K. Asakawa, of Yale University, on the "Life of a monastic shō in Medieval Japan." He set forth at the outset the points wherein the Japanese shō of the twelfth century resembled the manor of medieval Europe and wherein it differed, and suggested that, after the entrance of the warrior into the shō, the latter came gradually to assume the aspects of the regular fief. He

<sup>1</sup> Printed below, pp. 289-297.

<sup>2</sup> Printed below, pp. 301-309.

<sup>3</sup> Printed below, pp. 313-342.

then took up the history of the triple shō of Kōno-Makuni-Sarukawa under the Buddhist monastery of Mount Koya as typifying certain phases of this conversion. This shō, originating as it did in commendations of lands, at first included varied and changeable tenures. It also comprised two classes of men, "landholders," some of whom were armed, and "cultivators" below them. During the feudal years, especially between 1333 and 1600, the multiple tenures tended to be simplified into grants held in fief of the monastic seignior; at the same time, some "cultivators" seem to have risen in status and formed the bulk of the new rural population, on the same level with the old "landholders," who no longer appeared as half warriors. The warriors had been largely differentiated and become professional. By 1600 the triple shō had, in its institutional structure, been as nearly altered into a fief as a religious shō could be. Prof. Dana C. Munro, of Princeton, after the close of the paper, remarked upon the light that students of mediæval feudalism in Europe might derive from the comparative study of Japanese feudalism, upon the meagerness of the western literature upon the subject, and upon the resemblance of the shō to the fief rather than the manor.

Upon the question, "Was there a Common Council before Parliament?" Prof. Albert B. White, of the University of Minnesota, argued against the view, exhibited in many reputable books, that the English assembly which came to be called Parliament was at some earlier time called the "common council," a view sometimes giving rise to notions of primitive democratic or national traits. A search of the English sources from the Conquest to about 1250 has brought to light some 175 cases of the phrase *commune consilium* (never *concilium*). In more than half of these the meaning is either "public opinion" or the general understanding, consent, or advice of groups more or less vague, often very small. In over 60 cases the "common counsel" came clearly from an assembly of considerable size, summoned for a definite purpose, but still the phrase means rather the result, action, or spirit of the group than the group itself. In five rather vague cases, from the reign of Henry III, the personification seems to lie in the direction of the council, but of the small council rather than the larger summoned assembly.

An interesting paper by Prof. Chalfant Robinson, of Princeton, entitled "History and pathology,"<sup>1</sup> presented a plea for a deeper study on the part of historians of the pathological aspects of human minds and characters in influential station, but was substantially a discussion of the individual case of Louis XI, based on the materials collected by Dr. A. Brachet in his privately printed monograph entitled "Pathologie mentale des Rois de France."

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<sup>1</sup> Printed below, pp. 345-369.

Bridging the transition from medieval to modern history, the paper presented by Prof. Albert H. Lybyer, of the University of Illinois, on "Constantinople as capital of the Ottoman Empire,"<sup>1</sup> began with the time when the Turks under Mohammed II, acquiring a city that was not much more than an incomparable site covered with ruins, proceeded to rebuild it in their own way, with modest private residences but with substantial and sometimes magnificent public edifices. Their efforts to repopulate were also described, and the spontaneous processes by which, in a century and a half, a cosmopolitan city of 700,000 or 800,000 people was formed; likewise the avenues of commerce and the conditions of trade within the walls. In political life the strong central position of the city contributed to the durability of the Ottoman Government, established in the cluster of buildings at Seraglio Point. In religion Constantinople continued to be the metropolis of the orthodox church and became the seat of the Caliphate, the chief center of the Moslem faith, and the home of its principal university. The causes of its progressive decline and of its partial modernization in the nineteenth century were traced and the possibilities of its future development touched upon.

The beginnings of a military power of quite the opposite curve of development were narrated by Prof. Sidney B. Fay, of Smith College, in a paper on the "Beginnings of the standing army in Prussia."<sup>2</sup> The origins of the permanent active field army maintained by the Great Elector did not lie in the Thirty Years' War, but in the Northern War of 1655-1660, during which he was compelled to create an army on a basis largely independent of his provincial estates. The paper traced his subsequent expansion and development of this novel force.

A paper entitled "The Stuart period: Unsolved problems,"<sup>3</sup> by Prof. Wallace Notestein, of the University of Minnesota, was limited by its author to the earlier half of the seventeenth century, and to parliamentary history. Despite the high merits and great extent of Gardiner's researches the speaker urged the need of more intensive study of the history of Parliament in this period, showing that a considerable body of new materials has come to light; that old materials, such as the Commons Journals and the widely copied manuscripts of speeches in the Commons, are less authoritative than Gardiner assumed; that the history of the Stuart Parliaments must be studied in the light, still imperfect, of earlier parliamentary development; and that there is a range of problems respecting Parliament which Gardiner left almost untouched—such matters, for

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<sup>1</sup> Printed below, pp. 373-388.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the *American Historical Review*, July, 1917.

<sup>3</sup> Prof. Notestein's paper and Prof. Usher's discussion of it are printed together in the present volume, pp. 391-404.

instance, as the electoral campaigns for the Parliaments of James and Charles, the deeper questions of the character of their membership, and the rise of the organized opposition to the king.

Prof. Notestein's paper was discussed by Prof. Roland G. Usher, of Washington University, St. Louis, who declared that the legal and institutional problems left unsolved by Gardiner were quite as numerous and significant as the parliamentary. Especially needed are studies of the growth and development of the administrative councils, the prerogative courts, and particularly of the courts of common law, instead of whose actual history in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we have been content to study the views about its history which the judges of that time wrote down for us. A first-hand investigation must be made of the voluminous and scattered original records of all these bodies and of the materials bearing on their mutual relations. A critical edition of the first volume of the Commons Journals is also much needed. For researches so laborious, cooperative effort is required, and investigators in the earlier Stuart period, 1603-1640, are asked to communicate with Prof. Usher, or with Prof. A. P. Newton of the University of London, who desire to organize historical work in this period.

In a slightly later period, a paper by Prof. Guernsey Jones, of the University of Nebraska, entitled "Beginnings of the Oldest European Alliance"<sup>1</sup> treated of Anglo-Portuguese relations from 1640 to 1661. The treaty of 1654, Portugal's penalty for assisting the Stuarts and defying the regicides, was the source of Portugal's "commercial vassalage," commonly but erroneously attributed to the Methuen treaty of 1703. It secured every concession which the English merchants trading in Portugal saw fit to ask for, and was long regarded by them as the Magna Charta of their privileges and immunities. Charles II's marriage treaty of 1661, which determined the whole course of his foreign policy in a direction different from that of his original inclinations, was due at bottom to the desire of the English court to placate the commercial classes of London, by retaining Jamaica against the opposition of Spain, and by opening the way to the trade in India.

Another of the papers in English history, that of Prof. Arthur L. Cross, of Michigan, on "English criminal law and benefit of clergy during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries," is printed in the April issue of the *American Historical Review*, as is also that which was read by Prof. Jesse S. Reeves, of the same university, on "Two conceptions of the freedom of the seas."

In the same session as the latter, the session relating to conflicts concerning the European balance of power, Prof. William E. Lingel-

<sup>1</sup> Printed below, pp. 407-418.

bach, of the University of Pennsylvania, read an effective paper on "England and neutral trade in the Napoleonic and present wars."<sup>1</sup> With many interesting details derived from contemporaneous documents, he set forth the comparison between the English policy toward neutral trade in the Napoleonic wars and the efforts then made, through that policy, to preserve maritime ascendancy, and the policy and methods pursued toward the same ends in the present war. The seizures of neutral vessels in 1793, the parliamentary acts of 1795, and the crushing blows inflicted by and in consequence of the *Essex* decision and the Orders in Council of 1807 were exhibited as measures intended not only to protect Great Britain against the consequences of aggression and fraud, but to secure to her by the most extreme assertion of belligerent rights a complete commercial supremacy, not through the destruction of American and other neutral commerce, but through processes which compelled it to serve her own purposes. The system of licenses and its abuse were carefully described. After a century during which the world had been comparatively free from maritime warfare and during which its opinion tended strongly toward favor of neutral rights as against the claims of belligerents, a tendency in which England as well as the United States had participated, the situation of the neutral, so far as the doctrines of international law was concerned, was much better in 1914 than at the beginning of the century, but the exigencies of Great Britain's situation led her to develop a system of control of ocean commerce far beyond any which the framers of the old Orders in Council had devised. The Order in Council of August 20, 1914, followed by that of March 11, 1915, constituted, in the language of the American Government, "a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace."

In a session specially devoted to the "great peace congresses of the nineteenth century," three cognate papers of high value were read on the congresses of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, by Prof. Charles D. Hazen, of Columbia University; Mr. William R. Thayer, of Cambridge; and Prof. Robert H. Lord, of Harvard, respectively.<sup>2</sup> It was intended that the papers should treat of the organization and methods of procedure of these congresses and not of their problems or results. Thus, Mr. Hazen described the manner in which the congress of Vienna approached its problems, the character of its organization, if organization it can be called, when no plenary session was ever held; its method of procedure—merely that of ordinary diplomatic negotiations, save for the mutual proximity of

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the *Military Historian and Economist*, April, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Published together by the Harvard University Press in a volume entitled *Three Peace Congresses of the Nineteenth Century*.

the negotiators—and the machinery of its committee of five. Similarly, Mr. Thayer described the convening, personnel, circumstances, mechanism, and operations of the congress of Paris; Mr. Lord those of the congress of Berlin, with a much larger degree of attention to its political events and results.

Prof. Charles Seymour, of Yale University, in a careful and comprehensive paper on the "Ententes and the isolation of Germany,"<sup>1</sup> essayed to determine whether the conflict of alliances marked by the crises of 1905, 1908, and 1911 was due to endeavors of the triple entente to encircle and isolate Germany, or indicated merely a defensive struggle on their part to maintain the balance of power. He first described the German interpretation of events, the theory of the *Einkreisungspolitik*, in accordance with which England was the center of a plot to isolate Germany and block her expansion. The Anglo-French entente of 1904, the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907, the Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian military conversations, the Russian attitude toward Austria and Turkey, the course of these powers in respect to Albania, the check to Germany at the time of the Agadir episode, the Serbian intrigues against Austria, Russia's military preparations in 1913—all had received explanation in the light of this theory. The speaker held, however, that nothing in the agreements of 1904 and 1907 indicated an intention of isolating Germany, that the military conversations alluded to, and the British support of France in general, carried in them no evidence of any but a defensive policy, and that the lack of coordination in the diplomatic activities of the entente powers during 1912, 1913, and 1914, and the nature of British treaties made with Germany in the same period were inconsistent with the German theory. Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, of Western Reserve University, in remarks after the paper, agreed with these views, partly on the basis of diplomatic documents, partly because of the obvious desire of the Asquith government to avoid trouble abroad in the interest of a domestic program of social reform.

Other papers dealing most interestingly with the most recent periods of history other than American were those of Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, of Harvard University, on "Claims upon Constantinople, national, geographical, and historic"<sup>2</sup>; of Mr. Edward T. Williams, of the Department of State, on "Chinese social institutions as a foundation for republican government"; and of Dr. James A. Robertson on the "Philippine Islands since the inauguration of the Philippine assembly."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Printed in the Yale Review, April, 1917, under the title, "The Alleged Isolation of Germany."

<sup>2</sup> Included in the volume published by the Harvard University Press.

<sup>3</sup> Printed in the American Historical Review, July, 1917.

Mr. Williams's paper<sup>1</sup> related mainly to present social institutions and to the present era of reform in China, which may be said to have begun in 1898, but he first described three earlier occasions on which large social reforms were undertaken: In 221 B. C., when the Emperor Shi Hwang-ti attempted to abolish the feudal system, at the beginning of the Christian era, when the Emperor Wang Mang tried to abolish slavery and private property in land; and in A. D. 1069, when the councilor Wang-shih entered on a similar program of drastic social legislation. In China of the present day most land is held in small parcels and cultivated by its owners; the family, not the individual, is the political unit. Such a system favors democracy, and experience in clan councils has been a valuable training for political association. Villages are practically autonomous. The guilds, which are as powerful as those of Europe in the Middle Ages, often constituting the real municipal government of the towns in which they are placed, are democratic in organization. Confucianism, in the opinion of the foremost native scholars, is not imperialistic in tendency, and Buddhism is distinctly democratic. The dense ignorance of the masses is the main obstacle to the success of republican institutions. The paper, however, which was replete with interesting historical examples, exhibited the remarkable progress made in the last four years of the Manchu régime in the establishment of representative government in city, province, and nation as strong evidence of capacity for self-government based on social institutions already existing and on long experience in their operation.

Prof. Kenneth S. Latourette, of Denison University, adverted to the hampering effects of particularism, the want of a truly national patriotism, but hoped that the civil service and the administrative machinery perfected during long years of monarchy might, as they had done in France, carry over into a republican period, and promote and fortify centralization. Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, of the University of Wisconsin, admitting the capacity of the Chinese and the value of their lower institutions as a basis for national self-government, commended the caution of the more conservative statesmen of recent years in view of the want of immediate readiness and the immensity of the task of transformation.

It remains to speak of the papers in American history, two of them relating to the Revolutionary period, two to the earlier portion of the nineteenth century, and five to the period converging on secession and the Civil War. There was also a paper by Mr. Augustus H. Shearer,<sup>2</sup> of the Newberry Library, on "American historical periodicals," in which their history and characteristics were compendiously treated under appropriate classifications.

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<sup>1</sup> Printed below, pp. 421-443.

<sup>2</sup> Printed below, pp. 471-476.

The paper of Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, of the Ohio State University, entitled "The Uprising against the East India Company,"<sup>1</sup> was an attempt to trace the actual execution of the boycott agreements of 1770 against duties on tea adopted in the leading Provinces of British America. From contemporary comments and official commercial statistics of the British Government it is apparent that these agreements were totally ignored in all places save New York and Philadelphia, which were the centers of tea smuggling in America. But this complaisant attitude toward duties on tea underwent an abrupt and radical change when a new act of Parliament, in May, 1773, provided that the East India Company might export tea directly to America—i. e., without passing it through the hands of the various middlemen as before. Eliminating most of the middlemen's profits, this new act enabled colonial consumers to buy the company's tea cheaper than either duties on tea privately imported or smuggled tea. Hence colonial tea merchants, whether dealing in the customs or in the contraband article, joined forces in fomenting popular opposition to the company, and this was enlarged by the fear of other merchants that the company might next proceed to extend its monopoly to other articles. Fear of mercantile monopoly, rather than of taxation without representation, was the mainspring of American opposition.

The other paper in the American Revolutionary period was a careful study, by Prof. James A. James, of Northwestern University, of "Spanish influence in the West during the American Revolution," dealing especially with the period before formal participation of Spain in the war against Great Britain.<sup>2</sup> The main matters described were the successful endeavors of the Virginia government to obtain powder and other supplies from New Orleans, the activities of Oliver Pollock as agent of that government, the additional activity displayed in assisting the colonies after the accession of Gov. Galvez, and the mutual dealings of Pollock and George Rogers Clark. The first paper relating to the ensuing period was one in which Mr. Charles L. Chandler, of Chattanooga, narrated the services which an American merchant captain and privateer, Charles Whiting Wooster, grandson of Gen. David Wooster, rendered as captain and rear admiral in the Chilean navy, 1817-1819 and 1822-1847.<sup>3</sup>

Dr. Reginald C. McGrane, of the University of Cincinnati, in a paper on the "Pennsylvania bribery case of 1836," gave an account of scandals which accompanied the effort of Nicholas Biddle and his associates to secure the passage of a bill granting a State charter to the Second United States Bank. Beginning their efforts soon

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the *Political Science Quarterly*, March, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, September, 1917.

<sup>3</sup> Printed below, pp. 447-456.

after it became clear that a renewal of the national charter by Congress was not to be expected, the advocates of the bank set out to achieve their desired result in the State legislature by three methods: By the constant work of skilled lobbyists upon the appropriate committees in the two houses; by offering members of the legislature liberal grants for their respective counties in the form of projects of internal improvements to be carried out through applications of the bonus receivable from the bank; and by threatening the legislature that the act of incorporation should be secured from the legislatures of other States, in which case the advantages of the bank's capital would go elsewhere. The bill passed the House by means of Whig and anti-masonic votes under the able leadership of Thaddeus Stevens, and then the Senate. The most significant feature of the struggle was the dramatic disclosure by one of the Senators of efforts to secure his vote by bribery. Investigating committees of the two houses exonerated the bank men of direct attempts at bribery, and it is plain that they had preferred to offer grants in the form of schemes of internal improvement, rather than to use direct means. It seems not wholly certain whether the Senator involved in the scandal was their dupe or their tool. Yet it is known that \$400,000 was withdrawn from the bank under suspicious circumstances at the time of the recharter and that Biddle was willing to use this in case of dire necessity.

Lastly, five of the papers related to the period of or leading to the Civil War—those of Miss Laura A. White, professor in the University of Wyoming, on "Robert Barnwell Rhett and South Carolina, 1826-1852"; of Prof. Robert P. Brooks, of the University of Georgia, on "Howell Cobb and the Crisis of 1850"; of Prof. Ernest A. Smith, of Salt Lake City, on "The influence of the religious press of Cincinnati on the Northern border States"; of Prof. James R. Robertson, of Berea College, on "Sectionalism in Kentucky from 1855 to 1865"; and of Prof. Charles W. Ramsdell, of the University of Texas, on "The Confederate Government and the railroads."

Miss White traced the radical and independent course of R. B. Rhett and his influence on the politics of South Carolina from his entrance into the State legislature in 1826 and his action soon after in forcing Calhoun to bring forward his program of nullification. In Congress after 1837 he was prominent as a leader of the Calhoun faction. When Calhoun, defeated in the effort to obtain control of the Democratic nominating convention of 1844, decided to throw his full support to Polk, Rhett, intent on State action against the tariff, took the risk involved in opposing Calhoun and inaugurated the "Bluffton movement." Although Calhoun succeeded at the time in checking the movement for State interposition, the younger

generation had been initiated into a more advanced stage of South Carolina radicalism. After the Wilmot proviso, Rhett for five years devoted himself to a struggle for separate secession of the State, against those who would move only in cooperation with other States. His failure at the time and the course by which in the end his influence prevailed were clearly depicted.

Prof. Brooks's paper sought to establish the fact that Howell Cobb, known afterwards chiefly as an ardent advocate of secession and of extreme southern views, had before that time been a Democrat of strong nationalist tendencies. In support of this view he cited his speeches on the Texas question, the Mexican War, and the Oregon question, and especially his conduct in respect to the compromise of 1850, when he was Speaker of the National House of Representatives. He was one of the foremost advocates of that compromise, regarding it as the best obtainable adjustment of a dispute that looked ominous for the Union. Breaking with lifelong political associates, for most of its opponents in Georgia and in the South generally were Democrats, he brought the people of that pivotal State to acquiesce in it, definitely committing Georgia to the compromise by the successful canvass he made for the governorship in 1851 on the Union ticket. The remaining part of the paper treated of the disruption of the Union Party brought about by disagreement between the Whig and the Democratic elements over the preliminaries of the election of 1852. Cobb was left stranded with only a small following of Union Democrats. His course on the issues of 1850 had so completely alienated him from the Democratic majority that he never regained his former popularity.

In Prof. Robertson's paper<sup>1</sup> the close relation between the course of political parties in Kentucky during the decade 1855-1865 and the features of the State's physical geography was established and was displayed on a series of maps specially prepared from returns of elections, both State and National. Yet the period was one of transition, and there was much shifting of sectional political sentiment, concerned with the issues of State rights, union, secession, slavery, sound currency, internal improvements, and many minor interests.

Prof. Ramsdell's paper on the "Confederate government and railroads"<sup>2</sup> was a study in war administration. The first outstanding fact, the heaviest handicap of the South in waging war, was its lack of industrial development, which resulted not only in want of necessary supplies but also in the lack of sufficient men with training in industrial administration to organize and administer its resources. In 1861 the southern railroads were local short lines, light in both

<sup>1</sup> Printed in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, June, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the American Historical Review, July, 1917.

track and rolling stock, unconnected, without coordination, and generally inadequate to the work suddenly imposed upon them. They could not themselves combine or coordinate, and confusion and congestion of traffic resulted; they were unable to obtain supplies, and rapid deterioration set in. The government was unable to aid them, partly because of constitutional scruples, partly through a failure to comprehend the nature of the problem. It granted loans to build certain connections and it sought relief from congestion by supervision of its own freights, but it never found a remedy for the breakdown of the roads themselves. The consequence was the paralysis of the whole system of transportation and distribution, the starvation and disintegration of the Confederate armies, and the collapse of the government.

The annual business meeting, presided over by Prof. Burr as president, differed from preceding business meetings in two important respects—the one a matter of procedure, the other a matter of substantial achievement, namely, the revision of the society's constitution. Votes respecting procedure passed a year before had provided that hereafter the annual reports of committees should not be read in the business meeting unless their reading should be called for by 10 members present or directed by the council. On the present occasion only two such reports were designated by the council to be read, and only these two were orally presented. The wholesale omission of the reports, with these two exceptions, was justified in this present year by the need to save time for due consideration of constitutional amendments and by-laws; but it may well be doubted whether at ordinary meetings the omission, which under the rule will usually take place, will be advantageous to the association. In ordinary years the doings of these committees are the most important activities of the association, yet under the practice now inaugurated it will not be long before most of the members will know little about them. The present healthy spirit of interest in all affairs of the society will be in danger of declining for want of known objects on which to expend itself, and the committees may miss much helpful cooperation which might come to them from interested members as a result of oral presentation of their problems, plans, and achievements.

The amendments to the constitution of the association which had been presented by the committee of nine at the business meeting a year before, and which, in accordance with the constitution, had been referred to the present meeting for action, were unanimously adopted, as also the by-laws then recommended by the same committee. The committee of five appointed to devise a plan for the taking over of the *American Historical Review* by the association brought in a report recommending—and the recommendations were

at once unanimously adopted—that the board of editors should execute an assignment to the association of all its right and title in its contract with the Macmillan Co. as publishers, together with a bill of sale of tangible property and good will, and that the affairs of the Review should for the present, and until other action of the association, remain in the hands of the board of editors under the same system as hitherto, except that they should make a detailed report of their accounts annually to the council and to the association. The special committee on finance, appointed at the last annual meeting, recommended a more complete application of the budget principle, the keeping of separate accounts for the publication fund and for the life-membership receipts, and a number of other improvements in the details of fiscal procedure.

The report of the committee on nominations was presented by its chairman, Prof. Frank M. Anderson, of Dartmouth College. The committee had received primary ballots from 291 members. In accordance with its recommendations Mr. Worthington C. Ford was elected president of the association for the ensuing year, Mr. William R. Thayer first vice president, Prof. Edward Channing second vice president, Mr. Waldo G. Leland, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, Mr. A. Howard Clark, and Prof. Evarts B. Greene were reelected to their respective offices of secretary, treasurer, curator, and secretary of the council; and the following six members were elected members of the council: Prof. Eugene C. Barker, Guy S. Ford, Samuel B. Harding, Ulrich B. Phillips, Lucy M. Salmon, and George M. Wrong. The amended constitution now requiring the choice of eight elective councilors, Prof. Henry E. Bourne and Mr. Charles Moore were also elected. Messrs. Charles H. Ambler, Frank M. Anderson, Christopher B. Coleman, Henry B. Learned, and Andrew C. McLaughlin, all nominated from the floor, were chosen as a committee on nominations for the ensuing year; this committee has since chosen Prof. Anderson as its chairman.

Of other matters in the history of the association much the most important is the endeavor, set in motion at the final meeting of the council, to increase the endowment of the association from its present figure of about \$28,000 to that of \$50,000. The movement is due to the initiative of the treasurer, Dr. Bowen, to whom, during his long service of nearly 33 years in that office, the organization is already so much indebted.

All evidences, indeed, show convincingly that the American Historical Association is now in the most prosperous condition, with resources and activities increasing, and interest widespread.

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN CINCINNATI,  
OHIO, DECEMBER 27-30, 1916.**

*Tuesday, December 26.*

Bureau of registration, ninth-floor corridor, Hotel Sinton, open from 2 to 10 p. m. (Open on subsequent days from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.)

Dinner of Mississippi Valley Historical Association at 7 p. m. in assembly room of Hotel Sinton, followed by business session.

*Wednesday, December 27.*

10.30 a. m.: Ancient history. Parlor F. Chairman, William A. Oldfather, University of Illinois. "Mesopotamian politics and scholarship," Albert T. Olmstead, University of Missouri. "Climatic and geographic influences upon ancient Mediterranean agriculture," Ellen Churchill Semple, Louisville, Ky. "Tribute assessments in the Athenian Empire," Herbert Wing, Dickinson College. Discussion opened by W. L. Westermann, University of Wisconsin.

10.30 a. m.: American history. Ballroom, ninth floor. Chairman, Allen Johnson, Yale University. "The uprising against the East India Company," Arthur M. Schlesinger, Ohio State University. "Robert Barnwell Rhett and South Carolina, 1826-1852," Laura A. White, University of Wyoming. "Howell Cobb and the crisis of 1850," Robert P. Brooks, University of Georgia. "The Confederate Government and the railroads," Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas. Discussion opened by Arthur C. Cole, University of Illinois.

12 m.: Meeting of executive council. Parlor F.

1 p. m.: Subscription luncheon of members of hereditary patriotic societies in assembly room. The luncheon will be followed by a conference of hereditary patriotic societies. Assembly room. Chairman, Harry Brent Mackoy, Cincinnati. The National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Cornelia Bartow Williams, historian general; the National Society of Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Everett Menzies Raynor, president general; the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, president national; the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Ohio, Jackson Wolcott Sparrow, ex-president Ohio society; the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, R. C. Ballard Thruston, ex-president; Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Ohio, Mrs. Thomas Kite, ex-vice president general, Miss Elizabeth Burckhardt; the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, Elmer L. Foote. Discussion.

3 p. m.: Conference of archivists. Parlor F, second floor. Chairman, Victor Hugo Paltsits, New York Public Library. Remarks by the chairman. "Rules and regulations for the administration of archives," Thomas M. Owen, department of archives and history of Alabama. Discussion: (a) "The custodian's point of view," Milo M. Quaife, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; (b) "The student's point of view," Rev. Peter Guilday, Catholic University of America. "The housing of archives," Louis A. Simon, Office of the Supervising Architect, United States Treasury Department. Discussion. "Binding, repairing, and restoration of archives," William Berwick, Government Printing Office. Discussion, opened by Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. "The problem of archive centralization with reference to local conditions in a middle western State," Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois.

3 p. m.: Discussion of the field and method of the elementary course in college history. Ball room. Chairman, Arley B. Show, Leland Stanford Junior

University. (a) The Field: Should the same field be offered as a first course for all students?—If only one, what field should be chosen?—If more than one, what alternatives should be allowed? Discussion opened by William A. Frayer, University of Michigan; followed by James F. Baldwin, Vassar College; Jesse E. Wrench, University of Missouri; Herbert D. Foster, Dartmouth College; Milton R. Gutsch, University of Texas. (b) Method: The lecture system.—The text-book and quiz section.—Reference, reading and written work.—The historical laboratory. Discussion opened by Robert H. George, Yale University, and Curtis H. Walker, University of Chicago; followed by Laurence B. Packard, University of Rochester; Henry R. Shipman, Princeton University; William K. Boyd, Trinity College, N. C.; Clarence P. Gould, College of Wooster; Wilmer C. Harris, Ohio State University; Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University; Donald L. McMurtry, Vanderbilt University; James G. McDonald, University of Indiana; H. Morse Stephens, University of California. General discussion.

[NOTE.—Leaders of the discussion will be limited to 10 minutes each; those who follow, to 5 minutes; and those who take part in the general discussion, to 3 minutes.]

5 p. m.: Conference of representatives of university departments of history, political science, and economics on establishment of a university center in Washington. For place of meeting and further information, inquire at bureau of registration.

6 p. m.: Subscription dinner for the women of the various associations at the Auto Club, Hotel Gibson.

8 p. m.: Recent phases of European balance of power. Ball room. Chairman, Wilbur H. Siebert, Ohio State University. "The ententes and the isolation of Germany," Charles Seymour, Yale University; "Two conceptions of the freedom of the seas," Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan; "England and neutral trade in the Napoleonic and present wars," William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania; discussion opened by Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Western Reserve University.

10 p. m.: Smoker for the men of the various associations, Fountain Room, Hotel Gibson.

#### Thursday, December 28.

The American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association will hold their morning and afternoon sessions at the University of Cincinnati.

The rooms of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Van Warner Library, will be open to visitors during the day.

10 a. m.: Conference of historical societies. Room 37, McMicken Hall. Chairman, Harlow Lindley, Indiana Historical Commission; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, Newberry Library, Chicago. Remarks by the chairman. Report of the secretary. General subject, Federating and affiliating local historical societies. The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg; The Ontario Historical Society, A. F. Hunter, Toronto, Canada; The Michigan Historical Commission, George N. Fuller, Lansing, Mich.; The Illinois State Historical Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.; The Bay State Historical League, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Milton, Mass. Discussion of report of committee on organization and activities of the conference.

10 a. m.: Conference of teachers of history in secondary schools, room 23, McMicken Hall. Chairman, A. C. Thomas, State superintendent of education,

Lincoln, Nebr. "Personality in the teaching of history," Carl E. Pray, State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Discussion, Victoria A. Adams, Chicago; "How may the teaching of history in schools be made more effective in preparing for business and the consular service?" Glen Levin Swiggett, United States Bureau of Education; Discussion, Frank P. Goodwin, Cincinnati; "The teaching of history as affected by the present war," discussion opened by Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania; Samuel B. Harding, Indiana State University; and Shirley Farr, University of Chicago. Tentative report of committee on history in schools, William S. Ferguson, chairman, Harvard University.

10 a. m.: History of China and Japan. Auditorium, McMicken Hall. Chairman, Payson J. Treat, Leland Stanford Junior University. "The Life of a monastic Shō in medieval Japan," by K. Asakawa, Yale University; "Chinese social institutions as a foundation for republican government," Edward T. Williams, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Discussion opened by Dana C. Munro, Princeton University, followed by Kenneth S. Latourette, Denison University; Stanley K. Hornbeck, University of Wisconsin; W. F. Willoughby, Institute for Government Research, Washington, D. C.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon will be served at the university. Guests of both associations are requested to group themselves by regions, assembling for that purpose in separate rooms a few minutes before the luncheon. Brief addresses will follow the luncheon.

3 p. m.: Annual business meeting. Auditorium, McMicken Hall. Reports of officers and committees. Votes on by-laws and amendments to the constitution. Report of committee on transfer of American Historical Review. Election of officers. For complete docket, inquire at bureau of registration.

8 p. m.: Presidential address. Ball room, Hotel Sinton. Joint meeting with the Political Science Association. Chairman, Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati. Address of welcome. "The scientific spirit in politics," Jesse Macy, Grinnell College, president of the American Political Science Association. "The freedom of history," George L. Burr, Cornell University, president of the American Historical Association.

10 p. m.: General reception tendered to the men and women attending the meetings of the various associations and to invited guests.

#### *Friday, December 29.*

10 a. m.: Great peace congresses of the nineteenth century. Assembly room, Hotel Gibson. Chairman, George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University. "The congress of Vienna," Charles D. Hazen, Columbia University; "The congress of Paris," William R. Thayer, Cambridge, Mass.; "The congress of Berlin," Robert H. Lord, Harvard University. Discussion.

10 a. m.: English history. Parlor F, Hotel Sinton. Chairman, Frances G. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Was there a 'Common Council' before parliament?" Albert B. White, University of Minnesota; "Beginnings of the oldest European alliance," Guernsey Jones, University of Nebraska; "The Stuart period: unsolved problems," Wallace Notestein, University of Minnesota; "The English criminal law and benefit of clergy in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries," Arthur L. Cross, University of Michigan. Discussion opened by Roland G. Usher, Washington University.

10 a. m.: General history. Library, Hotel Sinton. Chairman, Merrick Whitcomb, University of Cincinnati. "The beginnings of the standing army in

Prussia," Sidney B. Fay, Smith College; "History and pathology," Chalfant Robinson, Princeton University; "Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster in Chile," Charles Lyon Chandler, Chattanooga, Tenn.; "American historical periodicals," Augustus H. Shearer, Newberry Library, Chicago. Discussion opened by J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois.

1 p. m.: Luncheon conferences of committees for 1917. Inquire at bureau of registration.

2.30 p. m.: American history. Library. Joint meeting with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman, Frederic L. Paxson, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. "Spanish influence in the west during the American revolution," James A. James, Northwestern University; "The Pennsylvania bribery bill of 1836," Reginald C. McGrane, University of Cincinnati; "Sectionalism in Kentucky from 1855 to 1865," James R. Robertson, Berea College; "The influence of the religious press of Cincinnati on the northern border States," Ernest A. Smith, Salt Lake City. Discussion, Charles E. Chapman, University of California; Homer J. Webster, University of Pittsburgh; David Y. Thomas, University of Arkansas; E. M. Coulter, University of Wisconsin.

4.30 p. m.: Reception and tea to the members of both associations by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft at their residence, 316 Pike Street.

6 p. m.: Arrangements will be made for groups interested in various fields of work to dine together and to hold informal conferences which may be prolonged into the evening. One of these groups will consist of those interested in the establishment of an Ibero-American historical review. Other subjects suggested or planned for are: "The development of science in the Middle Ages," "The Revolutionary and Napoleonic period," "Archival and manuscript sources of American history," "Problems of the teacher of history in the normal school and teacher's college," etc. For list of dinners and for bookings, inquire at bureau of registration.

8 p. m.: Public session of American Political Science Association. Papers by former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton on Reforms in Administration and by Hon. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, on The Expansion of the Work of the Department of Agriculture.

#### *Saturday, December 30.*

10 a. m.: American colonial policy in the Philippines. Assembly room, Hotel Gibson. Joint meeting with the American Political Science Association. Chairman, George L. Burr, president of the American Historical Association. "The Philippine Islands since the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly," James A. Robertson, Washington, D. C.; "The education of the Philippine people," Frank L. Crone, Kendallville, Ind. Discussion opened by N. Dwight Harris, Northwestern University.

10 a. m.: Mediæval and modern Constantinople. Parlor F, Hotel Sinton. Chairman, Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago. "When did the Byzantine Empire and civilization come into being?", Paul van den Ven, University of Louvain; "Constantinople as capital of the Ottoman Empire," Albert H. Lybyer, University of Illinois; "Claims upon Constantinople—national, geographical, and historic," Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard University. Discussion opened by Edwin A. Grosvenor, Amherst College.

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN THE AUDITORIUM OF McMICKEN HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, OHIO, DECEMBER 28, 1916.**

The meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., President George L. Burr presiding.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report. The total membership of the association on December 19, 1916, was stated to be 2,739, showing a net loss during the year of 187. The number of new members admitted during the year was 244. The total loss during the year was 431—40 by death, 118 by resignation, 273 for nonpayment of dues. The secretary explained that the new rule respecting membership adopted at the last meeting had operated to clear the rolls of a large number of members whose dues had remained unpaid for a year or more. The secretary emphasized the need of a quarterly bulletin devoted to the interests of the association as an organization.

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

In the absence of the treasurer the secretary presented the treasurer's report, which had been printed and distributed to those present. By unanimous consent the reading of the report was omitted.

It was voted that the president appoint a committee to audit the treasurer's report and to report thereon at the next business meeting of the association.

The president appointed Messrs. Allen Johnson and S. B. Fay a committee to audit the treasurer's report.

The secretary of the council presented a report for the executive council. In accordance with the vote of the association at its last meeting the reports of the various committees and commissions were summarized by the secretary of the council, who stated that the council had voted to call for the presentation in full, by their respective chairmen, of the reports of the Justin Winsor prize committee and of the board of editors of the American Historical Review. He also called especial attention to certain votes of the executive council as set forth in the minutes of that body, namely, the appropriation of \$200 for the support of the History Teacher's Magazine, the vote authorizing the committee on finance of the council to transfer credits from one item to another in the budget, the vote providing for the continuation of the Bibliography of American Historical Societies published in the Annual Report for 1905, and the vote providing for the publication of a quarterly bulletin.

Recommendations of the council respecting the place of meeting in 1917, the fixing of a registration fee, the organization of the Conference of Historical Societies, and the terms of office of officers and members of the council were presented by the secretary of the council for action by the association.

These recommendations being duly moved and seconded were voted as follows:

1. Voted: That the annual meeting of the association of 1917 be held in Philadelphia.

2. Voted: That at future meetings of the association, beginning with 1917, a registration fee of 50 cents be charged to cover the expenses incurred by the association in connection with such annual meetings.

3. Voted: That the Conference of Historical Societies be organized on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) That the Conference of Historical Societies be recognized as a semi-independent organization under the auspices of the American Historical Association.

(2) That its secretary be appointed by the council of the association, and have the rank and functions of a committee chairman, reporting annually to the association.

(3) That the conference appoint such other officers and committees as it may find expedient.

(4) That the conference be supported by an annual assessment upon each society that becomes a member of it; such assessments to be upon the basis of 1 cent for each member of such societies, but no society to be assessed more than \$10 nor less than 25 cents. Commissions, State departments, surveys, etc., not organized as societies to pay an annual fee of \$5.

(5) That the conference have control of its own funds, but shall furnish an annual report of its expenditures and receipts to the association.

(6) That the chairman of its program committee or such officer as may be charged with the preparation of its program, shall be ex officio a member of the program committee of the association.

(7) That the conference prepare, as soon as possible after the annual meeting of each year, a report of its proceedings, together with such bibliographical and statistical information as it may collect.

(8) That all publications of the conference be passed upon by the association's committee on publications and be issued under the auspices of the association.

(9) That, finally, an appropriation of \$50 for 1917 be made for the incidental expenses connected with the reorganization of the conference. (Such an item was included in the budget for 1917.)

4. Voted: That the terms of office of the officers of the association and of the members of the executive council chosen at any given annual meeting be for the year terminating with the close of the next annual business meeting of the association.

Remarks respecting the proposed quarterly bulletin were made by the secretary of the association; by Mr. G. S. Ford, of the executive council; and by Mr. James Sullivan. By unanimous consent subscription cards were distributed to those present and the sum of \$185.75 was pledged as a guaranty fund to meet the expenses of publishing the proposed bulletin in case the said expenses should be of such an amount as to involve the treasury of the association in a deficit.

The report of the Pacific coast branch was presented by Mr. Edward Krehbiel, president of the branch and its delegate to the annual meeting. He stated that the branch had held its thirteenth annual meeting on December 1 and 2, at San Diego, Cal. At its business meeting the branch voted to appoint a committee to investigate the feasibility of preparing a bibliography of the history of the Pacific Coast States and adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association does hereby indorse the excellent work already accomplished and the plan of work outlined for the future by the California Historical Survey Commission.

Furthermore, that the association most earnestly urges the continued support of this great project for calendaring the scattered records of our history, and that the association impress upon the California public the fact that what has been done will never attain the good end desired unless through the action of our legislature provision be made to have the results of the survey commission's work published.

Officers of the branch were elected as follows: President, Edward Krehbiel; vice president, Levi E. Young; secretary-treasurer, William A. Morris; council (in addition to the above), Oliver H. Richardson, Tully C. Knoles, Allen M. Kline, Effie I. Hawkins.

The reports of the historical manuscripts commission and of the public archives commission were read by title, their full reading not having been directed by the executive council nor being called for from the floor.

The report of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize was presented by the chairman, Mr. Carl Russell Fish, who stated that the committee had voted to award the Winsor prize of 1916 to Richard J. Purcell, for his monograph entitled "Connecticut in Transition, 1775-1818."

The report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review was presented by Mr. Carl Becker. The board reported that it had cooperated with

the special committee appointed at the last meeting to make recommendations respecting the procedure of transfer of the American Historical Review to the association; that it had considered various informal suggestions respecting means of publishing more articles in European history, and that, while it was in entire sympathy with any plan to encourage the publication of scholarly articles in that field of history, it thought it worth while to point out that during the last 10 years more than half the contents of the Review had lain in the field of European history; that increased cost of production had prevented the accumulation of any surplus during the past year, thus rendering impossible any payment to the treasury of the association; that, contrary to the somewhat prevalent impression, the board did not discourage the offering of articles by young or unknown writers, but welcomed such articles, their publication depending entirely upon their merits; that no discrimination was made against any particular field of history, it being the desire of the board to have all fields represented; and, finally, that the board had considered the question of devoting more attention to the analysis or description of doctors' theses in history, but had found no practicable means of fulfilling this end in the Review itself; it was understood, however, that this object was in a fair way of being achieved by another means.

The reports of the following committees were read by title, their full reading not having been directed by the executive council nor being called for from the floor: Board of advisory editors of the History Teacher's Magazine, committee on bibliography, committee on publications, general committee, editor of reprints of original narratives, committee on history in schools, committee to cooperate with the National Highways Association.

The amendments to the constitution which had been presented by the committee of nine at the last business meeting, and which had been by vote of the association referred to the present meeting for action, were read by the president and, being voted upon separately, were unanimously adopted as follows:

For Article IV substitute the following:

ART. 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.

For Article V substitute the following:

ART. 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.

Incorporate a new article, to be numbered VI, as follows:

ART. 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.

Change the number of Article VI to Article VII.

The by-laws proposed by the committee of nine at the last annual meeting and by vote of the association referred to the present meeting for action were read by the president.

The first by-law was read, as follows:

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.

After brief discussion from the floor, it was voted that it be adopted.

The second by-law was read, as follows:

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.

Mr. F. M. Anderson moved to amend the by-law by striking out the first sentence as read and substituting therefor the following:

The committee on nominations, except the first committee chosen, shall consist of five members, none of whom shall serve more than two years in succession; two members shall be selected by the retiring committee on nominations from its own membership; three members shall be selected by ballot at the annual meeting of the association from a list presented by the retiring committee on nominations, it being understood that nominations may also be made from the floor or by petition.

After discussion of the amendment it was voted to lay it on the table.

It was voted to adopt the by-law as read.

The third by-law was read as follows:

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.

It was voted that the by-law be adopted as read.

The fourth by-law was read as follows:

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 voted that it be adopted as read.

President Burr called ex-President William A. Dunning to take the chair.

The report of the special committee on the transfer of the American Historical Review was presented by Mr. G. L. Burr, chairman of the committee.

The first recommendation of the special committee being put before the meeting for action thereon, was read by the presiding officer as follows:

1. That the council be instructed to seek from the editors of the American Historical Review an assignment to the American Historical Association of all their right and title in the contract with the Macmillan Co. for the publication of that Review, together with a bill of sale of such tangible property as may be vested in them as editors of that Review and of the good will thereto appertaining. And we recommend that on the back of the aforesaid contract with the publishers, if there be free space, this assignment of their said title and interest therein be typewritten and signed by the editors, and that the consent thereto of the Macmillan Co., publishers, signed by that company, be

appended. We recommend, further, that the aforesaid bill of sale be, so far as possible, an itemized bill, and that a consideration of some sort (such as the usual "one dollar") be named as a part of the transaction and duly paid to the said editors.

Mr. Edward Krehbiel moved that it be amended by striking out the words "a consideration of some sort (such as the usual 'one dollar');" and substituting therefor the words "the usual consideration of one dollar."

It was voted that the amendment be adopted.

It was then voted that the recommendation be adopted in its amended form as follows:

1. That the council be instructed to seek from the editors of the American Historical Review an assignment to the American Historical Association of all their right and title in the contract with the Macmillan Co. for the publication of that Review, together with a bill of sale of such tangible property as may be vested in them as editors of that Review and of the good will thereto appertaining. And we recommend that on the back of the aforesaid contract with the publishers, if there be free space, this assignment of their said title and interest therein be typewritten and signed by the editors, and that the consent thereto of the Macmillan Co., publishers, signed by that company, be appended. We recommend, further, that the aforesaid bill of sale be, so far as possible, an itemized bill, and that the usual consideration of one dollar be named as a part of the transaction and duly paid to the said editors.

The second and final recommendation of the special committee being put before the meeting for action thereon was read by the presiding officer as follows:

2. In order that the said transfer may be made at any time and that the management of the Review may be provided for from its date to the next subsequent meeting of this association, we recommend that, until the next subsequent meeting of this association and till directed otherwise by this association, the present board of editors retain their functions in all respects as hitherto; that they continue to cause their accounts to be kept by a treasurer of the board, a detailed report to be made by him to the council at its November meeting and to the association at its annual business meeting; that they retain in his hands, as a working capital, such funds as are in his hands at the time of the transfer; and that they continue to receive as hitherto the monthly subvention paid by the publishers for the editing of the Review and the share hitherto paid to the editors of the Review's yearly profits. We recommend also that, till such further action, they retain the administration of these funds and of such other funds as may at any time be appropriated by the association or its council to the uses of the Review; and that the editorial purposes to which these funds shall be devoted, including the payment, at their discretion, of traveling expenses of the members of the board, be entirely within the control of the board; and we recommend that, till further action by this association, the members of the board be elected by the council as at present, and for the same term of six years; and that, until such further action, they retain the power to elect their own managing editor and their other officers.

It was voted that the recommendation be adopted as read.

The report of the special committee on finance was presented by Mr. Cheesman A. Herrick, chairman of the committee. The report having been printed and distributed, the reading of the report was, by unanimous consent, dispensed with.

It was voted that the thanks of the association be extended to the special committee on finance and that its recommendations be carried out as soon as practicable.

The recommendations of the special committee may be summarized as follows:

1. That the practice of having the routine clerical work of the secretary and treasurer done in one office, under the supervision of the secretary, be continued.

2. That the budget principle be more completely applied, and that to this end committee chairmen and officers present annually to the council, at its November meeting, estimates of the needs of the work under their charge, and that these

estimates be reviewed by the council with regard to the probable income of the association, and that a budget of appropriations safely within the income of the association be presented by the council for adoption at the annual meeting.

3. That balances remaining to the credit of any appropriation at the end of the fiscal year be made available for the payment of any bills incurred during the same fiscal year and chargeable to the said appropriation.

4. That in the event of any appropriation being overdrawn, that fact be reported to the annual meeting for a deficiency appropriation or such other action as may be taken.

5. That the amount now to the credit of the committee on publications be made available as capital for the operations of the committee, and that distinct book records and a separate bank account be kept for the publications of the association.

6. That the financial records of the association be kept in the form of (a) a standard cash book, (b) a ledger for appropriations, (c) a ledger for investments and other assets.

7. That a form of voucher check be employed which duly indorsed, shall constitute a receipt for payments made.

8. That checks be drawn by the secretary only on receipt of a bill duly approved by the committee chairman or other person responsible for the expenditure; and that no check be signed by the treasurer until it has been duly drawn and signed as above by the secretary.

9. That for all expenditures formal bills be presented stating explicitly the purpose for which the expenditure is made.

10. That all life membership dues be invested, and that a separate bank account for the same be kept.

11. That the funds of the association be invested in real estate mortgages, guaranteed by some reputable commercial organization.

The report of the committee on nominations was presented by Mr. F. M. Anderson, chairman of the committee. He stated that 291 members had returned primary ballots indicating their preferences for the various officers and that returns had clearly indicated that it was the desire of the association to adhere to the practice of advancing the vice presidents and of reelecting members of the council who have served less than three years. The nominations presented by the committee were as follows:

President, Worthington C. Ford.

First vice president, William Roscoe Thayer.

Second vice president, Edward Channing.

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, Ulrich B. Phillips, Lucy M. Salmon, Samuel B. Harding, George M. Wrong.

The question being raised as to whether eight members of the council should be elected, in accordance with the constitution as amended at the present meeting, or six members, in accordance with the constitution prior to amendment, it was voted that the committee on nominations present two further nominations for membership in the executive council.

The committee on nominations, through its chairman, placed the names of Messrs. Henry E. Bourne and Herbert E. Bolton in nomination for membership in the executive council.

Nominations from the floor being called for, Mr. Charles Moore and Mr. Justin H. Smith were nominated for election to the executive council.

Mr. Henry A. Sill nominated Mr. Edward Channing for the office of first vice president and Mr. Edward P. Cheyney for the office of second vice president.

After remarks from the floor Mr. Sill withdrew his nominations.

No further nominations being offered the presiding officer appointed Messrs. S. J. Buck, C. O. Paullin, R. H. George, and G. S. Godard as tellers, and ballots were distributed.

While the ballots were being counted it was voted that nominations for members of the committee on nominations be called for from the floor.

The following were nominated as members of the committee on nominations: Messrs. A. C. McLaughlin, H. B. Learned, C. H. Ambler, C. B. Coleman, F. M. Anderson.

No further nominations being offered it was voted that the secretary be instructed, by unanimous consent, to cast the ballot of the association for the gentlemen nominated for membership in the committee on nominations. The ballot was accordingly cast and they were declared duly elected.

It was voted that the committee on nominations be instructed to select one of its number as chairman.

[At a meeting of the committee on nominations held after the adjournment of the business meeting, Mr. F. M. Anderson was selected as chairman.]

The result of the balloting was reported by Mr. S. J. Buck, chairman of the tellers.

He stated that 67 ballots had been cast as follows:

President, Worthington C. Ford, 66.

First vice president, William R. Thayer, 55; scattering, 4.

Second vice president, Edward Channing, 58; scattering, 3.

Secretary, Waldo G. Leland, 64.

Treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, 64.

Secretary of the council, Evarts B. Greene, 63.

Curator, A. Howard Clark, 64.

Members of the executive council, Eugene C. Barker, 65; Guy Stanton Ford, 65; Ulrich B. Phillips, 62; Lucy M. Salmon, 65; Samuel B. Harding, 66; George M. Wrong, 57; Henry E. Bourne, 50; Charles Moore, 27; Herbert E. Bolton, 26; Justin Smith, 24.

The following having received a majority of the votes cast were declared duly elected:

President, Worthington C. Ford.

First vice president, William R. Thayer.

Second vice president, Edward Channing.

Secretary, Waldo G. Leland.

Treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen.

Secretary of the council, Evarts B. Greene.

Curator, A. Howard Clark.

• Members of the executive council, Eugene C. Barker, Guy Stanton Ford, Ulrich B. Phillips, Lucy M. Salmon, Samuel B. Harding, George M. Wrong, Henry E. Bourne.

No one having received a majority for the eighth member of the council, it was voted that the secretary of the association be instructed by unanimous consent to cast the ballot of the association for that one of the three nominees who had received the highest vote.

The ballot of the association was accordingly cast for Mr. Charles Moore, and he was declared duly elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 28, 1916.

1. *Membership.*—The membership of the association on December 19, 1916, stood at 2,739—a lower figure than in several years. The net loss of members during the year has been 187, as compared with the net gain last year of 13. There are 117 life members, 2,388 annual members, and 234 institutions. The total number of members admitted during the year has been 244, as compared with 290 during 1915. The losses have been as follows: By death, 40; by resignation, 118; dropped for nonpayment of dues, 273. The number of members whose dues are paid to date is 2,378—a larger number than at any time since 1913. The total number of delinquents is 361, which is the smallest number of delinquents at the time of the annual meeting in the last five years.

It will be noted that the decrease in membership is more apparent than real. It is due mainly to the operation of the rule which was adopted at the last annual meeting and which provided that members whose dues remained unpaid on June 1st should no longer be carried on the roll. This has served to weed out a considerable number of members who were being carried on the roll though their dues had not been paid for a considerable period. The association must expect each year to lose between 200 and 300 members, and this loss is normally more than made up by the addition of new members. I wish to emphasize the importance of this matter of the welfare of the association. Experience has shown that the most effective way of securing new members is through the efforts on the part of those who are already members.

2. *Publications.*—A year ago the functions of editor were transferred from the office of the secretary to the chairman of the committee on publications. The present arrangement leaves to the secretary the collection of the material for the annual report and the preparation of the proceedings of the meeting. All other work, editorial and otherwise, is performed by the chairman of the committee on publications, who has during the past year devoted a large amount of his time to the arduous labors that have devolved upon him.

The need of a list of members, or, better still, a quarterly bulletin which would include such a list, is more and more felt not only by the office of the secretary but by the members of the association in general. The last list was published in 1911 and is now, of course, hopelessly out of date. The list of members of this association is practically a directory of the historical profession in America and is considerably in demand by members of that profession. The continued failure to publish a list will inevitably result in considerable detriment to the association.

3. *Expenditures.*—The expenditures of the offices of the secretary and treasurer for last year are set forth in the treasurer's report and need not be repeated here. It should be noted, however, that the totals given in that report are very much increased by the fact that the annual meeting last year, which was held in Washington, made it necessary to charge against those offices a number of expenditures which ordinarily would not have been charged against them. An appropriation of \$1,600 is asked for next year, which probably represents the normal needs of the two offices.

4. *Invitations.*—During the year invitations have been received to be represented by delegates at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace, at the American Congress of Bibliography and History at Buenos Aires in July, at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of

Newark, and at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Rutgers College. The president, acting under authority conferred upon him by the council, appointed Mr. William Roscoe Thayer as delegate to the Rutgers celebration; Prof. Herman V. Ames, Prof. William I. Hull, and Prof. Robert M. McElroy as delegates to the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; and Prof. William M. Sloane as delegate to the Newark celebration. Unfortunately it was impossible to find anyone who could attend the congress at Buenos Aires, but an official letter of greeting and congratulation was sent to the secretary of the congress on behalf of the association.

**5. Doubtful enterprises.**—The secretary feels constrained to issue a warning with regard to certain organizations styling themselves historical societies which have taken names closely resembling that of our association, but the purposes of which appear to be purely commercial. Numbers of people throughout the country have been led to confound those organizations with the American Historical Association, and it is desirable that everywhere members of the historical profession should be on their guard and should warn others.

**6. Deaths.**—During the year the association has lost by death some of its most distinguished and active members. The list is as follows:

Joseph Anderson, James B. Angell, Ferdinand Berger, Oliver W. Best, Francis E. Blake, James B. Book, John B. Cannon, Adolpho P. Carranza, Charles H. Conover, Junius Davis, Henry S. Dean, W. J. De Renne, Russell S. Devol, Jeptha Garrard, Ernest F. Gay, Clayton O. Hall, Richard Hudson, Elizabeth Hughes, Edson Jones, James M. Lamberton, George T. Little, Seth Low, Arthur T. Lyman, John James McCook, Mrs. Donald McLean, William N. Merriam, Anson D. Morse, Clarence S. Paine, Samuel W. Pennypacker, John A. Patten, William B. Rawle, William Savidge, Charles E. Slocum, Elliott T. Slocum, Mary Elsie Thalheimer, Francis McGee Thompson, Mrs. Herbert Tuttle, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, William T. White, William C. Wilcox.

The family of Ex-President Angell have requested the secretary to express to the association their appreciation of the letters of sympathy which were sent to them at the time of President Angell's death.

**7. Registration.**—The registration at the present meeting now stands at 290. Last year 403 registered at the Washington meeting and 400 members registered in Chicago.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Balance on hand, Dec. 21, 1915	\$2,654.08
Receipts to date:	
Annual dues	\$7,825.79
Life membership dues	50.00
Dividend on bank stock	200.00
Interest on bond and mortgage	900.00
Loan, C. W. Bowen	1,000.00
Publications—	
Prize essays	\$404.73
Papers and reports	63.05
Writings on American history	44.50
Church history papers	1.00
Royalties	202.64
Miscellaneous	.80
	716.72

## Receipts to date—Continued.

## Rebates—

Committee on local arrangement-----	17.30
Offices of secretary and treasurer-----	39.91
Committee on history in schools-----	10.00

\$67.21

Gift for London headquarters-----

150.00

Miscellaneous -----

8.90\$10,918.62

Total receipts to date-----

13,572.70

Total disbursements to date-----

10,353.06

Balance on hand, Dec. 19, 1916-----

3,219.64

## DISBURSEMENTS, DEC. 21, 1915, TO DEC. 19, 1916.

## Expense of administration:

## Secretary and treasurer—

Salary of assistant-----

\$520.00

Additional assistance and services of all kinds---

120.40

Postage -----

117.17

Telegrams, messenger service, express, money or-

ders, fees, notary fees-----

28.29

Stationery and supplies-----

190.66

Furnishings-----

118.75

Printing and duplicating-----

241.45

Lantern slides, prints, etc., for National Archive

meeting, December, 1915-----

153.75

Miscellaneous -----

9.20

1,499.67

## Special account:

## Secretary and treasurer—

Salary of assistant-----

\$375.00

Additional assistance and services of all kinds---

115.85

Postage -----

179.11

Telegrams, messenger service, express money-

order fees, notary fees-----

20.26

Stationery and supplies-----

12.22

Printing and duplicating-----

11.00

713.44

Payment of loan-----

1,000.00

## Secretary of the council:

Printing -----

9.25

Stationery -----

12.39

21.64

## Executive council:

Reporting council meetings of Dec. 27 and 28, 1915---

69.45

Printing -----

25.00

Expense incurred in travel to attend meeting of coun-

cil of Dec. 2, 1916—

G. S. Ford-----

75.20

E. B. Greene-----

53.00

S. B. Harding-----

52.52

W. G. Leland-----

12.67

U. B. Phillips-----

18.90

C. H. Haskins-----

10.50

J. F. Jameson-----

6.31

323.55

## Committee on nominations:

Telegrams -----

17.60

Printing -----

7.40

25.00

## Miscellaneous expenses:

## Secretary and treasurer—

Auditing treasurer's report-----	\$20.00
Postage -----	17.40
Express, messenger service, money-order fees-----	1.88
Supplies -----	3.00
Life membership certificate-----	.75
Collection charges-----	10.03
Pacific coast branch:	
Postage, express, printing, services-----	24.65
Committee on nominations, 1915, printing-----	21.10
Committee on nominations, 1916, printing-----	15.00
Committee on bibliography, printing and binding-----	24.93
Adams prize committee, express-----	4.28

\$143.02

## Annual meetings:

Committee on program, 1915, printing-----	19.10
Committee on program, 1916--	
Services -----	13.45
Postage -----	35.00
Stationery-----	8.72
Conference of historical societies--	
Telegrams and postage-----	2.22
Printing and duplicating-----	8.50

86.99

## Publications:

## Committee on publications--

Printing and binding-----	612.03
Wrapping and mailing-----	14.07
Postage and express-----	46.86
Storage and insurance-----	95.18
Advertising -----	17.75
Stationery -----	3.72
Editorial work -----	95.55

885.16

## American Historical Review-----

4,504.00

## Standing committees:

## Public archives commission--

Postage and express-----	3.86
Services -----	6.00
Stationery -----	5.62
Expense of preparing report on California archives-----	50.00
Expense of preparing report on Vermont archives-----	5.32

## General committee--

Postage and services-----	23.04
Stationery -----	28.28
Printing -----	20.00

## Committee on bibliography--

Stationery -----	6.19
Printing and binding-----	18.81

## Committee on history in schools--

Stationery -----	6.19
Services -----	9.50

182.81

## Prizes and subventions:

## Winsor prize committee--

Stationery -----	3.72
Printing -----	5.50
Amount of prize after deductions-----	136.20

## Writings on American history--Appropriations for 1916

History Teacher's Magazine--Appropriation for 1916-----	200.00
---	--------

400.00

745.42

## Expenses of committee of nine:

Printing-----	\$28. 00
Expense incurred in attending meeting of committee of nine, Oct. 9 and 10, 1915-----	
W. G. Leland-----	18. 60
I. J. Cox-----	45. 61
A. C. McLaughlin-----	61. 20
W. T. Root-----	68. 95
	<u>\$222. 36</u>
	<u>10, 353. 06</u>
Net receipts, 1916-----	9, 918. 62
Net disbursements, 1916-----	9, 353. 06
	<u>565. 56</u>

## 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. 19, 1916-----	201. 87
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, at \$230-----	4, 600. 00
Cash on hand-----	3, 219. 64
	<u>28, 021. 51</u>
Assets at last annual report-----	27, 062. 15
	<u>959. 36</u>
An increase during the year of-----	
Among the assets of the association should be included:	
Publications in stock, estimate-----	5, 800. 00
Furniture, office equipment, etc., estimate-----	250. 00
	<u>6, 050. 00</u>

## REPORT OF 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 21, 1915, to December 19, 1916, in so far as they relate to your cash receipts and disbursements, and the assets on hand, for the purpose of determining the accuracy 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 for the years 1914, 1915, 1916.

Exhibit B: Condensed statement of income and expenditures from December 21, 1915, to December 19, 1916.

*Commentary.*—The cash receipts were verified and were found to have been deposited in the bank. The cash disbursements were all verified with properly approved and receipted vouchers. The balance on deposit in the National Park Bank was reconciled with the balance as shown by your check book and as contained in Exhibit A. The bond and mortgage on real estate, together with all necessary papers connected therewith, 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, of 10 shares each, were also on deposit with the Union Trust Co. and were shown to us. The items of "Publications in stock" and "Furniture and office equipment" are shown as valued by you in your statement of assets. All

of the books and records submitted for our examination were complete and in excellent order.

*Certification:* We take pleasure in certifying that the statement of the treasurer showing the cash receipts and disbursements is in agreement with the books and records of the association, and in our opinion represents a true and correct accounting therefor. We also certify that the attached exhibits represent the true financial condition of the association as at December 19, 1916, and the true income for the period December 21, 1915, to December 19, 1916, with such qualifications as are contained in the body of this text.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF AMERICA,  
MITCHELL LEVENTHAL,

*Supervising Accountant.*

NEW YORK, December 26, 1916.

#### EXHIBIT A.

*Comparative statement of financial condition, 1914, 1915, 1916, American Historical Association.*

Assets.	Dec. 19, 1916.	Dec. 21, 1915.	Dec. 23, 1914.
Bond and mortgage on real estate 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Accrued interest on above from Sept. 29.....	201.87	208.07	214.52
Bank stock, 20 shares, American Exchange National Bank.....	4,600.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Cash in bank, National Park Bank.....	3,219.64	2,654.03	2,382.96
Publications in stock, estimated valuation.....	5,800.00	5,800.00	5,800.00
Furniture, office equipment, etc.....	250.00	250.00	250.00
Total assets.....	34,071.51	33,112.15	32,847.48

#### EXHIBIT B.

*Condensed statement of income and expenditures, Dec. 21, 1915, to Dec. 19, 1916, American Historical Association.*

Analysis.	Items.	Items.	Totals.
<b>INCOME.</b>			
Dues.....		\$7,875.79	
Investments:			
Interest on mortgage (\$20,000, at 4½ per cent).....	<sup>1</sup> \$893.80		
Dividend (5 per cent; 20 shares American Exchange National Bank).....	200.00		
Publications.....		1,093.80	
Miscellaneous.....		716.72	
		226.11	
Total income.....			\$9,012.42
<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>			
Administrative.....		2,012.88	
Annual meetings.....		86.99	
Publications.....		885.18	
American Historical Review.....		4,504.00	
Standing committee.....		152.31	
Prizes and subventions.....		745.42	
Committee of nine.....		222.36	
Special account.....		715.44	
Total expenditures.....			9,353.06
Net income.....			559.36
Appreciation in market value of securities.....			400.00
Total increase.....			959.36

<sup>1</sup> The auditors included only earned interest to Dec. 19, whereas the treasurer's report includes interest received. That accounts for the discrepancy of \$6.20 between the total income as indicated in the former and the total income as indicated in the latter.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL.

DECEMBER 28, 1916.

*The American Historical Association.*

GENTLEMEN: The formal business of the executive council has been transacted this year at two meetings, the first held as usual in New York on the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day and the second at Cincinnati on Wednesday, December 27.

At the New York meeting a considerable portion of the time was required for the reception and consideration of reports from the various committees. In the past such reports have also been presented orally to the association at its annual meeting. By vote of the association last year, however, the presentation of these reports at the annual meeting is now limited to those specifically directed by the council or specifically called for by 10 members of the association. In consequence of this change in practice, it becomes necessary to extend the scope of this report in order to indicate some of the more important activities of the various committees. In view, however, of the crowded condition of the docket this survey will be made as brief as possible.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission has had in hand the preparation for the press of the R. M. T. Hunter papers, which have been collected and edited by Prof. C. H. Ambler, and which it is proposed to include in the annual report of the association for 1916. The commission is now planning, with the approval of the council, a systematic effort to draw out the manuscripts of the American Revolution now in private hands. In the carrying out of these plans the commission is depending largely on the cooperation of the patriotic societies formed to commemorate the achievements of the Revolutionary generation. In some instances definite assurances of such cooperation have already been given, and there is every reason to expect an equally cordial response elsewhere. In this connection I desire, on behalf of the council, to acknowledge the generosity of Mr. Justin H. Smith, of Boston, a member of this commission, who has contributed \$150 for the furtherance of its work.

One of the oldest and most useful of our committees is the Public Archives Commission. By the publication of a series of reports on the archives of the several States the commission has not only furnished information to students but has stimulated to a marked degree public interest in the more adequate care and more effective organization of State records. The last of these reports are those on California and Vermont, which are to be included in the published report of the commission in 1915. The commission has also taken an active part in the movement for a Federal archives building in Washington, but its chief present undertaking is the preparation of a manual for archivists or "Primer of archival economy." It is expected that this manual will be ready for the press by the close of the present year.

Of the prize committees, that on the Adams prize has had no award to make this year. The award of the Winsor prize will be announced by the chairman of that committee. At the New York meeting the council considered an interesting proposal from the publications committee looking toward a radically different use of the funds now set apart for these two prizes, with a view to stimulating productive scholarship in some other form than that of the doctoral dissertations to which these prizes have for the most part been awarded. The proposal was laid over for consideration at the November meeting of 1917. The chairman of the publications committee was also able to report a marked improvement in the format of the prize essays, as illustrated in the new volume by Mr. T. C. Pease on the Leveller Movement.

The committee on bibliography, which for several years rendered such excellent service under the chairmanship of Mr. Richardson, is now much cramped by lack of funds. There are two enterprises now taking definite form under the directions of this committee, one a bibliography of American travel, in the special charge of Mr. B. C. Steiner, and the other a list of historical serials in preparation by Mr. Shearer. In close relation to the work of the committee on bibliography is the publication of the "Writings on American history," whose continuation has been made possible largely through the public spirit of the Yale University Press. The council has authorized a continuance of the association subsidy for the coming year to the amount of \$200.

The index of the papers and reports of the association, which has been prepared by Mr. D. M. Matteson, is now approaching completion, and is expected to go to press in 1917. The appropriation for this purpose has made difficult demands on the budget of the association, but the work when completed will add immensely to the usefulness of our publications.

The European war has naturally interfered seriously with the cooperation of historical scholars and continues to prevent progress on the "Bibliography of modern English history." It is a pleasure, however, to be able to record that through the generosity of Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, of New York, the association will be able to continue its grant to the London headquarters.

The association has always recognized its responsibility for advancing the standard not only of historical scholarship but of historical teaching. Tangible results of this interest have appeared in the well-known reports of the committee of five, the committee of seven, and the committee of eight, dealing with the problems of secondary and elementary schools. Two years ago a new standing committee on "history in schools" was organized. The immediate impulse for this action came from a request of the college entrance examination board for a more exact definition of the requirements in various fields of history. The committee has interpreted its functions broadly, and is now hard at work on the preparation of an outline to which contributions have been made by teachers in all sections of the country.

It will be generally recognized that one of the most effective agencies now at work for the guidance and stimulus of teachers is the History Teacher's Magazine, edited by Mr. A. E. McKinley, and supervised, for this association, by a board of advisory editors. The magazine has now received for several years a subsidy of \$400 from the association, in consideration of which members of the association have been entitled to receive a reduction of \$1 in the subscription price. During the past year there has been a highly encouraging increase in the subscription list, with the prospect that the magazine may in the near future become definitely self-supporting. For the coming year the council has voted to grant the reduced subsidy of \$200.

The importance of the work represented by the committee on history in schools and the History Teacher's Magazine is just now emphasized by the publication of a report by a committee of the National Education Association proposing a radical reconstruction of the elementary and secondary school programs in the social sciences. The whole position of history as a school subject may be vitally affected, for better or for worse, by the extent to which the historical scholarship of the country, as represented by this association, can be effectively brought to bear on these educational problems.

The action taken by the council at its formal meetings are set forth in the printed minutes, including the committee assignments and the estimate of expenditures for 1917. Attention is called to the votes taken in connection with

the budget, empowering the council committee on finance to authorize transfers from one item of the budget to another and excluding all changes without such authority. This arrangement makes possible a certain flexibility which is quite essential, and at the same time provides an orderly method of securing that result. The council has under consideration various plans for increasing the resources of the association, but at present is able to make no definite report except as to one or two details which will be noted below.

Considerable attention has been given to the problem of securing a more effective organization of council business, including the formation of certain standing committees to relieve the council meetings of unnecessary detail and provide for urgent matters arising in the intervals between council meetings. The nucleus of such an organization already exists in the council committees on finance and on appointments. A careful memoir on this subject has been prepared by the secretary of the association and will be discussed at a meeting of the council this week.

Two years ago the Conference of Historical Societies requested the council to provide for a systematic survey of historical agencies, including a continuation of the Bibliography of American Historical Societies published by the association in the annual report of 1905. As indicated in the minutes, the council has been enabled, through the generous cooperation of the Newberry Library of Chicago, to take steps toward the proposed continuation of the bibliography to 1915. There is also under consideration a plan for the issue of a handbook of historical agencies.

The council presents the following recommendations for adoption by the association:

1. That in acceptance of an invitation received from the University of Pennsylvania the annual meeting of the association for 1917 be held in Philadelphia.

2. That at future meetings of the association, beginning with 1917, a registration fee of 50 cents be charged to cover the charges incurred by the association in connection with such annual meetings.

3. That the following action be taken respecting the organization of the Conference of Historical Societies:

- (1) That the Conference of Historical Societies be recognized as a semi-independent organization under the auspices of the American Historical Association.

- (2) That its secretary be appointed by the council of the association and have the rank and functions of a committee chairman, reporting annually to the association.

- (3) That the conference appoint such other officers and committees as it may find expedient.

- (4) That the conference be supported by an annual assessment upon each society that becomes a member of it; such assessments to be upon the basis of 1 cent for each member of such societies, but no society to be assessed more than \$10 nor less than 25 cents; commissions, State departments, surveys, etc., not organized as societies to pay an annual fee of \$5.

- (5) That the conference have control of its own funds, but shall furnish an annual report of its expenditures and receipts to the association.

- (6) That the chairman of its program committee, or such officer as may be charged with the preparation of its program, shall be ex officio a member of the program committee of the association.

- (7) That the conference prepare, as soon as possible after the annual meeting of each year, a report of its proceedings, together with such bibliographical and statistical information as it may collect.

- (8) That all publications of the conference be passed upon by the association's committee on publications and be issued under the auspices of the association.

- (9) That, finally, an appropriation of \$50 for 1917 be made for the incidental expenses connected with the reorganization of the conference. (Such an item was included in the budget for 1917.)

The Conference of Historical Societies was first held, in accordance with a vote of the executive council, at the meeting of the association in Chicago in 1904, and has since been a regular feature of the annual program. Its relations with the association have never been clearly defined and the resolutions now reported were adopted on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the secretary of the association and the secretary of the conference as the result of their experience with the work of the conference.

4. That the terms of office of the officers of the association and of the members of the executive council chosen at any given annual meeting be for the year terminating with the close of the next annual business meeting of the association.

The following vote was adopted by the council:

*Resolved*, That the executive council report to the association that, in view of the desirability of a quarterly bulletin, the council is prepared to proceed with this, provided it may be done without involving an excess of the association's expenditures over its revenues in the coming year. The council suggests that an immediate effort be made to raise for the purpose a guarantee fund of \$300.

A statement regarding this recommendation will be made by the secretary of the association.

Respectfully submitted,

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

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATE OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held in San Diego on Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2, 1916. With this session the branch reached the last important center of the Pacific coast proper, having previously met in San Francisco, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, and Stanford University. Considering the position of San Diego—it is off the common routes of travel and over 18 hours by the best trains from San Francisco—the meeting was well attended and, was certainly representative, there being present members from Portland, the universities of Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and California, the University of Southern California, Stanford University, and Pomona College, to mention but a few.

As the branch serves a limited clientele, its members are thrown into a personal touch which has developed a group spirit highly desirable in view of the scattered locations of western institutions and which makes the maintenance of the branch well worth while.

There were three literary sessions—the general session, the organization session, and the teachers' session. The chief interest centered in the organizations session, at which a report on "The work of the California Historical Survey Commission" was presented by Owen C. Coy, secretary and archivist of the commission.

Prof. Henry Morse Stephens presided at the annual dinner, at which the president of the branch, Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, read his stimulating address on "Historic ideals in recent politics." There were the usual after-dinner remarks by representatives of various institutions and organizations.

The annual business meeting, held on Saturday morning, heard and adopted the reports of the secretary and the various committees. The following resolution deserves to be presented here:

*Resolved*, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association does hereby indorse the excellent work already accomplished and the plan

of work outlined for the future by the California Historical Survey Commission.

Furthermore, that the association most earnestly urges the continued support of this great project for calendaring the scattered records of our history, and that the association impress upon the California public the fact that what has been done will never attain the good end desired unless, through the action of our legislature, provision be made to have the results of the survey commission's work published.

Prof. Wier, of the University of Nevada, moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the feasibility of preparing a bibliography of the history of the Pacific Coast States. The motion was carried, and the committee subsequently appointed by the president was as follows: Prof. H. E. Bolton, chairman; Profs. H. Morse Stephens, Levi E. Young, Jeanne E. Wier, Edmond S. Meany, Rockwell D. Hunt, Mr. George H. Himes, and Father Joseph M. Gleason.

The nominating committee, Prof. H. E. Bolton, chairman, proposed the following names, which were approved by election: President, Edward Krehbiel; vice president, Levi E. Young; secretary-treasurer, William A. Morris; council (in addition to above), Oliver H. Richardson, Tully C. Knoles, Allen M. Kline, Effie I. Hawkins. The council was instructed to select the place of the next session, and the undersigned was named delegate to the meeting of the parent association in Cincinnati.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD KREHBIEL, *Delegate.*

#### REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

The correspondence of Robert M. T. Hunter, collected and edited by Charles Henry Ambler, professor of history at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, has been made ready for the press. This work was begun three years ago and is the twelfth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, of which the members were Worthington C. Ford, chairman, Clarence W. Alvord, Herbert E. Bolton, Julian P. Bretz, Archer B. Hulbert, and William O. Scroggs. The enterprise goes to the credit of that commission and not to the commission which is now reporting.

At the meeting of the council of the association last December it was thought that the Hunter correspondence might become a part of the publications of the proceedings for 1915; but, as that seems to be impossible, it is now submitted, in the hope that the council will direct that it be printed as a part of the proceedings for 1916.

The commission now lays before the council another project upon which it requests an expression of opinion.

It has seemed to us that the association would be performing a service to historical science if it succeeded in drawing out from individual owners those documents which have historical value and which are now inaccessible. The owners whom we have in mind are not those collectors of autograph documents whose possessions are reasonably well known and are either accessible or inaccessible, according to the varying dispositions of the collectors, but the single documents, or small groups of documents, in the possession of the descendants of the man who wrote them. These descendants may have an interest in history and a knowledge of it, or they may not have either. Their occupations and surroundings may be such that they are not brought into contact with the scholarly movements of the country. It has seemed to the commission that it would be an interesting experiment systematically to endeavor to ascertain what historical material now lies hidden in their hands. The experiment could best be begun, the commission thinks, with the descendants

of the participants in the American Revolution, not only because of the importance of that period of our history, but because a large proportion of the descendants have organized themselves into associations for patriotic purposes and can be reached through their societies. Accordingly, the chairman of the commission communicated informally with James Mortimer Montgomery, president general of the Sons of the Revolution, to ascertain tentatively whether that organization felt disposed to lend its assistance in collecting historical documents. Mr. Montgomery replied in favorable terms, and the secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, sent the chairman certain copies of letters and documents, which he had received in reply to a circular which had been sent out by the society two years before in consequence of an effort of the War Department to obtain records of the Revolution. It should be said in passing that the plan of the War Department was abandoned, for want of sufficient funds to carry it out, and that its revival does not seem to be probable; but, even if it should be revised, it would be limited to a publication of the military records of the Revolution. The papers which Mr. Drowne sent the chairman of the commission included the following:

An orderly book of Asahel Clark, ensign in the Continental Army, containing orders of Generals Putnam and Washington; John Paul Schott's account of his services in the Continental Army; a collection of Franklin, Genet, John Paul Jones, and of Revolutionary letters, in the possession of a banker in New York, who offered to allow copies to be made of them; letters of General Schuyler; a diary of Captain John Barnard, Third Connecticut Regiment, 1780, along the Hudson River; an account, by J. F. Caldwell, of the killing of his mother by the British at Elizabethtown; letters of Alexander Hamilton, as aide de camp, 1780; of General Washington, John Hancock, Aaron Burr, 1777, as aide de camp; and "The Drowne Papers," letters dated 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778, being Revolutionary material of unusual interest.

These papers are from one society in one State. It seems certain that an appeal to the members of all the Revolutionary societies will result in a collection of documents having considerable historical value. The work of editing these papers could be done by this commission or by some one designated by the association. If the plan seems feasible to the council authority for the purpose of inviting the cooperation of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution is the only measure needed.

If such authority is given it is suggested that a small appropriation be made to pay for copying the documents. Probably \$150 would be sufficient.

GAILLARD HUNT, *Chairman.*

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

CHARLES H. AMBLER.

M. M. QUAIFE.

#### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

[The complete report of the Public Archives Commission, with appendices, is printed on pp. 133-209 of the present volume.]

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The board of editors of the Review beg leave to report to the association on the following five points:

First. In accordance with the statement at the last annual meeting of its readiness to do anything in its power to meet the wishes of the association in regard to the vesting in the association of ownership and control of the Review, and at the request of the committee appointed to bring about such a

transfer, the board laid before that committee suggestions for accomplishing the desired result. Such points in these suggestions as commended themselves to that committee will doubtless be laid before the association in its report.

Second. The board has discussed repeatedly, though without definite result, informal suggestions for the increase of the size of the Review, or for greater frequency of appearance, or other means of giving facilities for the publication of more articles in the special field of European history. The board wishes hereby to express its entire sympathy with any plan to encourage the production and publication of scholarly articles in that field of history and its desire to be of service to that end. At the same time, to prevent misconception, it is well to mention that, on a computation covering the last 10 years, more than half the contents of the Review has laid in the field of European history, less than half in that of American history.

Third. The increased price of paper and expense of labor in printing the Review has prevented the accumulation of any surplus during the year. The board of editors has therefore found it impossible to make any payment to the association as has been done in recent years.

Fourth. Communications made to the board seem to indicate that there is a somewhat prevalent impression that the editors do not desire articles prepared by comparatively young or unknown writers and prefer to publish articles by historians of established reputation. This is an entire misconception and not at all the policy of the editors of the Review. The managing editor and the other members of the board of editors are anxious to correct any such misapprehension. They welcome articles from any contributors, and, in deciding which articles should be published, the merits of articles are alone considered—the age or youth of the contributor makes no difference.

The same is true concerning the field of history. It has never been the practice of the board of editors to select articles from one field rather than another, and it is their desire to have all fields of history represented without discrimination.

Fifth. The question of devoting more attention in the Review to the analysis or description of doctors' theses in history has been under consideration, but no practicable means of fulfilling this end in the Review has presented itself. This object, however, is understood to be in a fair way of being achieved by other means.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

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

In the report of the History Teacher's Magazine made to the council last year there was a slight note of discouragement. A net loss of eight subscriptions in the period from November 25, 1914, to November 10, 1915, seemed to indicate that the limit of circulation had been reached and that the existence of the magazine could be guaranteed only by a subsidy indefinitely continued or by a cut in the cost of production so substantial as to impair the usefulness of the magazine. Happily, that cloud has now been lifted. In the period from November 10, 1915, to November 9, 1916, the magazine fell short by only \$19.92 of being self-supporting. The circulation increased from a total of 1,964 to a total of 3,263, and the receipts from a total of \$4,400.32 to a total of \$5,287.27. The net publisher's profits in 1915 were \$340.53. For 1916 the net profits are \$980.06, a gain of \$639.53.

The magazine could, therefore, apparently continue publication without any subsidy whatever. It does not, however, seem either wise or just to withdraw at this time all outside support. Dr. McKinley conducted the magazine for some time at a financial loss, and since the renewal of publication has rendered a service to the cause of history teaching far beyond his annual allowance of \$600. It is doubtful if any other man in the country of equal ability could have been prevailed upon to give the time and energy which Dr. McKinley has given. He himself has not complained, but to those of us who are aware of the sacrifices which he has made, it seems a fair arrangement to continue in part existing subsidies.

There is every reason to expect that the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland and the New England History Teachers' Association will each appropriate, as heretofore, \$100. If the American Historical Association can appropriate \$200 it will be entirely safe to drop altogether the individual guarantee fund. This would mean a reduction of \$600 in the total of existing subsidies, an amount, it will be observed, about equal to the gain in the earning power of the magazine during the current year. In making the request for an appropriation of \$200 from the American Historical Association it is proper to state that 668 members of this association are at present receiving the magazine at the reduced rate of \$1 per annum.

The only change in editorial policy to be reported at this time is a larger recognition of the elementary field and of the new junior high school. It is hoped early in 1917 to begin publication of a series of 14 articles dealing specifically with the problems, materials, and methods of teaching adapted to these stages of instruction. The articles are to be contributed by the chairman of this committee.

A detailed statement of receipts, expenditures, and subscriptions is appended to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 29, 1916.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE HISTORY TEACHER'S MAGAZINE.

Receipts Nov. 10, 1915, to Nov. 9, 1916:

##### Subscriptions—

789 at \$2.00	\$1,578.00
587 at \$1.70	997.90
1,175 at \$1.00	1,175.00
9 at sundry	16.58

\$3,767.48

Advertising	391.30
Sundries (back numbers, etc.)	128.49
American Historical Association appropriation	400.00
Guarantee fund (individual)	400.00
Middle States Association	100.00
New England Association	100.00

Total receipts	5,287.27
Total expenses	4,307.21

Balance	980.06
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Expenditures Nov. 10, 1915, to Nov. 9, 1916:

Printing and mailing magazine	2,146.55
Printing circulars, etc.	218.00
Clerical help, postage, books, sundries, mailing machine	682.66
Advertising	200.00
Editorial expense for contributions	460.00
A. E. McKinley	600.00

Total expenses	4,307.21
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## CIRCULATION STATEMENT OF THE HISTORY TEACHER'S MAGAZINE.

## Subscription list:

## Subscriptions—

At \$2.00	\$1,065
At \$1.70	720
At \$1.00	1,312

Total paid subscriptions 3,097 \$3,097

Guarantors 77

Exchanges, etc 89

Total mailing list 3,263

## Expirals:

Of the paid subscribers there are arrearages of—

\$2.00 subscriptions 420

\$1.70 subscriptions 176

\$1.00 subscriptions 291

887

## \$2.00—

3 months arrears 327

2 months arrears 72

1 month arrears 21

## \$1.70—

3 months arrears 93

2 months arrears 53

1 month arrears 30

## \$1.00—

3 months arrears 162

2 months arrears 82

1 month arrears 47

## Membership subscriptions:

Members of American Historical Association 668

Members of other history or teachers' associations 644

## CIRCULATION OF THE HISTORY TEACHER'S MAGAZINE BY STATES.

State.	Number of subscriptions.	State.	Number of subscriptions.
New York	258	Georgia	32
Illinois	231	North Carolina	32
Pennsylvania	196	New Hampshire	31
California	180	Alabama	26
Massachusetts	175	South Dakota	26
Ohio	168	Maine	23
Missouri	154	Louisiana	25
Michigan	128	West Virginia	19
New Jersey	123	South Carolina	18
Texas	123	North Dakota	18
Wisconsin	120	Mississippi	18
Minnesota	116	District of Columbia	17
Iowa	98	Montana	17
Washington	94	Florida	16
Kansas	81	Idaho	16
Indiana	77	Rhode Island	14
Nebraska	59	Vermont	12
Connecticut	55	Arkansas	11
Maryland	52	Utah	11
Colorado	48	Wyoming	9
Tennessee	46	Nevada	9
Virginia	43	Arizona	6
Oregon	39	Delaware	4
Kentucky	34	New Mexico	2
Oklahoma	32	Foreign	30

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The appropriation for the committee for the past year was \$25, which has permitted no expenditure beyond the cost of the necessary stationery and correspondence.

Each of the members of the committee has been personally interested in the work of historical bibliography and at the beginning of the year was engaged in some specific task in that line. During the year each has made some progress with his undertaking. At the beginning of the year no one had his particular piece of work sufficiently advanced to consider publication, even had the appropriation for the committee permitted it. During the year two members of the committee have advanced their work so that the problem of publication should be met in the coming year. The work of the several members of the committee will now be described, following an alphabetical order.

Prof. Laprade has for some time been engaged on a bibliography of English publications from about 1770 to about 1806, the period of the American War for Independence and of the early years of the United States. At least two other members of the committee are also interested to some extent in this field of work, and no doubt will be able to cooperate with Prof. Laprade if his work should develop in such a way as to make it desirable for the committee to undertake its publication at some future date.

Prof. Lybyer has likewise been engaged for a considerable time on a bibliography of the history of the Ottoman Empire, on which he is making steady progress. While this work is, perhaps, likely to be published under other auspices than this committee, its importance must not be overlooked.

Prof. Lybyer has also outlined a plan for a comprehensive bibliography of the present great war, a copy of which is appended to this report. There are very strong reasons which may be advanced for the desirability of such an undertaking, which would require a considerable amount of funds and much work for its completion. More or less satisfactory lists of publications in England, France, and Germany have appeared or are in process of publication. A comprehensive publication would combine all these, supplement them in their own field, and then, what is more important, add the works in other European languages, for which proper bibliographical aids are not available. Prof. Lybyer argues rightly that the very best time to begin the work on such an enterprise is the present. The first installment of the work would include publications to the end of 1915, and additional parts would cover successive later periods of publication. The committee on bibliography can not consider this undertaking unless adequate funds can be placed at its disposal, but if such funds were forthcoming the committee would stand ready to organize the project.

Prof. Notestein is interested in a bibliography of English parliamentary materials, 1603-1689, which would not be without value to the students of American history.

Prof. Rockwell has published in the course of the year a "List of Books on the Assyrian or Nestorian Christian" as Appendix A to his pamphlet on "The Pitiful Plight of The Assyrian Christians in Persia and Kurdistan" (New York, American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1916, pp. 62-66), and Armenia—A List of Books and Articles, With Annotations" (*ibid.*, pp. 8), which may be mentioned as the work of a member of the committee, though not published under the auspices of the committee.

Prof. Rockwell also has in press a list of books on the German Reformation which he has prepared in association with Mr. G. L. Kieffer and Mr. O. H. Pankoke in view of the quadricentennial of the Reformation, in 1917.

Prof. Rockwell has long been interested in the bibliography of American church history. The late Prof. Samuel Macauley Jackson published, in the twelfth volume of the American Church History Series (New York, 1894), "A Bibliography of American Church History, 1820-1893" (pp. 441-513). This was a select bibliography, and a considerable number of additional slips prepared by Prof. Jackson is now the property of Union Theological Seminary. Prof. Rockwell suggests three undertakings in this connection: First, the publication of a supplement of Prof. Jackson's work for later publications, which might bear some such title as "Bibliography of American Church History, 1893-1918"; the second is the completion of Prof. Jackson's work for the period 1820-1893; the third is the extension of the work backward to cover the period prior to 1820. Prof. Rockwell suggests that the celebration in 1920 of the centenary of the landing of the Pilgrims might fittingly be commemorated by the publication of a complete "Bibliography of American Church History, 1620-1920." Such an enterprise is certainly commendable and might well be accomplished through the cooperation of this committee with the American Church History Society and other organizations. It is to be hoped that genuine progress on this undertaking may be reported a year hence.

Mr. Slade, of the Library of Congress, is making a study of the sources for the debates in the First Congress.

Dr. Shearer, who has been a member of the committee for some time, was engaged under the former chairman of this committee in cooperation with another former member of the committee in the preparation of a bibliography and location list of historical periodicals. Dr. Shearer was assigned the section on American periodicals, while the other section was assigned to his co-worker. Dr. Shearer has practically completed his part of the undertaking and is prepared to publish it in cooperation with the other two persons concerned if that should still find favor, or perhaps, with the generous assistance of the Newberry Library, of whose staff he is a member. The present committee has been ready to welcome the cooperation of all former members and has been ready to cooperate in every practicable way in any effort to advance research and publication in the field of historical bibliography. The matter of giving credit to the committee on bibliography for any specific piece of publication is of trivial account provided useful work gets done and published. Dr. Shearer will present at the Cincinnati meeting a paper on "American historical periodicals," which will show some of the results of his work. The chairman of the committee wishes to express his appreciation of the generous spirit displayed by Dr. Shearer in the somewhat difficult situation which has developed with regard to his work.

Dr. Steiner has in hand the bibliography of American travel, which was transferred from a special committee to this committee some years since. He and Mr. Louis H. Dielman have secured from the Library of Congress a complete set of its cards relating to the subject, and also have arranged with the Library of Congress for the printing of a considerable number of additional cards for titles in other libraries. They have also included all titles from their own libraries, the Peabody Institute, and the Pratt Library in Baltimore, and have added other titles from second-hand catalogues and other sources. Dr. Steiner and Mr. Dielman feel that the time has come to print a title-a-line list for circulation to other libraries to secure the addition of other titles, and possibly information of the location of copies, especially of the rarer works, in the various libraries. The chairman and Dr. Steiner are investigating methods and costs for such publication. On the basis of a rough estimate, the chairman included in his report to the council of the association at the Thanksgiving meeting a request for the appropriation of \$500

to cover the cost of the necessary clerical work in preparation of material and for the printing of such a preliminary list. Unless the council is able to provide such an appropriation, it seems that an effort to obtain the needed funds from private subscription should be made. Further delay in this undertaking is undesirable in itself, and, furthermore, this project should be completed as soon as possible, so as to give right of way to other projects, such as the ones suggested by the several members of the committee, especially the one proposed by Prof. Rockwell.

The chairman of the committee has for some years contributed certain bibliographical notes to the quarterly issues of the *American Historical Review*, and his humble bibliographical contributions have thus been published during the past year.

The chairman wishes to express his appreciation of the work done by the other members of the committee during the year, and to express his hope that the day is not far distant when the American Historical Association will be able to place at the disposal of this committee, in common with others, a reasonable annual appropriation which should afford to workers in historical bibliography the encouragement and incentive of a suitable channel for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

#### PROJECT FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT WAR.

Inasmuch as an immense amount of material on the great war, in many languages, is appearing and will continue to appear, a great deal of which, while possessing much value, is in small editions and unbound, and whereas the one nation which is at the same time great, wealthy, intellectually active, and neutral would seem to be best suited to sustain such a project, it is proposed that the committee on bibliography of the American Historical Association undertake the task of preparing as complete as practicable a bibliography of the great war.

The following general plan is suggested:

1. The bibliography shall contain all ascertainable separately printed pieces of material—books, booklets, pamphlets—which are produced in connection with the war.
2. Only such newspapers and periodicals shall be included as grow directly out of the war, and these shall not be analyzed. The classification of general periodical articles and reviews shall not be attempted.
3. The languages included shall be English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and possibly all other European languages. It may be desirable, furthermore, to prepare separate annexes (which would probably in no case be very large) for some non-European languages, such as Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, and Arabic.
4. The work of collecting titles shall be apportioned among a number of persons, ordinarily one language to each. English may be subdivided into material produced in England, Scotland, Ireland, the separate British colonies, and the United States. Special campaigns and phases may be assigned to individuals.
5. One principal volume shall be prepared of material between August 1, 1914, and December 31, 1915, one for each subsequent year of the war, and later volumes as may seem desirable. An initial volume may be prepared on the preliminaries and antecedents of the war.
6. A small directing committee shall be chosen which shall perfect the plan and supervise the entire work.
7. The financing may be arranged with the help of the American Historical Association, the universities and libraries of the United States, other associations, and individual subscribers and contributors in America and abroad.
8. An edition of at least 1,000 copies shall be prepared, on durable paper, in plain, durable binding.
9. Since much of the literature can most easily be located at the time of its first appearance, the project should be entered upon immediately.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

On behalf of the publication committee I beg to submit this report covering the year 1916. As chairman of the committee I have had oversight of the following:

1. The twelfth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.
2. The annual reports in part for 1914 and 1915, respectively.
3. The Herbert Baxter Adams prize essay of 1915, "The Leveller Movement," by Dr. Theodore Calvin Pease, now associate in history in the University of Illinois.

These three tasks have involved me in a considerable amount of correspondence and have absorbed at least three full months of time. Of the special appropriation of \$200 made at your annual meeting in Washington last December, I have used in necessary ways—chiefly for assistance in proof reading—the sum of \$95.55, leaving on December 19 a balance of \$104.45. Generally speaking, then, the publication committee, so far as editorial functions are concerned, have expended about one-half of the special appropriation. Permit me to comment briefly on the three tasks.

1. Although dated December 30, 1914, the twelfth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission did not come into my hands until January, 1916. It consists of the "Correspondence and papers (1826-1885) of Robert M. T. Hunter," and has been edited by Prof. Charles H. Ambler, of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. An examination of the material, the editorial apparatus, and in particular the introductory narrative by the editor, led me to recommend a delay in publication until Mr. Ambler could make it more nearly complete. Accordingly, with the consent of the present chairman of the commission, Dr. Gaillard Hunt, the editor was requested to enrich the material if possible, to reconsider and rewrite the introductory narrative, and to make consistent and careful the explanatory notes. The manuscript has only very recently been returned to Dr. Hunt. It can now be readily prepared for printing. But because of the delay, it would seem best that it should appear as part of the annual report of the association for 1916—a suggestion, I may add, which Dr. Hunt has accepted as a recommendation.

2. Only the papers composing the first volume of the annual report for 1914 came under my supervision last March; at that time they were in galley proof. With Volume II of the report—a general index covering the papers and reports of the association for a period of 30 years (1884-1914) and compiled by Mr. David M. Matteson—I have had nothing to do. The two volumes, since printed by the Government, should be distributed to members shortly.

The single-volume annual report for 1915 is now in galley proof. This means that we are a few months ahead of our usual schedule. Owing, however, to difficulties in securing papers and the decision last summer not to include for reasons already indicated Prof. Ambler's collection of R. M. T. Hunter papers, the volume will be comparatively small. Aside from special reports—two of these concerned with the archives of California and Vermont, respectively—there could be included only nine out of approximately 26 papers listed on the program of the Washington meeting last December. Of the remaining 17, four—including Prof. Stephens's annual address—were taken by the American Historical Review; eight others appeared in some variety of periodical; five, for reasons best known to their respective authors, were withheld and not obtainable; one paper was discarded, as its author failed to appear at the session when it was to be read; and one paper was excluded for reasons of public policy by the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution.

To only one incident in this connection have I space to refer. A paper served as the basis of a careful discussion to which five scholars were asked to contribute. Abstracts of the discussion which had been prepared by two speakers it was decided to print. With every effort neither your secretary nor I was able ever to get more than a clue to the basic paper, although it was printed recently in one of the popular magazines. It is probably not possible or fair to demand of participants in our programs that they print their papers in the annual report, but the incident just outlined suggests that any paper which affords the basis for discussion—discussion which involves others besides the leading author in careful effort—ought by rule to be furnished for printing in the annals of this association. It shows also that your annual report is likely to partake of the nature of a scrapbook.

3. The work of editing and printing the prize essay in European history calls this year for particular comment. The work has involved changes, not radical but sufficiently notable, I hope, to arouse the interest of such members of the association as care for some improvement in the form of these publications. The edition of Dr. Pease's essay, *The Leveller Movement*, is limited to 750 copies, a number slightly smaller than it has been customary to issue. This figure does not include the special paper-bound edition of 100 copies for which the author pays the cost. The entire edition is now printed and will be ready within a month for distribution to subscribers.

The new format is the result of suggestions made from time to time during recent years expressive for the most part of dissatisfaction with the old style. It was developed early in the spring by Mr. Leland, myself, and a representative of the Waverly Press, Baltimore—a house that has done the printing in a painstaking and careful way. We hope that the essays hereafter published in the new form may make some appeal to a wider public. Our object was to increase the attractiveness of the volumes in the series by making them conform to well-recognized standards of book making. Accordingly we have enlarged the type, sought for a simpler style of lettering on the cover, reduced the emphasis on the prize-essay features, and tried in the present instance to relegate the longer bibliographical notes and the discussion of technical points—chiefly interesting to a very limited number of readers—to the ends of the chapters rather than to allow such matters to mar the pages primarily devoted to the narrative. The new format, it should be added, has met the approval of every member of the present publication committee.

Of the nine prize essays thus far printed and on sale we have sold 3,619 copies for, approximately, \$3,850, incurring a net loss of over \$2,000. There remain almost as large a number of copies—i. e., 3,421, or 1,039 bound and 2,382 unbound copies—as yet unsold, valued at about \$3,000. On these there is an annual charge for storage and insurance. Until very recently the customary edition of every essay was 1,000 copies. An analysis of the sales up to date reveals the fact that only three essays have been sold in excess of 500 copies as follows: Notestein's *Witchcraft*, 611; Carter's *Illinois Country*, 552; Krehbiel's *Interdict*, 510.

Over 400 copies have been sold—of Cole's *Whig Party*, 417; Turner's *Negro in Pennsylvania*, 406.

Over 300 copies have been sold—of Brown's *Baptists and Fifth Monarchy Men*, 347; Williams's *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy*, 322.

Over 200 copies have been sold—of Barbour's *Earl of Arlington*, 267.

Over 100 copies have been sold—of Muzzey's *Spiritual Franciscans*, 187.

Generalizing on the basis of these figures, it would seem hereafter to be unwise to issue editions of over 750 copies; an edition of 500 copies would

as a rule be sufficiently large to supply the demand. Without exception, thus far, the Winsor and Adams prizes have been awarded to doctoral dissertations. On the whole, though highly specialized and important, such work is bound to remain of slight general interest. It is not really matured into ripeness or significant in any superlative degree.

H. BARRETT LEARNED, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 19, 1916.

#### REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The general committee begs to report, in addition to the usual activities, the publication of a leaflet describing the work of the association,<sup>1</sup> and the result of the rule adopted by the association last year and now applied for the first time. The rule reads:

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.

One notice, in the form of a special letter from the secretary to the delinquent member, followed in case no response was received by another signed by the treasurer, was sent out in connection with each case. As a result 83 of the delinquents paid up while 273 were dropped—114 for arrears in dues since September 1, 1914, and 159 for arrears in dues since September 1, 1915. It is manifestly very difficult to get members to pay dues of more than one year's standing, and the rule is, therefore, in the estimation of the committee, very salutary from the standpoint of the general interests of the association.

In addition to the loss of members through the operation of the rule regarding delinquents, fewer new members have been secured this year, so that on November 15 the statistics showed a total decrease of 207 in the membership. This will, of course, be considerably reduced by additions before the annual meeting, the date for which statistics for previous years are compiled.

Despite this, however, your committee feels that it is imperative to stimulate a greater degree of active cooperation among the rank and file of the society's members. The response to the request by the secretary for suggestions for new members in connection with the blanks sent out early in May reveals an unpardonable apathy. The notice was sent to over 2,700 members and only 44 were returned. Of the persons whose names were sent in on these blanks, 33 have joined the association—fairly conclusive proof that a very moderate increase of support by the members at large would bring exceptional results.

Because of the reduction of the appropriation for the general committee last year from \$200 to \$75, the work was, of necessity, somewhat curtailed. This was further emphasized by the fact that some of the items charged to the current appropriation were on last year's account, not having been sent to me in time for the financial statement of December last. In view of this, the committee has been obliged, in connection with the printing of the leaflet, referred to above, to exceed somewhat the sum authorized in the appropriation.

In the report for last year, your committee said: "If a modest growth of about 300 members is all that is desired, no increase in the appropriation for 1916 will be needed. On the other hand, if a policy of real expansion, which I am confident would be successful, is to be undertaken, the usual appropriation of \$200 or more should again be made." I can add nothing to this save the

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted above, pp. 25-33.

statement that it appears to me even more urgent this year than it did last that the work of the committee should not be impaired for lack of funds, and I respectfully suggest that, in view of the more stringent regulations concerning delinquents, the usual appropriation of \$200 be granted the committee for the coming year.

Many suggestions have come to your committee concerning the advisability of changing the annual dues from \$3 to \$5, of the possibility of substituting the History Teacher's Magazine for the annual reports in the case of members especially interested in secondary school work, etc.; and it seems to the committee that at some time in the near future these very important matters should receive the special consideration of the association.

Your committee also begs again to draw attention to the need of a handbook containing the list of members, the by-laws, and a statement of the purposes and activities of the association. Now that the weeding-out process has been largely done and a purged membership list obtained (there are now no members on the roll whose dues are not paid to September 1, 1916), there would be less variation in the list of names, save for the addition of new members, which might be cared for by a reprint from the names on the mailing list or, better still, through the proposed "Quarterly Bulletin," a project your committee heartily indorses.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the general committee,

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

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

No volume of this series has been published since the last annual meeting of the association. The nineteenth volume, *Narratives of the Early Northwest*, edited by Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, was then in the press. The reading of page proofs had been nearly completed in March and the volume, but for delays on the part of the publisher, might have been brought out in the spring. Although war conditions caused some delay in completing the illustrations, it was my full expectation that the volume would come out this autumn—namely, in late November—and this could without difficulty have been achieved, but the publishers have chosen to put the volume over until February. It will no doubt be issued then.

With the issue of this volume the series will be brought to its conclusion and the present general editor will be *functus officio*. The series was intrusted to him by the council in December, 1902. Since then he has brought about the publication of the following 19 volumes, which, taken together, embrace the most important narratives for the history of America and the United States down to the early years of the eighteenth century, beyond which it has not been proposed that the series should extend:

The Northmen, Columbus, and Cabot, 985-1503. Edited by Profs. Julius E. Olson and Edward G. Bourne.

The Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States. Edited by Messrs. Frederick W. Hodge and Theodore H. Lewis.

Early English and French Voyages. Edited by Dr. Henry S. Burrage.

Voyages of Samuel de Champlain, 1604-1618. Edited by Prof. W. L. Grant.

Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625. Edited by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler.

Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation, 1606-1646. Edited by Mr. William T. Davis.

Winthrop's Journal (History of New England), 1630-1649. (2 vols.) Edited by Dr. James K. Hosmer.

Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664. Edited by Dr. J. F. Jameson.

Johnson's Wonder-working Providence of Sions Saviour in New England. Edited by Dr. J. F. Jameson.

Narratives of Early Maryland. Edited by Mr. Clayton Colman Hall.

Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1708. Edited by Mr. Alexander S. Salley, jr.

Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Jersey, 1630-1707. Edited by Dr. Albert Cook Myers.

The Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, 1679-1680. Edited by Rev. B. B. James.

Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases, 1648-1706. Edited by Professor George L. Burr.

Narratives of the Indian Wars, 1675-1699. Edited by Dr. Charles H. Lincoln.

Narratives of the Insurrections of 1688. Edited by Prof. C. M. Andrews.

Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1710. Edited by Prof. Herbert E. Bolton.

Narratives of the Early Northwest. Edited by Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. JAMESON.

DECEMBER 12, 1916.

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

Apart from considering a number of specific inquiries made to it by individuals and associations like the College Entrance Examination Board, the committee on history in schools has been engaged during the year in carrying on the work of defining the fields of high-school history in accordance with the instructions given to it at the conference held in Washington. The vote taken on that occasion was as follows:

That the committee on history in schools be requested to prepare a more precise definition of the fields of history on the basis of a list of essential topics to be emphasized and a list of topics for collateral reading. That the Committee on History in Schools of the American Historical Association be requested to cooperate, or correspond with the similar committee of the National Education Association.

It was understood by us that we should have the active collaboration in this work of the sectional history teachers' associations, and our first step was, accordingly, to assign the responsibility for the definition of each field that came in question to one of them. Ancient history was in this way assigned to the New England History Teachers' Association; medieval and modern history to the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland; American history to the teachers' section of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association; English history to the history section of the California High School Association; modern European history, including English, to the Commission on Accredited Schools of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States. Each of these associations immediately appointed a carefully selected committee, which was instructed to have its report in readiness in time for us at the Cincinnati meeting. The committee in California, for which Prof. Cannon acted as editor, and which consisted of the following members: Miss Crystal Harford, Richmond Union High School; Miss Charlotte M. Lord, Los Angeles Polytechnic High School; Clifford E. Lowell, Berkeley High School; William A. Morris, professor of English history, University of California; John R. Sutton, vice-principal Oakland High School; Miss Hettie A. Withey, Colton High School, has already submitted a very carefully constructed topical outline of English history. The committee of the New England History Teachers' Association, consisting of Mr. Albert Farnsworth, 3 Carleton Street, Methuen, Mass.; Mr. S. P. R. Chadwick, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.; Dr. Jessie Law, Springfield High School, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. William Dodge Gray, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Ruth B. Franklin, Rogers High School, Newport, R. I.; Dr. Ellen Davison, Bradford Academy,

Bradford, Mass., together with Mr. Philip Chase, Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., ex officio as president of the association, presented a topical outline of a somewhat different character from that adopted in California to the regular autumn meeting of the association, and on the basis of the criticisms there received—that it was too detailed in character, omitted too little, and gave insufficient assistance to teachers as to how the topics and subtopics should be handled in teaching—the committee has undertaken to put in our hands by December 10 its report modified in the sense of these criticisms. The other committees, under the direction of Mr. Daniel C. Knowlton, Central High School, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Oliver M. Dickerson, State Normal School, Winona, Minn.; and Mr. N. W. Stephenson, College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., are hard at work, but have not as yet presented their reports to me. I hope to have four, if not all five, of these reports in my possession before the Cincinnati meeting.

We have, however, been alive to the fact that our report to the American Historical Association can hardly meet with approval if it is simply the composite of five sectional reports. It is not clear in advance, for example, that a definition of modern European history, made on the basis of experience in the southern schools, will meet the needs of schools in New York or Chicago, nor is it evident that a definition of ancient history made by a New England committee on the basis of its experience and best judgment will be acceptable to the Middle West. Accordingly, we proceeded further and asked individual teachers, with successful experience, in all parts of the country, to put into our hands additional definitions of the five historical fields. To this request we have had generous response, and I have already in my possession 22 definitions prepared by teachers. All this material will be considered both in advance of and at the Cincinnati meeting of the committee.

Accordingly by December the committee will have in its possession the requisite information with which to proceed with its task.

This is clearly an exceedingly difficult one, as well as one of very great importance. The difficulty lies in the fact that while a great majority of those who have expressed themselves on the matter want a more precise definition of the fields, there is obvious disagreement as to what are the essential things in each field, and some divergence of opinion as to how far the report should include instruction to teachers. I hope that after our meeting in Cincinnati we may be in better agreement on these points. The importance of the work consists in the undoubted influence in the right or in the wrong direction which a definition of this kind will exert. When it is remembered that a very large percentage of all teachers actually engaged in teaching history in secondary schools is undertaking the work for the first time each year, and that many of the most conscientious and experienced among the history teachers look to us for help, it is perfectly clear to me, at least, that this work of definition is bound to affect seriously the teaching of history for some time to come.

I should like, therefore, to recommend that the committee on history in schools be constituted in 1917 in such a way that it may have a chairman with the requisite freedom from other occupations and interest in this specific subject; that he may have in his own neighborhood a nucleus of the membership of the committee to serve with him as a subcommittee on this specific task; and that it may not lack funds with which to work.

Your committee in the course of the year has met from several different sources the intimation that it should proceed to revise the work of the committees of seven and five, and block out anew the fields of history to be taken in each year of the high-school program. The intimation usually takes the

form of a request for the reduction of the attention given to history in the interest of civics and economics. It has seemed to me that a campaign of this sort for the construction of a new program in the so-called social sciences is an entirely separate thing from the campaign generally favored by teachers for a more precise definition of the fields of history already recognized. Advocates of the social-science program, however, are wont to demand a topical as distinct from a chronological treatment of history, and they are apt to believe in the inclusion of topics concerned mainly with "the march of civilization." It may well be that if the history program is to be attenuated, as demanded by these persons, some such hop-and-skip method will be necessary. However, I have thought it best that our committee should deal with one thing at a time, and have, accordingly, left definite action on this request to its successor. I shall be surprised, however, if its successor will not soon be required to give serious attention to this matter.

Through the kindness of Harvard University I have been able to carry on the correspondence of the chairman of the committee without charge. The individual members of the committee have also done their own secretarial work. This has involved a considerable expenditure of money on their part in certain instances. The appropriation made to the committee last year was only sufficient to pay for the multigraphing of the reports of the sectional associations for distribution among the members of the committee. It seems clear that the committee can not possibly carry on its work next year without a larger appropriation. Certainly, if it prepares its report for publication, it will need substantial assistance. On the other hand, I should like to observe that, should its report be published, it ought to yield in royalties a very substantial amount annually. In this connection a certain complication has arisen. As you know, the New England History Teachers' Association is collaborating actively with us. It has reached a point where its publisher is demanding that it issue a new edition of its well-known syllabus. This syllabus has for years been a valuable source of revenue to the New England History Teachers' Association. Clearly a new edition would be a competitor with our report. On the other hand, if I understand its president aright, the New England History Teachers' Association would be willing to issue no new edition in the event that it received a share of the profits to be expected from the report of the committee on history in schools.

I find it difficult to make a precise estimate of the amount that will be needed by the committee for 1917. I have computed that the expenses of the committee this year for stenographic assistance alone, if they had been charged to the association, would not have fallen short of \$100. I do not see how next year's committee can continue this work and meet its expenses with an appropriation of less than \$150.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE.

Your committee report that they recommend for the Winsor prize for 1916 the essay of Mr. Richard J. Purcell on "Connecticut in Transition, 1775-1818."

Respectfully submitted,

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

DECEMBER 28, 1916.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH THE  
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ASSOCIATION.

Having been appointed by the American Historical Association at the Washington meeting in 1915 a committee of one to cooperate on behalf of that association with the National Highways Association, I accepted the appointment and so advised the president of the latter association, Mr. Charles Henry Davis, of Cambridge, Mass., whereupon a division of historical highways was created, of which I was made chairman. The purpose of the division was to take up the problem of the naming of American highways, by securing the cooperation of those historically inclined in the various States of the Union.

In accordance with the custom of the National Highways Association I was asked to appoint a number of gentlemen who should form the division of which I was chairman; men whose names would carry weight in an effort to interest historical societies in the work of the division. After considerable correspondence the following gentlemen agreed to serve as sponsors for the work of the division: Mr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of the State of New York; Mr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois; Mr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society; Mr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College; Mr. Emerson Hough; Mr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado; Mr. William A. McCorkle, ex-governor of West Virginia; Mr. Stewart Edward White; Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California; and Prof. Levi E. Young, of the University of Utah. It is expected to complete this list by the addition of one or two members representing the South.

The plan of procedure involves preparation of a circular, which is to be sent to all the State historical societies and commissions, calling attention in detail to the wisdom and good sense of preserving the historical names of the highways of the various States. Before doing this, however, I have desired to secure a tentative expression from various parts of the country as to the probable attitude of these societies to such a project; for in many cases the historical societies and commissions in our States are involved in more lines of work than their volunteer officers and limited appropriations can properly conduct, and it has seemed wise to ascertain whether, on top of everything else, these gentlemen cared to consider this very worthy but entirely new project involving no little correspondence, etc.

As the result, therefore, of personal investigation and conference and quite a range of correspondence, I am able to submit that the general plan of this committee and the scheme of its work (of which I knew nothing before my appointment) certainly meets with the strong approval of a large number of local organizations. I have been quite amazed at the response received verbally and by letter from all parts of the country and from many of the strongest historical organizations in the United States. In a note addressed to such organizations, as I could not personally consult, I outlined the scheme as follows:

The plan is now to circularize the various State historical societies and to propose that in each State they appoint a committee of five to take up this matter within each Commonwealth. Before preparing this circular I am trying to get an impression by correspondence from a number of representative societies as to their probable attitude toward this question. It is believed that if an effort to save the old historic names is made at once a good deal could be accomplished. It was suggested at the Nashville meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association that in many States statutes might be passed to place in the hands of the historical societies the right to name the roads of a State. Would your society be interested in this work? Have you local conditions that are exceptional? Any advice or suggestion made unofficially or otherwise would be very gratefully received.

To show the attitude of a number of such societies in favor of this work and also the objection of others for various reasons I will give some brief résumés of reports received, verbal and written:

The New Hampshire Historical Society approves the idea and desires to know what further action it shall take.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, through its president, expresses "its interest in this excellent work and its willingness to further it."

The Rhode Island Historical Society "would be very glad to cooperate" and designate their committee on marking historical sites as the proper committee to cooperate in the work.

The New York State Historical Association at its annual meeting at Coopers-town indorsed the action and proceeded to authorize the president to appoint a committee of five to represent that State.

The New Jersey Historical Society, through its corresponding secretary, made a vague reply, the corresponding secretary stating that he was uncertain whether the society would be interested in the work or not.

No final reply was received from the secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

The Secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society replied that he did not "know of any conditions in this State in which our society would desire to dictate the names of any roads," and that the society had so much legislation to look after that anything new was looked at apprehensively.

The Kansas State Historical Society expressed every readiness to cooperate.

From the standpoint of this work Colorado is one of the most important States in the Union, and there I was privileged to do considerable personal work. As a result, the Colorado State Geological Board will cooperate cordially in the work. On October 9 the board voted unanimously "to offer their services in such a capacity, as the committee for the State of Colorado." This extraordinary indorsement of the work on the part of Colorado was exceedingly encouraging because of the strategic position of Colorado in our national network of highways.

The attitude of the Nebraska State Historical Society will be favorable to the work. That of Montana will probably be lukewarm.

The California State Library, which plays the part of State historical society, gave great encouragement to the proposed plan. A number of local associations in California have spontaneously agreed to assist in the work, as California has taken a more advanced position in this matter than any other American State; for by its assembly bill No. 1016 (an act not signed by the governor) was submitted a plan by which the important historical roads of that State should by law bear appropriate historical names.

Illinois will favor the effort here proposed. The Wisconsin Historical Society reports favorably on an effort to have the legislature empower the society to name roads of that State and will work toward that end.

Indiana has appointed a committee to cooperate.

Nevada and Minnesota will assist; also Kentucky.

It is to be noted that this preliminary suggestion advocating the appointment of local committees, though merely a request for advice and suggestion, actually resulted in several instances in the appointment of such committees.

Therefore, from the above, I think we have certain proof that the original suggestion from the National Highways Association was a valuable one. I think it proper for the American Historical Association to continue in cooperation in this matter with the highways association.

My suggestion will be that a formal circular shall now be prepared calling attention to the dropping, ignoring, or supplanting of the old-time highway

names and the substitution of other names or colors in their place; that such a practice bids fair to obliterate names that are rich in tradition and local significance; that such substitution will have an injurious effect on us as a people who cherish the past, especially on the youth who have the right of inheritance of these old names associated with events and heroes whom they are taught to honor.

This circular should invite all the State societies or commissions to appoint a committee of five to take up the problem each in its own State, seek such legislation and promote such study in discussion and compromise as local circumstances suggest and demand.

I would also advise that specific efforts be made within a certain prescribed area to see what can actually be done in the way of securing cooperation and legislation. If in a single State (to begin with) good results from discussion and legislation can be secured it will be an object lesson of value to all other States.

If I am continued on this committee I would be glad of any suggestion and advice that the council can give.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER B. HULBERT, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSFER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

At your last annual meeting it was by vote resolved "that it is the opinion of this 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"; and it was further 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."

The committee thus created and instructed begs leave now to submit its report.

As, not only from the wording of your resolution but from the report of the committee of nine, by whom it was first formulated, and from the discussion upon that report and these resolutions in your annual meeting, it was clear that there was in the thought of the association no change in the relations with the publisher or with the Carnegie Institution, but only a transfer to the association of such rights in the Review as are now vested in the editors, your committee, organizing itself before leaving Washington, addressed itself first to the editorial board.

That board, dealing with our communication in its May meeting, expressed to us its entire concurrence in the proposed transfer and its readiness, whenever requested by the association to do so, to suggest to the Macmillan Co. to execute a new contract similar to that now existing, in which the association shall be substituted for the board as a contracting party. The board of editors expressed, too, its willingness, after the execution of the new contract, that the Macmillan Co. should transfer to the association all property, financial claims, and liabilities which may be bound up with ownership and control of the Review.

For the Carnegie Institution, regarding whose attitude we had asked also information, the editors replied to us: "That the ownership of the Review should be vested in the American Historical Association would, we are informed, be entirely acceptable to the Carnegie Institution, which holds the

association in high regard, and would not expect ever to undertake any radical change in the department of historical research without seeking the advice and counsel of experts who are members of the association."

Assured thus as to the cooperation of the editors and of the Carnegie Institution, we next, before addressing the publishers, sought legal opinion as to the best form for a valid transfer, and were advised to seek, instead of a new contract, an assignment to the association by the editors of the present contract with the publishers, together with a bill of sale of their tangible property and their good will. Accordingly, in addressing ourselves to the Macmillan Co., we asked their assurance "that the transfer proposed—say, in the form of an assignment by the editorial board to the American Historical Association of all its right and title to the Review and a quitclaim of its property rights in connection therewith—would meet no objection" on their part and might hope for ratification by them. They promptly replied, through Mr. Brett, their president, that they could not, as it seemed to him, make any valid objection or withhold their approval of an assignment by the editorial board of the American Historical Review of their rights in the contract for the publication of the Review, which they have with this company, unless in giving their permission for the transfer of this contract the Macmillan Co. were considered to acquiesce to the wording "full ownership and control" and thus to relinquish any rights of the publishers. And Mr. Brett added: "I am anxious, of course, to meet your views in the matter and to arrange for a transfer of the agreement as you desire, not alone because we wish to do whatever the editorial board think best to be done in the matter, but also because it seems to me the move is a right and proper one under the circumstances." We assured him, in reply, that we were confident that all the American Historical Association has had in thought is a transfer to it of such right and title in the Review as may now be vested in the board of editors, and that his approval of such a transfer is therefore all that it has had any desire to ask from him.

We are prepared, therefore, to report that we find no obstacles to the proposed transfer to the association of the rights of the editors in the American Historical Review, and that the only expense connected with that transaction itself would seem to be the nominal consideration (doubtless the usual "one dollar") which we may feel it wise to name in the proposed bill of sale as consummation of the transfer.

There is, however, a possible further liability already mentioned in the report of the committee of nine as perhaps incident to such a transfer. It is that "the postal laws, as construed by some authorities, require the association, if it owns the Review, to reduce the subscription price now charged non-members (\$4) to \$3.20 per year." It seemed to us wise to ask the managing editor to secure from the Post Office Department a ruling on this question. He was so good as to go in person to the appropriate Assistant Postmaster General (the Third), and the permanent official summoned by him as an authority was sure that the law as to the subscription price must be applied in the case of ownership of the Review by the association. We thought it best, however, to ask also from the publishers whether they had any data for an opinion as to the bearing of this law on our postage in case of the change proposed. Mr. Brett replied that the action which is proposed in transferring from the editors to the American Historical Association their rights in the contract for the publication of the American Historical Review would not, it seems to him, affect the position of the Review in any way whatever under the postal laws and regulations. In view of this difference of opinion, due doubtless to divergence of view as to the relation of the publishers to the Review, it would seem

to us wise (unless the association feels that the risk of this expense, amounting at present, if incurred, to about \$250 a year, should be a bar to all thought of the transfer) that the matter be left for the publishers to deal with after the transfer is effected.

Certain other matters discussed by the committee of nine, such as the eligibility of editors of the *Review* to serve as officers of the Association or as voting members of the council, have seemed to us to fall in no wise within the purview of our committee. Nor has it seemed to us to matter to the question of transfer, with which alone we have to deal, whether the board should continue to elect its own managing editor, as is recommended by the committee of nine, or should be elected by the council on the nomination of the board, as is suggested to us by the editors. These, if the transfer be effected, can be dealt with at any time; and we feel warranted only in urging that, to avoid complication of issues and discussion which may easily embarrass the transfer itself, all but the most necessary changes be left to a subsequent meeting.

We recommend, then, in case the association is still of the opinion of last year as to the wisdom of such a transfer:

1. That the council be instructed to seek from the editors of the American Historical Review an assignment to the American Historical Association of all their right and title in the contract with the Macmillan Co. for the publication of that Review, together with a bill of sale of such tangible property as may be vested in them as editors of that Review and of the good will thereto appertaining. And we recommend that on the back of the aforesaid contract with the publishers, if there be free space, this assignment of their said title and interest therein be typewritten and signed by the editors, and that the consent thereto of the Macmillan Co., publishers, signed by that company, be appended. We recommend, further, that the aforesaid bill of sale be, so far as possible, an itemized bill, and that a consideration of some sort (such as the usual "one dollar") be named as a part of the transaction and duly paid to the said editors.

2. In order that the said transfer may be made at any time and that the management of the Review may be provided for from its date to the next subsequent meeting of this association, we recommend that, until that next subsequent meeting of this association and till directed otherwise by this association, the present board of editors retain their functions in all respects as hitherto; that they continue to cause their accounts to be kept by a treasurer of the board, a detailed report to be made by him to the council at its November meeting and to the association at its annual business meeting; that they retain in his hands, as a working capital, such funds as are in his hands at the time of the transfer; and that they continue to receive as hitherto the monthly subvention paid by the publishers for the editing of the Review and the share hitherto paid to the editors of the Review's yearly profits. We recommend also that, till such further action, they retain the administration of these funds and of such other funds as may at any time be appropriated by the association or its council to the uses of the Review; and that the editorial purposes to which these funds shall be devoted, including the payment, at their discretion, of traveling expenses of the members of the board, be entirely within the control of the board; and we recommend that, till further action by this association, the members of the board be elected by the council as at present, and for the same term of six years, and that, till such further action, they retain the power to elect their own managing editor and their other officers.

Subjoining to this report our correspondence with the editorial board and with the publishers of the *Review*, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Very respectfully,

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,  
EVARTS B. GREENE,  
WALDO G. LELAND,  
CLARENCE W. BOWEN,

By GEORGE L. BURR, *Chairman*.

DECEMBER 23, 1916.

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Your finance committee elected by the association December 29, 1915, has interpreted its commission as applying to the general financial operations of the association and not to the auditing of accounts. The committee has held numerous meetings during the year and has examined with care the operations of the treasurer's office and the business system in use, the vouchers, the books of record, and the canceled checks for the year 1915. The committee has also conferred with the treasurer and the secretary as to the conduct of the business of the association and after such meetings, examination, and conference it begs to report as follows:

We believe the present practice of having the routine clerical work of the secretary and the treasurer done in one office under the supervision of the secretary to be economical and entirely satisfactory, and we recommend that it be continued.

We believe the policy which has been in operation for some years by which the council has adopted a budget for the several committees and branches of work of the association to be eminently desirable, and we would recommend a continuance and more complete application of the budget principle. It would appear that experience has fairly demonstrated that the needs of the several committees and branches of work, and the income of the association can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. It is our belief that a right relation can be established and maintained between income and expenditure only through a budget system. To this end we recommend that the chairmen of the several committees and those responsible for the various branches of work present to the council annually at its meeting in November a statement of the estimated needs of the work that falls under their supervision and that these needs be reviewed by the council with due regard to the probable income of the association for the coming year and that a budget be made up and recommended by the council for adoption at the annual meeting in December. We would further recommend that the budget of appropriations be kept safely within the income of the association.

In carrying out this system it is further recommended that unexpended balances of any item at the end of any fiscal year may become available for the payment of bills incurred during the fiscal year for which this balance remains, even after the year has been closed.

In the event of any committees or branch of the work exceeding in expenditure the amount appropriated for its use, this fact shall be reported to the annual meeting in December for an additional appropriation to meet the deficit, or for any other action which the meeting may take.

In carrying out the recommendations of the council concerning the operations of the committee on publications, which recommendations were passed December 27, 1912, your committee would further recommend that the \$1,000 voted to be set aside as the capital for the operations of the committee on publications and similarly any surplus of receipts over expenditures for publications since the above date, or \$1,000, less any losses from the operations of the committee on publications since December 27, 1912, be made available as capital. And it is recommended further that hereafter distinct book records and a separate bank account shall be kept for the publications of the association. For book records under this head we would recommend a simple columnar sales book, showing in a summarized form exactly the returns on each publication and the returns on publications as a whole, and in addition a standard cash book of simple form which will show the income and expenditures for the publication item as a whole.

As books of record for the other operations of the association we would recommend that a standard cash book be kept, showing the different items of receipts and expenditures, and that in conjunction with this there be opened each year ledger accounts for the appropriations made to each committee and branch of the work, and for the expenditures as they are made. By this procedure it will be possible to keep accurate records of the operations of the association as a whole and to check off expenditures against each item in the budget. The secretary, by this means, will find it possible to notify the chairmen of committees and those responsible for expenditures in the several branches of the work, of their approach to the limit of the appropriations made and thus the expenditures of the association can be kept under control.

It is also recommended that there be opened ledger accounts for the different assets of the association, including the items of investments, office equipment, cash, stock of publications on hand, etc., so that the ledger will present a complete record of the financial condition of the association.

Supplementary to the above, the committee would recommend a form of voucher check which will provide in connection with each check drawn a statement of the item of expenditure for which it is drawn and which will have blanks for the signatures of the secretary and the treasurer of the association. We would recommend that no checks be drawn by the secretary until he has received a bill, approved by the chairman of the committee or person responsible for the expenditure. We would recommend that no checks be signed by the treasurer until he has received the voucher check duly filled out and signed by the secretary as above stated and accompanied by the approved bill for which the check is drawn. We would further recommend that the check be so worded that its indorsement will constitute a receipt for the expenditure for which it is drawn. In carrying out this policy of expenditure it is further recommended that all chairmen and other agents shall submit formal bills, stating explicitly the purpose for which the expenditure is made.

The committee recommends that there be kept a book account of dues received for life membership so that the association may have a record of the amounts received for that purpose and of the obligations which it has assumed on account of life membership. The committee would raise the question for the consideration of the executive council and the treasurer whether a separate investment of life membership dues is not practicable. Certainly a separate book account for them is desirable and there can scarcely be two opinions on the statement that the use of life membership dues for current expenses is a shortsighted and ill-advised policy. We recommend that hereafter all life membership dues be invested.

The committee interpreted its commission as including a consideration of the investment of the funds of the association. We have examined the bond and mortgage for \$20,000 on the property at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, and the certificates for 20 shares of American Exchange National Bank stock and find these documents in regular form. For the protection of the treasurer, in the interest of security, and to guard against depreciation in value, however, it would appear that the permanent investment of funds of the association should not be stocks or bonds. Real estate mortgages which are guaranteed by a reputable commercial organization probably offer the best form of investment possible for an association of this sort, and we recommend that the funds of the association be invested in mortgages of this kind.

The committee further reports that it has had prepared various blank forms for columnar sales book, cashbook, ledger, and voucher check which will be presented as part of its report at the business meeting in Cincinnati.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD GRAY,  
ARTHUR C. HOWLAND,  
CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *Chairman.*  
*Special Committee on Finance.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1916.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

As chairman of the committee on nominations I beg leave to submit the following report:

In September the committee, acting through the secretary of the association, sent to all members of the association a circular letter and blanks for an informal ballot upon officers for the year 1917. Both the circular and the blanks used for balloting were quite similar to those employed the year before. The circular, however, sought to secure the correction of a defect which had been clearly manifested in the two preceding years—viz., the virtual throwing away of many votes by casting them for men who were life members of the council or had already served three years as elected members. As this time relatively few votes were wasted in that manner it would appear that the change produced the desired result.

Responses were received from 291 members, omitting a few on which no actual choices were put down. Many of the blanks, however, were filled out only in part. Very few members expressed their second and third choices. The voting indicated clearly that the responding members desired that the customary advancement of the first vice president to the presidency and of the second vice president to the office of first vice president should be adhered to; also, that the elected members of the council who have served less than three years should be reelected. It likewise indicated a nearly unanimous desire for the reelection of the present incumbents in the offices of secretary, treasurer, curator, and secretary of the council. For second vice president and one elected member of the council the votes were so widely scattered that no clear indication of the wishes of the association was indicated.

In view of this result the committee prepared a brief report which was sent to the members of the association, along with the first edition of the program for the Cincinnati meeting. Wherever the voting seemed to indicate clearly the wishes of the association that preference was followed; in other instances the committee acted upon its own best judgment. The report recommended the election of the following officers for 1917:

President, Worthington C. Ford; first vice president, William Roscoe Thayer; second vice president, Edward Chanding; members of the council, Eugene C. Barker, Guy Stanton Ford, Ulrich B. Phillips, Lucy M. Salmon, Samuel B. Harding, G. M. Wrong; secretary, Waldo G. Leland; curator, A. Howard Clark; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen; secretary of the council, Evarts B. Greene.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 6, 1916.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN THE LIBRARY  
BUILDING, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 2, 1916.**

The council met at 10 a. m. with President Burr in the chair. Present: Messrs. W. C. Ford, Thayer, Leland, Bowen, G. B. Adams, Dunning, Jameson, Turner, G. S. Ford, Harding, Haskins, Phillips, Miss Salmon, and the secretary.

The following chairmen of committees also attended the meeting: Messrs. Bourne, Cheyney, Dutcher, Hulbert, Hunt, Johnson, Learned, Lingelbach, and Paltsits.

The secretary of the association presented his report showing that the membership of the association on November 15 was 2,719, as against the enrollment on corresponding dates of 2,989 in 1915 and 2,913 in 1914. It was pointed out that this decrease resulted from the enforcement of the rule adopted by the association at its last annual meeting providing that members whose dues remained unpaid should not be carried on the rolls after June 1. Certain questions raised by the secretary in this report were acted on as follows:

1. It was voted that the secretary of the association, acting for the council, be authorized to continue the present liberal policy regarding the admission of new members.

2. The secretary was requested to secure full information regarding societies which, by name or otherwise, appear to assume the position or functions of the American Historical Association.

3. It was voted, as the sense of the council, that the association do not send delegates to the meetings of organizations whose purpose is action in other fields than those of history or science.

The secretary of the council reported briefly.

The treasurer presented his usual preliminary report, including a summary of receipts, disbursements, and assets as follows:

*Statement of Treasurer, Nov. 29, 1916.*

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

RECEIPTS, DEC. 21, 1915, TO NOV. 29, 1916.

Annual dues-----	\$7,186.59
Life membership dues-----	50.00
Dividend on bank stock-----	200.00
Interest on bond and mortgage-----	900.00
London headquarters-----	150.00
Loan, C. W. Bowen-----	1,000.00
Publications:	
Prize essays-----	\$381.53
Papers and reports-----	49.30
Writings on American history-----	35.50
Church History papers-----	1.00
Royalties-----	140.24
Miscellaneous-----	.80
	<hr/>
	608.87

Miscellaneous:

Rebates:

Committee on local arrangements--	\$17.30
Montague Mailing Machinery Co.--	39.91
Committee on history in schools--	10.00
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67.21

## Miscellaneous—Continued.

## Rebates—Continued.

## Early issue of American Histor-

	\$0.40
List of members-----	3.50
Sale of old typewriter-----	5.00

\$76.11\$10,171.07

	12,825.15
Net receipts-----	9,171.07
Net disbursements-----	8,852.57
Excess of receipts over disbursements-----	318.50
Balance on hand Nov. 29, 1916-----	2,972.58

## ASSETS NOV. 15, 1916.

Cash on hand-----	\$2,972.58
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. 29, 1916, at 4½ per cent)-----	150.00
20 shares of American Exchange National Bank stock at \$230-----	4,600.00
	<u>27,722.58</u>
Assets last annual report (Dec. 21, 1915)-----	27,062.15
An increase during the year of-----	660.43

Reports were received from the following standing and special committees: Committee on finance, 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 proceedings of the association, committee on the military history prize, committee on program for the Cincinnati meeting, committee on headquarters in London, and the committee to cooperate with the National Highways Association.

It was voted to refer the financial proposals of the several committees to the committee on finance for consideration and report at the next meeting of the council.

It was voted that the historical manuscripts commission be encouraged to proceed with its plans for collecting the manuscripts of participants in the American Revolution, so far as practicable, but without committing the association to the expenditure of money.

The public archives commission was requested to report at the next meeting on the practicability of having the proposed "Primer of Archival Economy" issued for the association by a publisher.

Certain questions raised by the chairman of the Justin Winsor prize committee with respect to the "Conditions of Award" issued by the Winsor and Adams prize committees were considered and acted upon as follows:

1. It was moved to recommend to the association that the first sentence in paragraph 5 of that announcement be amended to read as follows: "The monograph must not exceed 100,000 words in all" (instead of "should not exceed 100,000 words in length"). The motion was laid over to give opportunity for consultation with the chairman of the publication committee and the chairmen of the two prize committees.

2. It was agreed that the proposed modification of the suggestions relating to the form of the essays was a matter to be dealt with by the prize committees in consultation with the committee on publications.

In the course of the discussion attention was called to the fact that the requirement of a critical bibliography was mandatory, and the secretary announced that he would so inform the chairmen of the committees.

The chairman of the committee on publications having presented a proposal for abandoning the present plan of awarding the Adams and Winsor prizes, it was voted that the subject be placed on the docket for the November meeting of 1917. In the meantime, the president was authorized to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the whole subject. The chair appointed Messrs. Dunning, Leland, and Phillips.

The editor of the reprints of original narratives of early American history reported that the forthcoming volume, to be issued early next year, would be the concluding number of the series.

The chairman of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history having reported the continuance of conditions which prevented further progress at this time, it was voted that the work of that committee be suspended, as during the past year.

Mr. Jameson reported the receipt of a gift from Mr. Dwight W. Morrow of \$150 to be applied by the association for the maintenance of the association headquarters in London. The treasurer of the association was authorized to pay this sum to the treasury of the London headquarters.

It was voted to continue the committee appointed last year to cooperate with the National Highways Association.

The determination of the printed matter to be distributed at the annual meeting of the association was referred to the committee on finance with power to act.

It was voted that the president of the association with three other members of the council to be named by him be appointed a committee on appointments to report its recommendations at the next meeting of the council. The chair appointed as additional members of the committee Messrs. Harding, Haskins, and the secretary of the council.

A communication was received from the University of Pennsylvania, through its provost, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, inviting the association to hold its annual meeting of 1917 in Philadelphia. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the council, November 28, 1914, it was voted to recommend to the association that the invitation be accepted and the meeting be held in Philadelphia accordingly.

It was voted that Prof. E. P. Cheyney be appointed chairman of the program committee.

After some informal discussion it was voted to recommend that a committee be appointed to consider the place of meeting of the association in 1918. Messrs. Turner, Bowen,<sup>1</sup> and Dunning were appointed as such a committee.

The proposal that the November meetings of the council be held in alternate years in the East and in the West was discussed, and the sense of the members was taken informally. It was voted that the committee on finance be instructed to consider the proposal and report at the next meeting of the council on the feasibility of such a meeting in the West in November, 1917.

It was voted that Mr. Leland be requested to draft a memoir concerning the probable future of the work of the council and the projects of rearrangement of the time and place of meeting to meet the situation, and that this memoir be communicated to the members of the council at Cincinnati.

Mr. Jameson reported briefly on the "Writings on American History" and the importance of the continued support of that publication by the association.

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Bowen having declined service, the president appointed Mr. Harding.

It was voted to defer for consideration at the next meeting of the council the proposed publication of the list of members and quarterly bulletin. Similar action was taken on the request of the conference of historical societies for a survey of historical agencies.

In response to a request from the Pacific coast branch for the appointment of a committee on college instruction in history, the secretary was instructed to say that the council, though interested in the proposal, does not at present see its way clear to organize a new committee.

Mr. J. A. James, chairman of the former committee of eight on history in elementary schools, having proposed a revision of the report of that committee, it was similarly voted that the council does not see its way clear to organize such a committee at this time.

The secretary of the council was authorized to send to the members of the council copies of such reports of council committees as might appear important for consideration in advance of the next meeting.

The importance of increasing the financial resources of the association was informally discussed, and the subject was referred to the committee on finance for consideration and report.

The secretary of the council was requested to convey to the authorities of Columbia University the thanks of the council for their hospitality in providing a place of meeting.

It was voted that the next meeting of the council be held at Cincinnati on Wednesday, December 27, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The council, having continued its session through the lunch hour, adjourned at 5 p. m.

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

#### MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE HOTEL SINTON, CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 27, 1916.

The council met at 12.30 p. m., with President Burr in the chair. Present: Messrs. G. S. Ford, Phillips, Barker, Harding, Leland, Jameson, G. B. Adams, Turner, MacLaughlin, Dunning, and the secretary. Mr. E. B. Krehbiel also attended as a delegate for the Pacific Coast Branch.

The report of the committee on appointments was received, and adopted, with amendments, and with the understanding that the selection of the general committee be referred to the two secretaries with power to act. The list of committee assignments follows:

*Historical manuscripts commission.*—Gaillard Hunt, chairman; M. M. Quaife, Justin H. Smith, Mrs. Amos G. Draper,<sup>1</sup> D. R. Anderson, C. H. Lincoln.

*Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.*—Carl Russell Fish, chairman; Everett Kimball, E. S. Corwin, W. E. Dodd,<sup>2</sup> Oswald G. Villard.

*Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—Laurence M. Larson, chairman; Sidney B. Fay, Louis J. Paetow, Ruth Putnam, R. H. Lord.

*Public archives commission.*—Victor Hugo Paltsits, chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, Solon J. Buck, John C. Fitzpatrick, George S. Godard, Thomas M. Owen, G. N. Fuller, Peter Guilday.

*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, H. E. Bolton.

<sup>1</sup> Names of new members in italics.

<sup>2</sup> F. H. Hodder appointed in place of W. E. Dodd, who declined to serve.

*Committee on publications.*—H. Barrett Learned, chairman; George M. Dutcher, Carl Russell Fish, Gaillard Hunt, J. Franklin Jameson, Laurence M. Larson, Victor Hugo Paltsits, W. G. Leland, E. B. Greene.

*General committee.*<sup>1</sup>—William E. Lingelbach, chairman; Eloise Ellery, Irene T. Myers, Paul F. Peck, Royal B. Way, W. G. Leland, W. A. Morris, R. P. Brooks, R. H. George, P. J. Healy, E. M. Hulme, C. R. Lingley, Eleanor Lord, J. P. McConnell, A. E. McKinley, F. E. Melvin, R. C. Ballard-Thruston, with power to add to their membership.

*Committee on history in schools.*—Henry Johnson, chairman; Victoria A. Adams, Henry E. Bourne, Henry L. Cannon, Oliver M. Dickerson, Herbert D. Foster, Samuel B. Harding, Robert A. Maurer, Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Philip Chase, D. C. Knowlton, A. C. Krey, R. M. Tryon, W. L. Westermann.

*Conference of historical societies.*—A. H. Shearer, secretary.

*Advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine.*—Fred M. Fling, James Sullivan, reelected for three years, from January 1, 1917.

*Editor of the American Historical Review.*—Carl Becker, to succeed himself for the term of six years, beginning January 1, 1917.

*Committee on program.*—J. B. McMaster, chairman; H. V. Ames, vice chairman; J. H. Breasted, W. L. Fleming, H. L. Gray, C. J. H. Hayes, A. E. McKinley, D. C. Munro, A. H. Shearer (ex officio).<sup>2</sup>

*Committee on local arrangements, thirty-third annual meeting.*—George W. Pepper, chairman; W. E. Lingelbach, vice chairman; A. C. Howland, R. W. Kelsey, J. J. Van Nostrand, with power to add to their membership.

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

The resolution proposed by Mr. Vincent, respecting the attendance of committee chairmen at the council meeting in November, was considered, and laid on the table.

Voted, that there be a subscription dinner of the council on the occasion of the November meeting.

It was voted as the sense of the council that the term of office of officers and members of the executive council chosen at any given meeting be for the year terminating with the close of the next annual business meeting of the association.

It was voted that the general committee be designated henceforth as the committee on membership.

It was voted to recommend to the association that at future annual meetings of the association, beginning with 1917, a registration fee of 50 cents be charged, to cover such expenses of those meetings as are borne by the association.

The estimate of expenditures for 1917 was approved, as follows:

Estimated income:

Annual dues	\$7,900.00
Life members' fees	100.00
Publications	500.00
Royalties	200.00
Investments	1,100.00
Gifts	300.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
Registration fees	150.00

	10,300.00
Unexpended appropriations, 1916	1,288.83

\$11,588.83

<sup>1</sup> Name changed to committee on membership.

<sup>2</sup> List of members as agreed upon after reconsideration at the meeting of the council, Dec. 29.

## Estimated expenditures:

Secretary and treasurer	\$1,600.00
Executive council	300.00
Secretary of the council	50.00
Committee on nominations	50.00
Pacific Coast Branch	50.00
Committee on program, 1917	150.00
Conference of historical societies	50.00
Committee on publications	724.84
Editorial services	250.00
Cumulative index	1,000.00
American Historical Review	4,500.00
Historical manuscripts commission	150.00
Public archives commission	50.00
Committee on membership	75.00
Committee on bibliography	10.00
Committee on history in schools	50.00
Adams prize	200.00
Writings on American history	200.00
History Teacher's Magazine	200.00
Special committee on finance	50.00
Held in trust	525.00

10,234.84

Overcharges, 1916 744.18

Bills payable, Dec. 19, 1916 318.21

11,297.21

Estimated surplus 291.62

It was voted that, in case of emergency, the standing committee on finance be authorized to transfer funds from one item in the budget to another and that no such transfer be made without such authority.

It was voted that when the council adjourns it adjourn to meet at 12 m. on Friday, December 29, in parlor G, Hotel Sinton.

It was voted that the reports of the Winsor prize committee and of the board of editors of the American Historical Review be presented by their respective chairmen.

It was resolved that the executive council report to the association that, in view of the desirability of a quarterly bulletin, the council is prepared to proceed with the publication of such a bulletin provided it may be done without involving an excess of the association's expenditures over its revenues for the coming year. The council suggests that an immediate effort be made to raise for this purpose a guarantee fund of \$300.

On behalf of a special committee appointed to consider various proposals of the conference of historical societies, Mr. Leland presented a report, which was acted upon as follows:

I. It was voted to authorize the continuation of Griffin's Bibliography through the year 1915 or later on a plan similar to that followed by Mr. Griffin, but excluding all reprints of articles otherwise noted, and the publication of this continuation as Volume II of the annual report being published at the time of its completion. It was further voted that the generous offer of the Newberry Library of Chicago to cooperate with the association to the extent of allowing Dr. A. H. Shearer, of its staff, to compile the proposed continuation be gratefully accepted, and that the thanks of the association be extended to the Newberry Library for this service.

II. It was resolved that the council looks with favor on the plan to issue a handbook of historical societies and that the subject be placed on the docket for the meeting of the council in November, 1917.

III. It was voted to recommend to the association the adoption of the following recommendations respecting the conference of historical societies:

(1) That the conference of historical societies be recognized as a semi-independent organization under the auspices of the American Historical Association.

(2) That its secretary be appointed by the council of the association and have the rank and functions of a committee chairman, reporting annually to the association.

(3) That the conference appoint such other officers and committees as it may find expedient.

(4) That the conference be supported by an annual assessment upon each society that becomes a member of it, such assessments to be upon the basis of 1 cent for each member of such societies, but no society to be assessed more than \$10 nor less than 25 cents. Commissions, State departments, surveys, etc., not organized as societies, to pay an annual fee of \$5.

(5) That the conference have control of its own funds, but shall furnish an annual report of its expenditures and receipts to the association.

(6) That the chairman of its program committee, or such officer as may be charged with the preparation of its program, shall be ex officio a member of the program committee of the association.

(7) That the conference prepare, as soon as possible after the annual meeting of each year, a report of its proceedings, together with such bibliographical and statistical information as it may collect.

(8) That all publications of the conference be passed upon by the association's committee on publications and be issued under the auspices of the association.

(9) That, finally, an appropriation of \$50 for 1917 be made for the incidental expenses connected with the reorganization of the conference. (Such an item was included in the budget for 1917.)

Mr. McLaughlin was appointed to represent the council at the conference of historical societies.

Adjourned.

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

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE HOTEL  
SINTON, DECEMBER 29, 1916.**

The council met at 12.30 p. m. The chair was taken at different times by ex-President W. A. Dunning and First Vice President William R. Thayer. Other members present: Miss Salmon, Messrs. Barker, Bourne, G. S. Ford, Harding, Phillips, Leland, Burr, Jameson, McLaughlin, Turner, and the secretary. Mr. E. B. Krehbiel also attended as the representative of the Pacific coast branch.

On reconsideration of the membership of the program committee, it was voted that Mr. J. B. McMaster be appointed chairman for the Philadelphia meeting and Mr. H. V. Ames vice chairman, and that the other members of the committee be as agreed upon in the session of December 27.<sup>1</sup>

The secretary of the council reported the membership of the general committee,<sup>1</sup> as agreed upon by the special committee which had been appointed with power to act.

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<sup>1</sup> For the final list of this committee see the minutes of Dec. 27.

It was voted to indorse the proposal for a "Residence center for higher studies" in Washington.

It was voted to send the thanks of the council to Mr. Justin H. Smith, of Boston, for his gift of \$150 to be used in furthering the work of the historical manuscripts commission.

It was voted that the council approve the suggestion of the treasurer looking to an increase in the endowment of the association, and refer the details of procedure to the council committee on finance with power to act.

It was voted as a recommendation to the association that the annual meeting of 1918 be held in Minneapolis.

It was voted as the sense of the council that the annual meeting of 1919 be held in New Haven.

The secretary of the association presented an invitation to participate in the International Congress of History and Bibliography to be held in Buenos Aires in 1922. It was voted to refer this invitation to a special committee, to be appointed by the chair, for the purpose of suggesting appropriate methods of cooperation by the association in the plans of the proposed congress.

It was voted that the subject of the adjustment of the financial procedure of the council to the votes adopted by the association at its annual meeting on December 28 be referred to the council committee on finance for consideration and for report at the next meeting of the council. It was voted further that the committee on finance be empowered to act on those matters in which immediate action appears appropriate.

The secretary of the association presented a memoir proposing a system of standing committees designed (1) to distribute the work of the council among its members, (2) to secure a more effective preparation of business for consideration by the full council, (3) to provide for the exercise of certain executive powers in the intervals between meetings of the council. The council thereupon voted to establish four standing committees, with duties and powers as follows:

1. *Committee on finance.*—Duties: Consideration of all matters of finance and financial methods; the preparation of estimates of income and expenditures; the consideration, from the financial point of view, of all appropriations asked for; the final preparation of the budget, after action by the council.

Powers: To prescribe methods of accounting; to transfer credits from one appropriation to another; to authorize expenditures against a contingent or miscellaneous appropriation; to perform such acts pertaining to the finances of the association as may be made necessary in the event of an emergency which can not await action by the full council.

2. *Committee on the docket.*—Duties: Preliminary consideration of reports of committees; preliminary consideration of all new business; distribution to members of the council prior to its principal meeting of a résumé of committee reports and of new business; preparation of the dockets of the council meetings and of the business meetings of the association; to formulate procedure.

Powers: To render temporary decisions in questions of procedure, or of the interpretation of the constitution and of the votes of the council or association; to set the times for receiving reports from the committees, etc., of the association.

3. *Committee on meetings and relations.*—Duties: To receive all invitations to the association respecting the annual meeting, reporting thereon, with recommendations; to make recommendations to the council respecting the times and places of its meetings; to consider all matters involving relations or cooperations with other societies, institutions, etc.

Powers: To cause to be made the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the council; to appoint, between meetings of the council, delegates and repre-

sentatives to meetings, congresses, celebrations, etc.; to authorize the president to call extraordinary meetings of the council.

4. *Committee on appointments.*—Duties: To make recommendations to the council respecting appointments to committees, commissions, etc.

Powers: To fill vacancies in committees, etc., between meetings of the council.

The above committees shall be named by the president as soon as possible after the annual business meeting. Each committee shall include at least one elected member of the council and such of the officers as may be appropriate for the effective conduct of its business.

It was voted that the next meeting of the council be held at New York on Saturday, December 1, at 10 a. m.

It was voted that the council committee on finance be empowered to take the necessary steps for the publication of a quarterly bulletin.

It was voted that an item appropriating \$250 be added to the budget adopted on December 27, for the purpose of establishing a quarterly bulletin.

It was voted that the council committee on finance be authorized to act for the council in carrying into effect the votes of the association at its meeting of December 28 respecting the transfer to the association of the American Historical Review.

The council adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

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

## SPECIAL REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

### 1. MEMOIR ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.<sup>1</sup>

At the meeting of the executive council in New York, on December 2, 1916, it was voted that the undersigned "be requested to draft a memoir concerning the probable future of the work of the council and the projects of rearrangement of the time and place of meeting to meet the situation, and that this memoir be communicated to the members of the council at Cincinnati."

In the memoir here presented it has been assumed that the amendments to Articles V and VI of the constitution, to be voted on at the annual business meeting on December 28, 1916, will be adopted. Article V, as amended, provides that the council shall be composed of the officers of the association (seven in number), of eight elected members, and of the former presidents; but a former president is entitled to a vote in the council only for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as president.

Article VI defines the duties of the council as follows:

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.

From the wording of the above article, from the general tenor of the report of the committee of nine, and from the practice of the association it is clear that the latter, while holding the council accountable to it for all its acts, nevertheless expects and desires it to exercise all executive powers except as they may be limited by the constitution, by express legislation, and by the exercise on the part of the association of the powers of initiative and veto.

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<sup>1</sup> Acted upon at the meeting of Dec. 29, 1916.

The problem, therefore, is to determine the form of organization and the time and place of meeting that will enable the council most effectively to perform the duties and exercise the powers intrusted to it.

#### I. ORGANIZATION.

The general practice of the council has long been to transact all business as a committee of the whole. Nearly all matters have come directly before the full council and have been discussed *ab initio* in all their aspects. Special committees of the council have, however, frequently been appointed for the fuller consideration of specific matters. For some years it has been the practice to name a committee on appointments at the November meeting, whose duty it has been to make suggestions to the council at the December meeting respecting appointments to the committees and commissions of the association. In the same way, since 1912, a committee on the budget has been appointed, to which have been referred all requests for appropriations. A year ago this latter committee was expanded into the present committee on finance.

In place of the present rather desultory form of organization I recommend that a system of standing committees be adopted.

The object of such a system is threefold: (1) To effect distribution of the work of the council among its members; (2) to prepare in a more effective manner, for consideration by the full council, the various matters of business; (3) to provide for the exercise of certain executive powers between meetings of the council.

The standing committees should be four in number with duties and powers as follows:

1. *Committee on the budget.*—Duties: Consideration of all matters of finance and financial methods; the preparation of estimates of income and expenditures; the consideration, from the financial point of view, of all appropriations asked for; the final preparation of the budget after action by the council.

Powers: To prescribe methods of accounting; to transfer credits from one appropriation to another; to authorize expenditures against a contingent or miscellaneous appropriation; to perform such acts pertaining to the finances of the association as may be made necessary in the event of an emergency which can not await action by the full council.

2. *Committee on the docket.*—Duties: Preliminary consideration of reports of committees; preliminary consideration of all new business; distribution to members of the council prior to its principal meeting of a résumé of committee reports and of new business; preparation of the dockets of the council meetings and of the business meetings of the association; to formulate procedure.

Powers: To render temporary decisions in questions of procedure, or of the interpretation of the constitution and of the votes of the council or association; to set the times for receiving reports from the committees, etc., of the association.

3. *Committee on meetings and relations.*—Duties: To receive all invitations to the association respecting the annual meeting, reporting thereon, with recommendations; to make recommendations to the council respecting the times and places of its meetings; to consider all matters involving relations or cooperation with other societies, institutions, etc.

Powers: To cause to be made the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the council; to appoint, between meetings of the council, delegates and representatives to meetings, congresses, celebrations, etc.; to authorize the president to call extraordinary meetings of the council.

4. *Committee on appointments.*—Duties: To make recommendations to the council respecting appointments to committees, commissions, etc.

Powers: To fill vacancies in committees, etc., between meetings of the council.

The above committees should be named by the president as soon as possible after the annual business meeting. Each committee should have on it at least two elected members of the council, and such of the officers as are necessary to the effective conduct of its business. As these committees have executive powers the nonvoting members of the council would sit on them only in a deliberative capacity.

## II. MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

There should be at least three stated meetings of the council.

The first should be held as soon as possible after the annual business meeting.

The second should be held at the most convenient time during the fall, presumably as at present, on the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

The third meeting should be held as near the opening day of the annual meetings as possible.

The first meeting will allow the council committee assignments to be made, the new members to be inducted into their work, and new business to be considered without loss of time.

For the second meeting the single day of Saturday should suffice if the proposed committee system renders effective service. If the time, from 10 o'clock to about 5 o'clock, now allotted proves insufficient the expedient might be resorted to of holding a session on Saturday evening or on Friday afternoon, although this latter time will probably be required for the meetings of the committees.

For the third meeting of the council special provision should be made by the program committee of the association. I believe it to be both practicable and desirable to have the annual meetings commence with an evening session on December 27, except when that day falls on Saturday or Sunday, in which case the meeting of the council could be called for noon or for early in the afternoon of December 27. Furthermore, it is desirable that the annual business meeting be not held earlier than two days after the meeting of the council, that amount of time being necessary for the preparation of the report of the council and for the printing of such matter as may be distributed at the business meeting.

The committees of the council being small bodies can transact much business by correspondence, and they should be allowed and expected to do so. Certain meetings will doubtless be necessary, especially just prior to the council meetings of November and December, but the exact times of these meetings should be left to the respective committees.

The question of the place of the November meeting remains to be considered. Heretofore that meeting has invariably been held in New York, which has probably been the most convenient place for the council as a whole. Washington would be an appropriate place for this meeting, especially in view of the fact that the principal offices of the association are located there, as required by law. The suggestion has been made that meetings should be held alternately in the east and in the west. Probably, however, it is not desirable to adopt any fixed practice. Rather the question should be determined each year on the basis of the following considerations:

1. The travel expense incurred by the 18 voting members of the council.
2. Train schedules and connections.
3. The place of the annual meeting; this last factor to be considered so as to avoid, if possible, obliging members to make two long trips within the space of a single month.

The consideration of the factors enumerated above is among the duties of the committee on meetings and relations, which should present a brief report with recommendations to the voting members of the council not later than April 1 of each year. Members should indicate to the chairman of the committee not later than April 15 their opinion respecting the recommendations, and the committee should then, taking these opinions into consideration, fix upon the place of meeting, notifying all members of the council to that effect not later than May 15.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. LELAND.

## 2. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A PLACE OF MEETING FOR THE ASSOCIATION IN 1918.<sup>1</sup>

The committee is informed that invitations have been received from Atlantic City, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Louisville, Minneapolis, New York City, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Augustine, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Springfield, Mass.

Assuming that the 15 years, 1903-1917, constitutes a reasonable period on which to base an estimate of the relative burden of travel upon the present membership of the association, we find that in that period meetings in the various sections defined by the United States Census Office are as follows:

New England, 2: Providence (1906), Boston (1912).

Middle States, 3: New York (1909), Buffalo (1911), Philadelphia (1917).

Total North Atlantic, 5.

South Atlantic, 4: Baltimore (1905), Washington and Richmond (1908), Charleston and Columbia, S. C. (1913), Washington (1915).

North Central, 5: Chicago (1904), Madison (1907), Indianapolis (1910), Chicago (1914), Cincinnati (1916).

South Central, 1: New Orleans (1903).

Mountain, 0.

Pacific Coast, 0: A special meeting was held in the summer of 1915 at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

To determine the question of the convenience of the mass of the association's membership and the relative claims of different regions, it is necessary to group the membership as well as the meetings by sections.

The membership of the association is divided sectionally as shown by the following table, which also exhibits the number of meetings 1903-1917, inclusive, and the percentages of the members and meetings:

	Members.	Per cent.	Meetings.	Per cent.
United States.....	2,739	100	15	100
New England.....	486	17.7	2	20
Middle States.....	658	24	3	20
South Atlantic States.....	328	12	4	26
East North Central States.....	561	21	5	33
West North Central States.....	211	7.5	0	0
East South Central States.....	69	2.5	1	0
West South Central States.....	65	2	0	0
Mountain States.....	57	2	0	0
Pacific States.....	227	8	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Acted upon at the meeting of Dec. 29, 1918.

Regrouping under other classifications we have:

	Members.	Per cent.	Meetings.	Per cent.
North Atlantic.....	1,144	41.7	6	40
South Atlantic and East South Central.....	307	14.5	6	33
Area made up of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia, accessible to Washington.....	901	30	16 or 7	40
States in whole or part east of Alleghanias.....	1,473	50	29	0
States in whole or part west of Alleghanias.....	1,467	50	6	0

<sup>1</sup> Buffalo.

<sup>2</sup> Including Buffalo 1, and Washington 2. The former, situated west of the Alleghanias at the edge of the interior, and the latter the official headquarters.

The factor of concentration of productive historical scholarship and of library and other historical data interesting to visiting members has not been taken up, partly because it was difficult to apportion and partly because it is important to hold meetings in less active regions for the purpose of stimulation of historical interest. But the committee are aware that it is a factor affecting attendance, as are also the convenience of winter travel, hotel accommodations, etc.

Taking up the various sections under more general groupings, the North Atlantic States (including the New England and Middle States of the census classification), have had about an equal percentage of meetings and association members during the last 15 years. If we go back 20 years and assume that no larger proportion of members existed then (i. e. 40 per cent), which is probably not the case, the section has had eight of the 20 meetings, or 40 per cent, almost the same percentage as its present membership. But during the last 10 years, while the North Atlantic section as a whole has had four meetings, or 40 per cent, New England has had but one meeting, or 10 per cent, though its membership is nearly 18 per cent. New Haven has had no meeting for 20 years, though Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York will by 1917 have each had two and Washington three.

In New England the choice seems to be between New Haven and Springfield. Both are accessible to perhaps 900 or 1,000 members resident within about 200 miles of these cities. Springfield has sent invitations from the convention bureau of the Springfield Board of Trade setting forth its admirable hotel facilities, the fine municipal group of buildings, including the municipal auditorium. It is neighboring to various important colleges, including Amherst, Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Williams, which would probably be interested in making such a meeting a success. But it has no historical department in its own midst, the last New England meeting was in Massachusetts, and New Haven has had no meeting for 20 years. New Haven would welcome the association, her hotel facilities are now good, and Yale is a noted center of historical activities. It seems probable that by the usual practice of the association in promoting its officers there will be a New England president in 1918. If an eastern meeting is held the committee prefers New Haven.

In the 15 years the North Central States have had five meetings, or one-third of all; in the 20 years, six, or 30 per cent; and in the 10 years, three, or 30 per cent, while the Buffalo meeting attributed to the North Atlantic lies on the boundary between the two sections. The present membership of the section is 772, or 28 per cent. But these figures do not fully represent the situation, for the 561 members resident in the old northwest, or east north central part of the section, have had all of these meetings, or about one-third

of the association's meetings, with a little over one-fifth of the association's membership, while the west north central or trans-Mississippi Middle West have had no meetings, although they possess a membership of 211, or about 6½ per cent of the association's and over a fourth of the section's membership.

If the Middle West is to be the location of the next meeting on the basis of apportionment of membership and past meetings, it must be by virtue of the claims of the part beyond the Mississippi. St. Louis would seem to have the best claim of any city in that region, by reason of its accessibility, historic interest, hotel conveniences, libraries, and winter climate.<sup>1</sup> Invitations have been received from the historical department of Washington University, the State historical society, and various civic organizations.

In the past it has been the association's policy to hold frequent meetings at the association's national headquarters. It has not been conceived that on this account the more considerable number of members in the northeast ought to be deprived of their share of meetings. Much of the advantage of such meetings is due to the purely regional attendance, and a strict enforcement of a policy that should credit Washington meetings to the North Atlantic section, would prevent proportionate local attendance in the northeastern region, which has much the largest membership of any single section. Washington is, in practice, no more accessible to considerable parts of New England than it is to large portions of Ohio and Indiana, or the border States of the South. The census office classifies it with the South Atlantic States.

If we omit Washington from consideration as being national headquarters, and Buffalo as being equally western and eastern, and lying beyond the Alleghanies, the sections east and west of the Alleghanies having about equal membership, the east has had 8 of 20, 7 of 15, and 5 of 10 meetings. Counting Washington and Buffalo with the east, the east has 7 of the 10, 9 of the 15, and 13 of the 20 meetings. Two important modifying facts should be noted: The Association's western membership has grown relatively in these years, and it is of doubtful utility to add the mountain and Pacific States to the western classification in view of the experience in actual attendance at western meetings from these regions. The distance of the Pacific slope especially has caused the mass of the members of that section to rely upon the Pacific Coast Branch for meetings. It is not to be assumed that the Pacific coast would feel that their interests were immediately or effectively promoted by increasing the proportion of middle western meetings.

Considering the shares of North and South (divided by Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio River, and the Missouri Compromise line), we find that the North has about 2,100 members and the South about 640. The South has had 6 of the 20, or 5 of the 15, or 3 of the 10 meetings selected for consideration. In other words, while the South's membership is about 23 per cent, it has had between 30 per cent and 33 per cent of the meetings.

If we omit Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia from consideration, the remaining southeast of the Mississippi with 218 members, or 8 per cent of the association, has had two of the 15 meetings, or 7½ per cent, not reckoning the Richmond joint meeting with Washington. Or taking all the South (east and west, as above) outside of Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, the membership is not quite 400 (14½ per cent), with three meetings in the last 15 years, or 20 per cent (counting the Richmond meeting), or two in the last 10 years (again 20 per cent). So the South has had its share.

If we examine another region, the area included in western New York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, the membership is, roughly estimated,

<sup>1</sup> Minneapolis's invitation was received after this report was drafted.

not over 400. The region has had three meetings since 1898. This makes its percentage both of members and of meetings about 15 per cent for the 20 years. In 10 years there have been two meetings, or 20 per cent. It has, therefore, had its full share.

Segregating the Mississippi Valley (construed as the North Central and South Central States); it is found to hold about 33 per cent of the association (1923). During the last 15 years six meetings have been held therein, or 40 per cent; in the last 10 years, three meetings, or 30 per cent, not counting Buffalo, which is on the dividing line; in the last 20 years, 35 per cent. It has therefore had its proportion on the basis of distribution of membership.

Summing up, it seems to the committee that the choice lies between New Haven and St. Louis. The North Atlantic section has had almost exactly its proportion of meetings on the basis of its proportion of members; the North Central States, with only about half the membership of the North Atlantic section, have had within one as many meetings in the 15-year period. Taking the 10-year period, these disproportionate sections have had an equal number of meetings, provided that we except Buffalo, as on the boundary between the two. Even if we should regard Washington and Baltimore as belonging with the North Atlantic (which, for reasons already given, does not seem proper), and if we omit Buffalo as common to East and West, this enlarged North Atlantic, with half the members of the association, will have had in the 20-year period 12 meetings; in the 15 years, eight; and in the recent 10 (1908-1917, inclusive) years, five.

If we go to New Haven there will be two eastern meetings in succession—Philadelphia and New Haven. There are precedents for such combinations, as New Haven and Boston, 1898-1899; Washington and Philadelphia, 1901-1902; Baltimore and Providence, 1905-1906; Washington and New York, 1908-1909; and perhaps Indianapolis and Buffalo, 1910-1911, should be included.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK J. TURNER, *Chairman*.

# REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 27-30, 1916.

Adams, G. B.	Barker, Eugene C.
Adams, Victoria A.	Barss, Katharine G.
Allen, F. H.	Beard, Charles A.
Allison, John M.	Becker, Carl L.
Ambler, Charles H.	Beer, William.
Anderson, Frank M.	Benjamin, Gilbert G.
Andrews, Arthur L.	Benton, Elbert J.
Asakawa, Kikuo	Black, James C.
Ault, Warren O.	Boak, Arthur E. R.
Bald, Frederick	Bond, Beverley W., jr.
Baker, John W.	Bonham, Milledge L., jr.
Balch, Ernest A.	Boucher, C. S.
Baldwin, James F.	Bourne, Henry E.
Bancroft, Frederic	Bradford, J. E.
	Bramhall, Edith C.
	Brandt, W. I.
	Brooks R. P.
	Buck, Solon J.

Burr, George L.  
Byrne, Eugene H.

## C.

Cahall, Raymond D. B.  
Callahan, J. M.  
Carpenter, Pearl.  
Carpenter, William S.  
Carter, Clarence E.  
Chandler, Charles L.  
Chapman, Charles E.  
Chase, Philip P.  
Chitwood, Oliver P.  
Church, Frederic C.  
Clark, Arthur H.  
Clark, Dan E.  
Coleman, Christopher B.  
Collier, Theodore F.  
Collins, Maria C.  
Coolidge, Archibald C.  
Coulter, E. Merton.  
Cox, Isaac J.  
Critchley, Bertha M.  
Crofts, Frederick S.  
Cross, Arthur L.  
Crothers, Hayes Baker.  
Cumings, Mary M.  
Curtis, Eugene N.

## D.

Davenport, Frances G.  
Dawson, Edgar.  
Dickerson, Oliver M.  
Dickoré, Maria P.  
Dilley, Frank B.  
Donnan, Elizabeth.  
Dorris, Jonathan T.  
Dunning, William A.  
Dutcher, George M.

## E.

Edwards, Martha L.  
Ellery, Eloise.  
Evans, Austin P.

## F.

Fairbanks, Elsie D.  
Farr, Shirley.  
Fay, Sidney B.  
Fellows, Geo. Emory.  
Fish, Carl R.

Flick, Alexander C.  
Foote, Elmer L.  
Ford, Amelia C.  
Ford, Guy S.  
Fox, Leonard P.  
Frayer, William A.  
Fuller, George N.

## G.

George, Robert H.  
Gewehr, W. M.  
Gipson, Lawrence H.  
Godard, George S.  
Goodman, Byrne F.  
Gould, Clarence P.  
Gregg, Frank M.  
Green, Henry S.  
Greene, Evarts B.  
Greenfield, K. Roberts.  
Greve, Charles T.  
Griffith, Elmer C.  
Grose, Clyde L.

## H.

Hall, H. Paul.  
Hamilton, J. G. de R.  
Harding, Samuel B.  
Harlow, Ralph V.  
Harris, Fielder B.  
Harris, Wilmer C.  
Harvey, A. Edward.  
Haworth, Paul L.  
Hayes, Carlton J. H.  
Haynes, Geo. H.  
Hazen, Charles D.  
Hedrick, Charles E.  
Henshaw, Lesley.  
Hershey, Amos S.  
Hickman, Emily.  
Hobart, Mrs. Lowell F.  
Hockett, Homer C.  
Hodder, F. H.  
Hoover, Thomas N.  
Hubbell, Geo. A.  
Hulbert, Archer B.  
Hull, Charles H.  
Humphrey, E. F.  
Hunt, Gaillard.

## J.

Jack, Theodore H.  
James, J. A.  
Jameson, J. Franklin.

Jernegan, Marcus W.  
Johnson, Allen.  
Jones, Guernsey.  
Jones, Paul V. B.

**K.**

Kellar, Herbert A.  
Kelsey, Rayner W.  
Keogh, Andrew.  
Kerner, Robert J.  
Kingsbury, Joseph L.  
Klingenhagen, Anna M.  
Knight, George W.  
Krehbiel, Edward.  
Kull, Irving S.

**L.**

Lamott, Rev. John H.  
Lander, Charles A.  
Larson, Lawrence M.  
Latané, John H.  
Latourette, K. S.  
Learned, H. Barrett.  
Leet, Grant.  
Leland, W. G.  
Lindley, Harlow.  
Lingelbach, William E.  
Little, C. Roy.  
Lowe, Walter I.  
Lybyer, Albert H.  
Lynch, William O.

**M.**

McClure, C. H.  
McDonald, James G.  
MacDonald, William.  
Mace, W. H.  
McGrane, Reginald O.  
McKenzie, Minnie E.  
McKinley, Albert E.  
McLaughlin, Andrew C.  
McLean, Ross H.  
McMurry, Donald L.  
Macy, Jesse.  
Magoffin, Ralph V. D.  
Marshall, Thomas M.  
Martin, A. E.  
Martin, Thomas P.  
Mathews, Mrs. Lois K.  
Middlebush, Frederick A.  
Mitchell, Margaret J.  
Montgomery, Thomas L.

Moody, V. Alton.  
Moore, David R.  
Moore, J. R. H.  
Moses, Bernard.  
Mowbray, Ralph H.  
Munro, Dana C.  
Muzzey, David S.  
Myers, Irene T.

**N.**

Noble, D. S.  
Notestein, Wallace.  
Nussbaum, F. L.

**O.**

Ogg, Frédéric A.  
Oldfather, W. A.  
Olmstead, Albert T.

**P.**

Page, Edward C.  
Palmer, Herriott C.  
Paltits, Victor H.  
Park, James.  
Patterson, David L.  
Paullin, C. O.  
Payne, Charles E.  
Paxson, Frederic L.  
Pease, Theodore C.  
Pence, Mrs. Gwen J.  
Perkins, Clarence.  
Phillips, Ulrich B.  
Pierson, W. W.  
Plum, Harry G.  
Potter, Mary.  
Pray, Carl E.  
Priddy, Mrs. Bessie L.  
Putnam, Mary B.

**Q.**

Quaife, Milo M.

**R.**

Rammelkamp, C. H.  
Ramsdell, Charles W.  
Randall, James G.  
Reeves, Jesse S.  
Rice, Sara F.  
Riggs, Sara M.  
Riker, Thad W.  
Riley, Franklin L.  
Risley, A. Wood.  
Robertson, James A.  
Robertson, James R.

Robinson, Chalfant.  
 Robinson, Morgan P.  
 Root, W. T.  
 Ross, Earle D.

## S.

Salmon, Lucy M.  
 Schevill, Ferdinand.  
 Schlesinger, Arthur M.  
 Schmitt, Bernadotte E.  
 Schurz, William Lytle.  
 Schuyler, Robert L.  
 Scofield, Cora L.  
 Scott, Jonathan F.  
 Scrugham, Mary.  
 Severance, Frank H.  
 Seymour, Charles.  
 Shearer, Augustus H.  
 Shilling, D. C.  
 Shipman, H. R.  
 Shoup, Earl L.  
 Show, Arley B.  
 Shultes, Florence.  
 Siebert, Wilbur H.  
 Sill, Henry A.  
 Sioussat, Mrs. Annie L.  
 Sioussat, St. George L.  
 Smith, Ernest A.  
 Smith, Justin H.  
 Snow, Alpheus H.  
 Sparks, Edwin E.  
 Steefel, Lawrence D.  
 Steele, Esther C. M.  
 Stephens, H. Morse.  
 Stephenson, Carl.  
 Stevens, Wayne E.  
 Stone, Alfred H.  
 Stone, Mrs. Mary H.  
 Stubbs, Adeline A.  
 Sullivan, James.  
 Swain, J. W.  
 Sweet, W. W.  
 Swiggett, Glen L.

## T.

Thayer, W. R.  
 Thompson, C. Mildred.  
 Thompson, Frederic L.  
 Thompson, James W.  
 Thruston, R. C. B.  
 Townsend, H. R.  
 Treat, Payson J.  
 Trimble, William J.  
 Turner, Frederick J.

## U.

Usher, Roland G.

## V.

Van Loon, Hendrik W.  
 Van Tyne, C. H.  
 Violette, E. M.

## W.

Walker, Curtis H.  
 Walmsley, James E.  
 Warner, Clarence M.  
 Way, Royal B.  
 Weber, Mrs. Jessie P.  
 Webster, Homer J.  
 Westermann, William L.  
 White, Albert B.  
 White, Laura A.  
 White, Paul L.  
 Whittlesey, D. S.  
 Wilkinson, William J.  
 Wing, Herbert.  
 Wittke, Carl.  
 Woodburn, James A.  
 Wrench, Jesse E.  
 Wyckoff, Charles T.

## Z.

Zéllqzon, Maurice.  
 Zook, George F.

## NONMEMBERS.

Albray, Sarah A.  
 Barnes, C. C.  
 Benedict, Ernest M.  
 Booth, Dr. E. R.  
 Burkham, Anne P.  
 Cornwell, Mrs. Irene D.  
 Dutch, William.  
 Gano, John V.

Goodwin, F. P.  
 Guerard, A. L.  
 Harrison, Mary T.  
 Hering, Hollis W.  
 Hubbard, H. C.  
 Johnson, George H.  
 Jones, Mrs. Robert R.  
 Kerr, Ercy C.

Kidder, Nathaniel T.  
 Kingsbury, Joseph B.  
 Kite, Thomas.  
 Kite, Mrs. Thomas.  
 Mackoy, Harry B.  
 Morgan, Mrs. Arthur D.  
 Murdock, Mrs. J. R.  
 Neff, S. D.  
 Nichols, Edith.  
 Oldfather, C. H.  
 Oliver, John W.  
 Palmer, Martha M.  
 Patterson, Burd S.

Pauly, Mrs. Charles A.  
 Perrin, John W.  
 Ragsdale, George Tilden.  
 Rubel, Mrs. Henry M.  
 Russell, James H.  
 Shoemaker, Michael M.  
 Southworth, Constant.  
 Sparrow, Jackson W.  
 Thomas, David Y.  
 Trendley, Mary B.  
 Vance, Selby F.  
 Williams, Cornelia B.

*Register of attendance by States.*

States.	Mem- bers.	Non- mem- bers.	States.	Mem- bers.	Non- mem- bers.
Arkansas.....	6	1	New Hampshire.....	8	.....
California.....	10	.....	New Jersey.....	4	.....
Connecticut.....	1	.....	New York.....	27	1
Delaware.....	12	.....	North Carolina.....	2	.....
District of Columbia.....	2	.....	North Dakota.....	1	.....
Georgia.....	1	.....	Ohio.....	40	25
Idaho.....	29	2	Oklahoma.....	1	.....
Illinois.....	18	4	Pennsylvania.....	12	2
Indiana.....	8	.....	Rhode Island.....	2	.....
Iowa.....	2	2	South Carolina.....	1	.....
Kansas.....	6	.....	Tennessee.....	5	.....
Kentucky.....	2	.....	Texas.....	3	1
Louisiana.....	2	.....	Utah.....	2	.....
Maryland.....	16	1	Virginia.....	4	.....
Massachusetts.....	16	1	West Virginia.....	4	.....
Michigan.....	6	1	Wisconsin.....	15	.....
Minnesota.....	1	.....	Wyoming.....	1	.....
Mississippi.....	11	.....		284	41
Missouri.....	1	.....			
Nebraska.....	1	.....			

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

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SAN DIEGO, CAL., DECEMBER 1-2, 1913.

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

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSO-  
CIATION.**

**By WILLIAM A. MORRIS, Secretary.**

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held in San Diego December 1 and 2, 1916. The opening session and the annual dinner, Friday afternoon and evening, December 1, were held at the U. S. Grant Hotel. The Saturday sessions convened on the exposition grounds; in the morning at the New Mexico Building; in the afternoon at the Cristobal Café. Notwithstanding the distance of San Diego from many Pacific-coast centers, the meeting was characterized by an unusually full and representative attendance of college teachers and officials of historical organizations. Local arrangements were ably managed by a committee consisting of W. F. Bliss, chairman, Allen H. Wright, Dr. N. A. N. Cleven, Mrs. Margaret V. Allen, and Miss Harriet L. Bromley. The work of the program committee was organized and supervised by the chairman, Robert G. Cleland, who had the assistance of Edgar E. Robinson, Ralph H. Lutz, and Herbert L. Priestley, and also of Miss Jane E. Harnett, with whom rests the credit of the program of the teachers' session. During the Saturday morning session the president, Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, was in the chair; at the first and last sessions the vice president, Prof. Jeanne Elizabeth Wier, of the University of Nevada. During a portion of the last session Prof. Robert G. Cleland also presided.

The opening paper of the Friday afternoon session was presented by Prof. Waldemar C. Westergaard, of Pomona College, whose subject was "The United States in the Caribbean." Declaring that an air of provincial insularity has hitherto surrounded colonial history, the speaker showed that by the early seventeenth century Spain was compelled to resist colonizing attempts of foreigners in the Caribbean. Among these in the course of the century were even Courlanders and Brandenburgers. While the struggle was in progress the natives disappeared. The Spanish longest maintained themselves in St. Lucia and the Windward Isles. The French remained the strongest Caribbean power until the English victories of the

War of the Spanish Succession. The history of the bow of islands extending from Porto Rico to Trinidad is bewildering. The tenure of the larger islands in contrast with that of the smaller has been relatively permanent. The flock of settlers who were attracted is explained by the wealth of Spain. The buccaneers were practically legalized pirates; the private establishment of regular colonies was a more respectable means of reaching the same goal. The map explains how these isles guarded the routes of commerce between the Spanish mainland and Europe. The Darien project of William Paterson is an excellent example of such an attempt. After it was broken up Spain retained its annual fair at Porto Bello undisturbed. Commercial joint stock companies were a means of furthering colonization. The first of these, the Dutch West India Company, dates from 1621; the French company from 1636. In the time of Colbert the Danes established themselves on the Isle of St. Thomas. The labor problem was the great one. No one was too exalted or noble to refuse to profit from the negro slave traffic. It attracted the capitalist's wealth and the widow's mite. The capitalists of the Barbadoes in the seventeenth century were prominent enough to broach representation in Parliament. The presence of Nelson and Rodney in West Indian waters is explained by the economic structure reared on the sugar industry. The discovery by a French scientist of a process which was to replace cane by beet sugar sounded the death knell of the West India planter aristocracy. Within a dozen years the British garrisons have been withdrawn from two islands. The Colossus of the North now looms large.

The thought of American domination was so far absent that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not opposed in the United States on nationalistic grounds. Next came the problem of Maximilian. The De Lesseps project consolidated American interest in the canal and its failure allayed fears of French domination. Cleveland's championship of Venezuela revealed a surprising patriotic sentiment in regard to the Caribbeans. Intervention in Cuba, the annexation of Porto Rico, the construction of an American canal, and American control of administration in Haiti and San Domingo have established our position. The aggression of European financial interests leads the United States to feel the possibility of foreign intervention. In the meantime planters are again hopeful and cacao and fruit promise new prosperity.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper Prof. H. Morse Stephens dwelt on the importance of a knowledge of Caribbean history. The history of America includes also the endeavors of France and Spain and of the other interesting peoples who settled on the mainland and the islands. American history, so Prof. Stephens maintained, is a phase of European history. Spanish

civilization in America was important long before Jamestown, and it is important to get rid of the conception of American history as a unit. Prof. Herbert E. Bolton was called upon by the chairman and spoke to the same effect. He pointed out that while the main stress has hitherto been laid upon a 50 years' struggle between France and England the struggle with Spain began practically from the settlement of Jamestown, and the Americans were rivals of the Spanish in their movement all the way across the continent to California. Prof. Bolton also stated that in 1676 the population of the little colony of Barbadoes was just twice that of New England, three times that of the middle colonies, and 50 per cent larger than that of all the southern colonies. The Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, continuing the discussion, spoke of the romantic details which foster interest in West Indian history. One of the great tragedies of Irish history occurred through the exiling of thousands to the Isle of Montserrat. There were large numbers of natives here who spoke only Irish. The condemnation of the Jesuit orders was due to their commercial success in the West Indies. Prof. F. J. Klingberg advocated the study of the West Indies, particularly the British Islands, to gain historical perspective.

The second paper of the afternoon, which was given by Prof. Tully C. Knoles, of the University of Southern California, was entitled "What is nationality?" Prof. Knoles asserted that for hundreds of years nation and nationality were one. The leadership of princes gave it new connotation and the ties of blood gave way. After 1815 came a recrudescence of the European state system. The unification of Germany was a result of many forces, chief of which was the passion for nationality. But while the German Empire is a complex of national units it does not include a racial unit. In Belgium where there is no unit of kindred there is yet strong national consciousness. Switzerland, divided in race and religion, is nationalistic to a degree. The virility of Polish nationality is illustrated by the fact that today it is as strong as ever. Jewish nationality is of a very different type. The Jew, a remarkably good citizen and soldier, yet marries in his own circle.

Treitschke and the work of the historian are forces to be reckoned with, and economic influence is subtle and potent. The nineteenth century is that of the expansion of nationality. National patriotism became the national creed. America, through immigration, has reversed the customary process of building nationality. The local spirit of foreign groups is overcome by the spirit of liberty, by the public schools and the fashion of being American. Jews and Poles find intermarriage dissipating their national strength. The development in America of nationalism is along lines contrary to those followed in Europe. The test which has been proposed of giving a

man a gun to determine for which power he will fight, so that speaker held, is not the test which holds for the United States.

Prof. E. B. Krehbiel, in discussing the paper, stated that there is a very general tendency to confuse nations and nationality. It is not language nor race nor religion which makes a nation a unity, but common-mindedness, a spiritual unity. If it is true that "a nation exists when its component atoms believe it to be a nation," intermarriage recedes in importance. Formerly a personal relationship, loyalty, fealty to man, took the place of patriotism, although this was not so true in the church as in civic relations. After the French revolution came the spirit of attachment to a group. The problem in the United States is that of discovering a soul or purpose on which we can unite. In the search the speaker hoped there would be found an aim international and altruistic.

The paper of Prof. Levi E. Young, of the University of Utah, was on "Town and municipal government in the early days of Utah." Prof. Young stated that the records of meetings of 62 of these committees are extant. He compared them to the town meetings of New England. Both civil and religious matters were dealt with at the same session. He cited instances of ward meetings in Salt Lake City in 1852, which were called to order by the bishop and which considered the setting of shade trees and the supplying of water to irrigate them. The stimuli holding people together were two—religious and economic. These meetings opened with prayer; they were held in the meeting houses, but, since every town was on a mountain stream, one of the first acts was to measure the water and appoint a water master. Industrial towns of southern Utah were described as they were organized in the fifties, and it was stated that San Bernardino, Cal., was settled in 1847 by Mormons, who organized it upon the New England type. The speaker then narrated an account of the formal organization of Salt Lake City, which received its charter in 1851, touching upon the powers and activities of the city council in regard to educational matters. In conclusion he cited a petition of the territorial legislature to Congress in 1852 praying for aid to build a road to San Diego to bring the people of Utah into touch with the intellectual life of the Pacific coast.

In the discussion which concluded the session Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt called attention to the fact that the lands described by Prof. Young were those through which passed many of the pioneers of the Pacific coast. He cited instances to show that the people of Utah were far in advance of the Spanish in their recognition of the economic advantages of southern California. In conclusion he held that to get a world view a beginning may be made at home and that the program of the afternoon showed symmetry and coherence.

At the dinner in the evening Prof. H. Morse Stephens presided. In delivering the annual address the president of the Pacific Coast branch, Prof. Joseph Schafer, took as his subject "Historic ideals in recent politics."<sup>1</sup> His aim was to show how some of the national ideals have been changing. The ideal of national isolation, a predominant factor in the election of 1898, has been shattered. The ideal of national hospitality, which means the taking in of any and all who may come to our shores, was held to have carried us to the point of threatening our national institutions unless stronger regulation be placed on the granting of citizenship. The ideal of free lands furnished by the Government to become a source of wealth for all has given place to the conception that the State shall assure business profits to the individual. Finally, Prof. Schafer maintained from statistics of increased acreage value of land that the only solution of the problem of agricultural production is the education at public expense of men who can farm on a scientific basis.

Prof. Jeanne E. Wier dwelt upon the relations of Nevada to the neighboring States and urged greater cooperation between the States of the Pacific coast in the gathering and preserving of historic material, as well as in the preparation of an adequate bibliography. Mr. James M. Guinn responded on behalf of the Southern California Historical Society, and Mr. George H. Himes, speaking for the Oregon Historical Society, described his work of the past 18 years in gathering material. The other speakers were Judge M. A. Luce, of San Diego, Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt, Prof. Edward Krehbiel, the Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, and Allen H. Wright, city clerk of San Diego, who presented each guest with an impression of the seal of the city and explained the significance of its design.

The Saturday morning session began with an address on "The work of the California Historical Survey Commission," by Owen C. Coy, the secretary and archivist of the commission. Mr. Coy explained that the members of the body, which was organized October 9, 1916, are unsalaried, and that its object is not the collection of material, but a historical survey. The principal sets of documents being examined and listed are the records of the counties since 1850, United States land offices and other Federal offices, and those of the State at Sacramento. The collections of the Bancroft Library at Berkeley, of the Southern California Historical Society at Los Angeles, and of the San Diego Pioneer Society are also to be examined, as well as documents and collections of papers in private hands and periodicals in public libraries. The collection of reminiscences is another phase of the work. Father Engelhardt offers aid with the Benedictine records and Father Gleason with those of the arch-

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the present volume, pp. 459-468.

bishopric of San Francisco. The publication of the results of the survey will require several volumes, the reports on county records and newspaper material each filling a volume.

In his address, "Thirty-three years of historical activity," Mr. James M. Guinn, secretary of the Southern California Historical Association, gave an account of the work of that organization. Mr. Guinn stated that this is the oldest historical association west of the Rocky Mountains. The present secretary is one of three surviving founders. The society has published 32 annuals and has brought out nine volumes of historical material, much of which was in this way first put before the public. Its library consists of 5,000 volumes. It is doing and has done much to preserve material for future State histories.

At the business session which followed, the committee on nominations, consisting of H. E. Bolton, R. D. Hunt, and the Rev. J. M. Gleason, reported the following nominees:

For president, Prof. Edward Krehbiel, of Stanford University; for vice president, Prof. Levi E. Young, University of Utah; for secretary-treasurer, Prof. William A. Morris, University of California; for the council, in addition to the above officers, Prof. Oliver H. Richardson, University of Washington; Prof. Tully C. Knoles, University of Southern California; Prof. Allen M. Kline, University of the Pacific; Miss Effie I. Hawkins, Berkeley High School.

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

The auditing committee, J. M. Guinn and N. A. N. Cleven, 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, George H. Himes, F. J. Klingberg, and Miss Olive Thompson, reported resolutions commending the work of the committee on arrangements, of which Prof. Bliss was the efficient chairman, expressing gratitude to the program committee, and especially to Prof. Cleland and Miss Harnett, for their work in bringing before these sessions such a wide divergence of interest and subject matter, commending to public attention the work of the California Survey Commission as set forth in the carefully prepared preliminary report of its secretary and archivist, and urging upon every member in California of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association all possible effort to secure appropriations to publish properly the information gained by the commission. The report was adopted.

A special committee consisting of the council was appointed to draft an additional resolution in regard to the work of the survey

commission. Their report, which was made and adopted at the afternoon session, was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association do hereby indorse the excellent work already accomplished and the plan of work outlined for the future by the California Historical Survey Commission.

Furthermore, that the association most earnestly urge the continued support of this great project for calendaring the scattered records of our history, and that the association impress upon the California public the great fact that what has been done will never attain the good end desired unless, through the action of our legislature, provision be made to have the results of the survey commission's work published. We sincerely trust that this wise action be taken as soon as possible.

Prof. Edward Krehbiel was elected delegate of the Pacific Coast branch to attend the meeting of the council of the association to be held at Cincinnati in December.

Miss Jeanne E. Wier moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the possibilities of an organized movement for the preparation of a bibliography of the history of the Pacific Coast States. Prof. H. M. Stephens stated that the main problem is that of expense and suggested that the committee should consider the cost of clerical work and of publication and also the possibilities of cooperation among universities. The motion was carried, and the personnel of the committee was subsequently announced as follows: H. E. Bolton, chairman, H. Morse Stephens, Levi E. Young, Miss J. E. Wier, George H. Himes, E. S. Meany, the Rev. J. M. Gleason, and R. D. Hunt.

After the adjournment of the business session a tour was made of the historical exhibits on the exposition grounds. The collections of the San Diego Pioneer Society were first inspected, and the curator, Mrs. Margaret V. Allen, gave an address on her work, in the course of which was explained the importance of many of the choicest articles of the exhibit. A visit was then made to the ethnological buildings, through which, in the absence of Mr. Edgar Hewett, the director, Mrs. Donald Morgan, conducted the party, giving much information in regard to the exhibits, especially those illustrating the Maya civilization.

The first paper on the program of the afternoon session was presented by Mr. W. L. Stephens, superintendent of schools at Long Beach, on the "Motivation of history in the elementary school." Mr. Stephens stated that history in the school aims at a knowledge of the past to help the student understand what his fellows are doing to-day. It aims at observation and sound judgment, the training of the reasoning powers by a study of cause and effect, and the making of the citizen. The teachers will also have opportunity to

give appreciation of perseverance and of moral qualities. In this responsibility rests most heavily upon the teacher of the first six years. There is here unusual opportunity for visualization. The motives for study must be formulated if the subject is to have an aim. There must be a goal to reach. The importance of concreteness and dramatic treatment was dwelt upon and a method shown of grouping lessons about the setting of problems such as "Stumbling upon a continent" and "Trying to get around it." In conclusion, it was held to be important to give understanding of some vital problems even if some pages of the textbook remain uncut.

Miss Sara L. Dole, of the Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles, in her paper on the "Development of initiative in the high-school student of history" held that history is not to be studied merely for the past, and doubted whether the history teacher has justified the position of the subject in the modern high school. The aim should be the making of present-day thinking more concrete, and the understanding of the social situations of to-day, an appreciation on the part of the student that life is changing. The speaker held that under the present curriculum the student has not a sufficient chance to think for himself, and that it is of no use to teach ancient history until the student knows the terminology of government and of everyday life. Objection was also made to the two-year course in European history, as making against interest, and instead were advocated semester courses, each dealing with a single phase of development. Concrete methods were advocated, especially the socializing of teaching through the occasional management of the class hour, or parts of the class hour, by the class, and through debates and reports on topics. The importance of standardizing material equipment was urged as well as the agreement by history teachers upon standards.

In the discussion of the two papers the secretary expressed high appreciation of what had been said regarding history in the grades, and held that the observations made were also applicable to work in secondary schools. He doubted the necessity of a general change of curriculum in schools and believed that there existed a sufficient amount of freedom to allow for specific interests in individual communities which may call for some modification. He commended as a source of initiative on the part of the student the use of supplementary reading which calls for comparison and powers of judgment, and urged as a means of holding interest a good variety of teaching methods such as had excellently been described in the two preceding papers. Mr. Roscoe Ingalls, of the Redondo High School, urged the advantages of the supervised study period and told of his experience in supervising supplementary reading.

The program was continued by the paper of Dr. Frederic W. Sanders, of the Hollywood High School, on "Research work for the junior college student." After a discussion of the course of study in junior colleges, during which he urged the claims of the history of American foreign relations, the speaker explained that the term "research" as applied to junior college work is questionable. He then discussed the process by which written reports are prepared by the students in his school, dealing especially with the requirement of a formal bibliography and the advantages of such work. In discussing the paper Dr. N. A. N. Cleven, of the San Diego Junior College, stated that the aim in the preparation of papers like those just described is to carry students on to really creative work.

In the absence of Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, who was to have spoken on "History teaching in the secondary school from the standpoint of the college and university," Prof. Edward Krehbiel spoke, dwelling upon the desirability from the college point of view of a certain amount of fact learned which may be depended upon and not duplicated. He also held that it is much easier to criticize than to remedy high-school teaching, pointed to the advantages which accrue to the college teacher through the possibility of varying his teaching program, and in conclusion pointed to the possibility of avoiding staleness in the schools by a change of method. The meeting then adjourned.