

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1917



WASHINGTON
1920

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1918.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as provided by law, the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1917. This report includes the proceedings of the association at its thirty-third annual meeting held at Philadelphia on December 27-29, 1917, together with the proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association at its fourteenth annual meeting held in Berkeley, Calif., on November 30 to December 1, 1917. The eighteenth report of the Public Archives Commission, also included in the present volume, contains, in addition to the proceedings of the eighth annual conference of archivists, a report on the public archives of the State of Idaho prepared under the direction of the commission, while the thirteenth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission constitutes a valuable contribution to the history of the Mexican War in the form of the letters of Gen. Santa Anna.

Very respectfully, yours,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

To the SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C.

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CONSTITUTION.

I.

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

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

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

IV.

The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a secretary of the council, a curator, 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 meet-

ing 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.

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 attached 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 business meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 15th of September 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 business meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least one month prior to the annual business 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 business meeting an official ballot containing, as candidates for each office or committee membership to be filled thereat, the names of its nominees and also the names of any other nominees which may be proposed to the chairman of the committee in writing by twenty or more members of the association at least one day before the annual business meeting, but such nominations by petition shall not be presented until after the committee shall have reported its nominations to the association as provided for in the present by-law. 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 29, 1917.

PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., LITT. D., L. H. D.,
Cambridge.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

EDWARD CHANNING, PH. D.,
Harvard University.

JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A.,
French Embassy.

SECRETARY:

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

TREASURER:

CHARLES MOORE, PH. D.,
Detroit.

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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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, LL. D., LL. B.,
University of Chicago.

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

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

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

(Elected Councillors.)

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

LUCY M. SALMON, A. M., L. H. D.,
Vassar College.

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

GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A., F. R. S. C.,
University of Toronto.

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

WILLIAM E. DODD, PH. D.,
University of Chicago.

WALTER L. FLEMING, M. S., PH. D.,
Vanderbilt University.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, PH. D.,
University of Pennsylvania.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 1, 1917.

PRESIDENT:

JOSEPH M. GLEASON, A. M., S. T. B.,
Palo Alto, Cal.

VICE PRESIDENT:

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

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

ROBERT C. CLARK, PH. D.,
University of Oregon.

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

WALDEMAR C. WESTERGAARD, A. B., M. L.,
Pomona College.

EDNA H. STONE, A. B.,
Oakland, Cal.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus : †.)

EX-PRESIDENTS.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.
†GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.
†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.
†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1890.
JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1897.
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.
†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.
†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.
WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1912.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, LL. B., LL. D., 1914.
H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1915.
GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1916.
WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1917.

EX-VICE PRESIDENTS.

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

†EDWARD MCCRADY, LL. D., 1903.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, LL. B., LL. D., 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.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., 1916, 1917.

SECRETARIES.

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1900.

*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—

TREASURERS.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, Ph. D., 1884-1917.

CHARLES MOORE, Ph. D., 1917—

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, LL. B., LL. D., 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., 1914-1917.
GUY S. FORD, B. L., PH. D., 1914-1917.
ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, PH. D., 1914-1917.
LUCY M. SALMON, A. M., L. H. D., 1915-
SAMUEL B. HARDING, PH. D., 1915-
HENRY E. BOURNE, A. B., B. D., L. H. D., 1916-
CHARLES MOORE, PH. D., 1916-1917.
GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A., 1916-
HERBERT E. BOLTON, B. L., PH. D., 1917-
WILLIAM E. DODD, PH. D., 1917-
WALTER L. FLEMING, M. S., PH. D., 1917-
WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, PH. D., 1917-

COMMITTEES APPOINTED DECEMBER 29, 1917.

- Committee on program for the thirty-fourth annual meeting.*—Samuel B. Harding, chairman; John S. Bassett, Carl Becker, E. J. Benton, A. E. R. Boak, William E. Dodd, Julius Klein, Augustus H. Shearer (*ex officio*).
- Committee on local arrangements.*—Myron T. Herrick, chairman; Wallace H. Cathcart, vice-chairman; Samuel B. Platner, secretary; Elroy M. Avery, Elbert J. Benton, C. W. Bingham, Henry E. Bourne, A. S. Chisholm, Arthur H. Clark, James R. Garfield, Frank M. Gregg, Ralph King, Samuel Mather, William P. Palmer, Frank F. Prentiss, Charles F. Thwing, J. H. Wade.
- Committee on nominations.*—Charles H. Ambler, University of West Virginia, chairman; Christopher B. Coleman, Carl R. Fish, J. G. de Rouilhac Hamilton, Victor H. Paltsits.
- Editors of the American Historical Review.*—Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Carl Becker, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, James H. Robinson, Claude H. Van Tyne.
- Historical manuscripts commission.*—Justin H. Smith, 270 Beacon Street, Boston, chairman; Dice R. Anderson, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Logan Esarey, Gailard Hunt, Charles H. Lincoln, Milo M. Quaife.
- Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.*—Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Edward S. Corwin, Frank H. Hodder, Ida M. Tarbell, Oswald G. Villard.
- Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—Ruth Putnam, 2025 O Street NW., Washington, chairman; Charles D. Hazen, Robert H. Lord, Louis J. Paetow, Conyers Read.
- Public archives commission.*—Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library, chairman; Eugene C. Barker, Solon J. Buck, John C. Fitzpatrick, George N. Fuller, George S. Godard, Peter Guilday, Thomas M. Owen.
- Committee on bibliography.*—George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University, Middletown, chairman; Frank A. Golder, Adelaide R. Hasse, William T. Laprade, Albert H. Lybyer, Wallace Notestein, William W. Rockwell, Augustus H. Shearer, Bernard C. Steiner.
- Committee on publications.*—H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, chairman; and (*ex officio*) George M. Dutcher, Evarts B. Greene, J. Franklin Jameson, Waldo G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits, Frederic L. Paxson, Ruth Putnam, Justin H. Smith.
- Committee on history in schools.*—Victoria A. Adams, Henry L. Cannon, Herbert D. Foster, Samuel B. Harding, James A. James, Daniel C. Knowlton, August C. Krey, Robert A. Maurer, Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Rolla M. Tryon, J. H. Van Sickle, William L. Westermann. (Chairmanship vacant during 1918.)
- Conference of historical societies.*—Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, secretary.

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

Special committee on policy.—Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, chairman; Carl Becker, William E. Dodd, Guy S. Ford, Dana C. Munro.

Special committee on the historical congress at Rio de Janeiro.—Bernard Moses, University of California, chairman; Julius M. Klein, 1824 Belmont Road, Washington, secretary; Charles L. Chandler, Charles H. Cunningham, Percy A. Martin.

Special committee on American educational and scientific enterprises in the Ottoman Empire.—Edward C. Moore, Harvard University, chairman; James H. Breasted, Albert H. Lybyer.

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

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 2,700 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 make 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 or the Revue Historique. 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 non-members 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.

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 Genet, 1793-94; 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.

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, 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.]

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of \$200—the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to or selected by the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before July 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two years prior to July 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association. Competition shall be limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement. The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the annual report of the association.

The Justin Winsor prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history. The phrase "American history" includes the history of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history, as in the case of the Winsor prize.

Inquiries regarding these prizes should be addressed to the chairmen of the respective committees, or to the secretary of the association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The Justin Winsor prize (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames, "The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

1900. William A. Schaper, "Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina;" with honorable mention of Mary S. Locke, "Anti-slavery sentiment before 1808."

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

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

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

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

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

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

1910. Edward Raymond Turner, "The Negro in Pennsylvania: Slavery—servitude—freedom, 1639-1861."

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

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

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 especial attention to the time of Pope Innocent III;" and William S. Robertson, "Francisco de Miranda and the revolutionizing of Spanish America."

1909. Wallace Notestein, "A history of witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718."

1911. Louise Fargo Brown, "The political activities of the Baptists and Fifth-Monarchy men in England during the Interregnum."

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

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

1917. Frederick L. Nussbaum, "G. J. A. Ducher: An essay in the political history of mercantilism during the French Revolution."

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, Pease, Purcell, 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 especially 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.

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DECEMBER 27-29, 1917.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT PHILADELPHIA.¹

The American Historical Association has now held at least two of its annual meetings in each of the four chief centers of American population. It held at New York the meeting of 1896 and the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of 1909; at Boston those of 1887, 1899, and 1912; at Chicago a summer meeting of somewhat special character in 1893, at the time of the World's Fair, and meetings in December of 1904 and 1914; and has now held two meetings in Philadelphia, those of 1902 and 1917. Anyone who has attended, at the same city, or in each of them, two of these meetings, ten or fifteen years apart, has ready means of measuring the society's progress and the advancement made in the range and quality of its proceedings. It is all very gratifying, and most of all because of the rich promise it offers of still further improvement in the future.

One or two aspects of the Philadelphia meeting were, however, especially gratifying. In November and December there had been, in this as in other scientific societies, evidences of doubt in some minds as to whether it were not better, in war time, to omit these large annual gatherings, in the interest of economy of money and effort. They are indeed expensive. They are more expensive than they should be. No local committee of arrangements likes to show the American Historical Association any but the best hotel in its city, though few there be among the members of that worthy but impecunious fraternity who habitually put up at the best hotels in the cities which they visit on other occasions. To be forced to stay at an expensive hotel because it is headquarters is in some respects agreeable (especially if there is a cheap restaurant near at hand), but when we add to the cost the expense and present difficulty of railroad travel, there is much to deter us, especially in war time, from going far to attend the meetings of a scientific society. With the next meeting scheduled to take place in Minneapolis, the association did prudently in voting authority to the executive council to omit the meeting of December, 1918, or change place and plan, if conditions attending the war develop before September in such a manner that action of this sort seems to the council expedient.

But with the pressure of the war no further advanced than it was in December, 1917, it could fairly be said that, if the transac-

¹ This account is adapted from that in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1918.

tions of a national historical society were what they should be, they were worth to the Government and the country all that they cost. No national effort of such prodigious magnitude and power as that which we are called upon to make can be made by any nation which is not fully conscious of an inspiring past. Of all the factors that make a nation, a common history is perhaps the most potent; and the present war of nations is visibly a product of history. Much knowledge of European history is necessary toward its comprehension, much thought and feeling respecting American history toward bearing successfully our part in its prosecution. A national historical society with no thoughts above the level of antiquarianism might better not convene in such days as these, but a national historical society with the right spirit could not hold an annual meeting without sending its members home heartened to the performance of every patriotic duty, nor without extending in some measure throughout the nation the inspiring and clarifying influence of sound historical thinking and right patriotic feeling.

Fortunately—though not by accident, nor with any ground for surprise—such has been the spirit and temper of the American Historical Association. It is no accident that such men wish now, more than ever, to connect their studies of the past with the life of the present, to relate every portion of history to the impending crisis of civilization, and to concentrate attention on those parts that are really significant and directly helpful, yet to do all this without allowing the judgment to be warped by the events and passions of the hour, without ceasing to see the life of the race steadily and see it whole. At the Cincinnati meeting, and still more at that lately held at Philadelphia, those who made the program and those who took part in it advanced from the ignoring attitude of 1914 and 1915 to a frank recognition of the war as the historical event now uppermost in all minds, from ground perhaps suitable to spectators to ground appropriate for participants, and did so without excitement or partisanship or loss of judgment. Such discussions by teachers and writers are surely useful to the nation.

Not only was the meeting marked by unwonted enthusiasm, but it was attended by much greater numbers than would generally be expected in such times. The registration amounted to 379, a figure which has only a few times been surpassed. No doubt the historic and other attractions of Philadelphia were in large part responsible for this unusually great attendance. No city has so many and so important associations with the beginnings of our national life, and none has so many visible memorials of those events to attract the patriotic pilgrim. A special occasion was provided, on one of the afternoons of the session, for visits to these historic scenes of old Philadelphia and to the American Philosophical Society.

Additional numbers may well have been drawn to the meeting by Philadelphia's established fame for hospitality. Besides all that was done privately to sustain those hospitable traditions, the University of Pennsylvania, in whose buildings all the sessions of one of the three days (Dec. 27, 28, 29) were held, entertained all members to luncheon and to supper on that day. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in whose hall Mr. Worthington Ford delivered on the first evening his presidential address, followed that address, in its usual handsome manner, with a reception and supper. The conference of archivists and that of historical societies were held in the same building. Other sessions of the first and third days were mostly held in various rooms of the hotel chosen as official headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford. The privileges of the College Club and of the New Century Club were extended to women members attending the meeting, those of the Franklin Inn Club to the men. The chairman of the committee on local arrangements was Mr. George Wharton Pepper, the vice chairman, Prof. William E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, to whom, and to other professors in that university, the attending members are greatly indebted. The chairman of the committee on program was Prof. John B. McMaster, the vice chairman Prof. Herman V. Ames, of the same institution.

Other learned societies which met at the same time and place were the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Society, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland. The session on ancient history was held as a joint session with the first two of these bodies; that on medieval church history as a joint session with the American Society of Church History, which, meeting as usual in New York, adjourned to Philadelphia for this final session; the conference of teachers of history as a joint session with the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland; while the last session of all was held in common with the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Sociological Society. At that session the members of the various societies were favored with an interesting informal address by the Hon. Robert Brand, deputy chairman of the British War Mission, well known for work connected with the federation of South Africa, on the "British Commonwealth of Nations"; Hon. Edward P. Costigan, of the United States Tariff Commission, read an address on "Economic alliances, commercial treaties, and tariff adjustments," partly historical in character, in so far as it touched upon the experiments of the United States in reciprocity since 1890;¹ and Prof.

¹ Mr. Costigan's paper appears in the supplement to the American Economic Review for March, 1918.

Wallace Notestein, of the University of Minnesota, read a paper, at once entertaining and of solid value, on the "Pan-German use of history."

At noon of the first day, the members of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association came together in a subscription luncheon, at which M. Louis Aubert, of the French High Commission, spoke eloquently of the aid of historians in winning the war, and Prof. Guy S. Ford, of the University of Minnesota, who since May has been performing invaluable services as director of the Division of Civic and Educational Cooperation in the Committee on Public Information at Washington, described the educational work of that committee in detail and in a manner to convince all hearers of the high value of its labors. Several subscription dinners of those having a common interest in an individual field of history were arranged, in accordance with a custom which has been growing of late, and were eminently successful—a dinner of those interested in military history, one of members interested in the history of the Far East, and one of members of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. There was also a breakfast of those interested in Latin-American history and in the foundation of the new Hispanic-American Historical Review; and a subscription luncheon of teachers, at which the subject of discussion was the War and the Teaching of History, and at which an interesting letter addressed to those present by M. Édouard de Billy, French Deputy High Commissioner, was read by M. François Monod.

Though several of the sessions were entitled conferences and had in part that character, the familiar difficulty of eliciting real discussion of substantive papers confined those sessions mostly to formal written contributions; but there were, as usual, three conferences that call for independent description, the fourteenth annual conference of representatives of State and local historical societies, the ninth annual conference of archivists and, the conference of teachers of history.

The conference of historical societies now met for the first time under the constitution provided for it by the association a year before, which gives it an autonomous status; and organized by the choice of Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library, as chairman; and of several committees. The secretary of the new organization is Dr. Augustus H. Shearer, of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, appointed to that position by the council a year before. Preparations were made for the issue, in 1918 of a handbook of American historical societies. The proceedings of the conference were mainly occupied with the problem of the relations between historical societies and the various hereditary-patriotic societies, especially in the matter of cooperation in publication. Judge Norris

S. Barratt, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, read a paper on the publications issued by societies of the latter class, and the need of avoiding duplication. The plan of a joint committee, in which each such society should be represented, and which should systematize printing, and by agreement assign to each society the field and method of publication which it should adopt, was elaborated by Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton University; and by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It was voted that the president of the American Historical Association should be requested to appoint a committee of 13, representing all types of organization involved, to consider closer cooperation and report a plan for avoiding duplication of effort and securing a better and more systematic publication of historical material. For the remainder of the conference the topic was the collection by historical societies of local material on the present war; Prof. Harlow C. Lindley and Dr. Solon J. Buck gave useful descriptions of methods pursued by the Indiana State Library and the Minnesota Historical Society respectively.¹

The chief theme in the conference of archivists was the collection and preservations of war records. Mr. Waldo G. Leland, of the Carnegie Institution, secretary of the National Board for Historical Service, presented in outline the general subject of "Archives of the War." He emphasized the great need of preserving properly the official documents and papers produced by the Federal, State, and local governments of the Union in their various conventional departments, and showed in part what was being done in this direction, and by libraries; but he dwelt more largely on the need of preserving proper records of the doings of those newer governmental or semi-official or extra official bodies which have been created in such numbers for purposes connected with the war. Starting without traditions of office and with instant needs for boundless activity, such organizations are likely to forget the importance of preserving for future times the records of their activities. Yet after all their achievements should hold as high and as instructive a place in the history of the war as those of all the traditional divisions of the old-line military or political mechanism, for the future historian of the war will see it, in this country as in others, as a prodigious and many-sided effort of the whole Nation. What has been done to cause these newer bodies to conserve historical material was set forth by Mr. Leland in general terms, and was exemplified in a particular instance by a fuller description, presented by Mr. Everett S. Brown, of the archives of the Food Administration as historical

¹ A fuller account of the proceedings, in a brief pamphlet of eight pages, has been prepared by Dr. Shearer, and may be obtained from him. The complete proceedings are printed in this present volume.

sources. Prof. Peter Guilday, of the Catholic University of America, editor of the *Catholic Historical Review*, speaking to the title, the "Collection of Catholic war records," described the systematic endeavors made, on a large scale, by the war record committee of the Catholic National War Council, operating through 119 diocesan sub-committees, to collect all sorts of material relating to the war which could be obtained from members of the Catholic Church, the portions relating to Catholics to be preserved ultimately in a special archive building to be erected in Washington at the Catholic University of America. Prof. R. M. Johnston, of Harvard; Mr. R. D. W. Connor, of North Carolina; Dr. Buck, of Minnesota; and Dr. James Sullivan, of the New York Department of History, also spoke in this conference, partly by way of describing the earnest and intelligent efforts which historical departments and societies and the historical sections of State councils of defence have made to insure the preservation of material on the war, partly upon the pressing need, which war conditions have emphasized, for better housing of the national archives at Washington. The conference was presided over by Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the New York Public Library, chairman of the Public Archives Commission.¹

The conference of teachers of history, presided over by Dean Marshall S. Brown, of New York University, attracted an exceptionally large attendance, especially of teachers in secondary schools. It will be remembered that the association two years ago appointed a committee of 13 to consider what progress could be made toward framing for American schools a more ideal program in history, a course which, while defining more closely the fields of history recommended by the committee of seven, should also bring about a better coordination between the elementary and the secondary schools. This conference was planned to help forward these deliberations, and the principal paper was by Prof. Henry Johnson, of Teachers College, Columbia University, chairman hitherto of that committee on history in schools. Prof. Johnson's paper, on the "School course in history, some precedents and a possible next step," a paper expressed with his usual wisdom and felicity, and the valuable remarks of the gentlemen who followed him in the discussion of the theme, Prof. Rolla M. Tryon, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, of the New York High School of Commerce; Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of the Western Reserve University; and Prof. Herbert D. Foster, of Dartmouth University; have been printed at length in another place.² It must suffice here to say that Prof. Johnson warned against the non-historical tendency to

¹ Complete proceedings of the conference are printed below in the present volume.

² *History Teacher's Magazine*, February, 1918, pp. 74-83, pages of great value and importance. See also below in this present volume.

teach too much "current events," continually shifting the emphasis and interpretation of history to suit the interests of the hour, and against the temptation, active in such times as these, to turn the whole force of historical teaching to the stimulation of national patriotism—the very process which in Germany, glorifying one nation alone, has resulted in intellectual isolation from the civilization of the rest of the world. Advocating a connected program of history for the whole school course, he especially commended as a model the French course of 1902, which endeavored to promote without bias a sympathetic understanding of the progress of humanity, and therefore attained a point of view universal and stable.

Among the formal papers read at the meetings, the place of first consideration belongs to the bright and engaging presidential address delivered by Mr. Ford, facile princeps among American historical editors of whatever period, on the "Editorial function in American history."¹ Such summaries as we are able to give of the other papers may best be arranged in something approaching a chronological or systematic order, without regard to the order in which these papers appeared in the program.

A group of papers in the session on ancient history discussed, in outline and suggestively, the problems of ancient imperialism, Prof. Albert T. Olmstead, of the University of Illinois, presenting a paper on "Oriental imperialism; Prof. William S. Ferguson, of Harvard, one on "Greek imperialism;" while a third, prepared by the late Prof. George W. Botsford of Columbia University, dealt with "Roman imperialism."²

In the same session, Prof. Clifford H. Moore, of Harvard University, discussing the "Decay of nationalism under the Roman Empire," showed how the earlier patriotism of antiquity, based on the city state in the more advanced, on the tribe in the less advanced populations, never developed into a nationalism attached to a large area, before Roman conquest substituted provincial organization with its highly centralized form of government, broke up old relations and destroyed many of the intercity or intertribal ties. That a Roman nationalism developed under the Empire is difficult to maintain. The racial composition of the Empire, its vast extent, the early loss of political power under the principate, the individualism engendered by social and economic conditions and by philosophy and oriental religions, caused Roman national spirit in reality to decline.³

Aspects of cosmopolitan religion under the Empire were treated by Prof. A. L. Frothingham of Princeton, in a paper on the "Cos-

¹ American Historical Review, XXIII, 273-286; also below in present volume.

² These three papers are printed in the American Historical Review for July, 1918.

³ Printed in the Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1918.

mopolitan religion of Tarsus and the origin of Mithra." He exhibited Tarsus as a typical exponent of religious cosmopolitanism, affected, by reason of its position and history, by Hittite and Anatolian ideas, by those of the Assyrians and the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans. One part of his paper essayed to show how influences from all these sources are reflected in the symbolism of the lion slaying the bull, a special device of Tarsus, and in its mythological interpretations. Another argued for the origin of Mithra in the Babylonian myth of the hero Gilgamesh. Among the comments made upon the papers in this session, especially valuable were those of Prof. Frank F. Abbott, of Princeton, on the causes which broke down the individuality of the city states and brought about the decline of civic patriotism under the Roman Empire.

Prof. Joseph C. Ayer, jr., of the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia, presented a paper on the "Church councils of the Anglo-Saxons." His conclusions were: (1) That the provincial conciliar system of the church was as ineffectual and as irregular at this period in England as elsewhere; (2) that with the exception of the two provincial synods of Hertford and Hatfield under Archbishop Theodore, there were no Anglo-Saxon councils or synods representing the entire church in England; (3) that there is no evidence, by way of church councils, of any such unity of church organization as could do much to advance the political unity of the nations in England; (4) that the earliest synods of Theodore and probably the strictly provincial synods for some time, were called by the archbishop on his own authority, but that later it was on the king's authority that all councils, secular and ecclesiastical, were called, the church councils rapidly becoming assimilated with the witenagemot; (5) that the witenagemot took the place of the provincial synod for all ecclesiastical purposes at an early day, possibly at about 800 A. D.¹

In the session devoted to medieval church history, in which this paper was read, later church councils had an important place. The presidential address which Prof. David S. Schaff, of the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, delivered before the American Society of Church History in this session was devoted to the "Council of Constance, its fame and its failure," setting forth its personal aspects, the questions which it settled, and those which it failed to settle—the healing of the papal schism, the failure to reform the church, or to fix the final seat of authority in ecumenical councils.

Dr. Harold J. Laski, of Harvard, in a paper on the "Conciliar Movement," dealt with that movement in its bearings upon fundamental political questions, still urgent: The nature of political au-

¹ Printed in Papers of the American Society of Church History.

thority, the question of sovereignty, the relation between the State and other organizations, the problems connected with representative government, and the problems of internationalism. The important question throughout the movement was that of constitutionalism against autocracy. The papacy refused reform. The conciliar writers believed that only a constitutional government could end the evil. They were led to see that the church is not *sui generis* but has the nature of other associations of men. The federal idea to which they came was overthrown by the conception of a sovereignty which because of its great purposes could know no limits, which refuses to admit a divided allegiance. The failure of the attempt gave birth to ultramontaniam, the parent of divine right and state absolutism. But even in failure, the idea that the consent of the governed is a fundamental element in government, the idea that there are rights so sacred that they must not be invaded survived to bear fruit later. The temporary failure was due to the secular forces of the time, demanding centralization.

In the last of the papers of ecclesiastical history, a paper on the "Actual achievements of the Reformation," Dr. Presserved Smith interpreted the Reformation as a culmination of seven revolutionary processes, maturing throughout the latter Middle Ages: A revolt of the national state against the ecclesiastical world state and of Teutonism against Latin culture; the prevalence of the ideals of the bourgeoisie over those of the privileged orders; the change from a pessimistic, other-worldly order, to one optimistic and secular; the growth of individualism; the popularization of knowledge; the triumph of monotheism or monism; and the shift from a sacramental, hierarchical supernaturalism to an unconditioned, unmediated, disinterested, transcendental morality.

The special session for English medieval history was devoted to four papers on the history of English medieval taxations: By Prof. William E. Lunt, of Haverford College, on "Early assessment for papal taxation of English clerical incomes;" by Dr. Sydney K. Mitchell, of Yale University, on the "Taxation of the personal property of laymen down to 1272;" by Dr. Norman S. B. Gras, of Clark University, on the "English customs revenue to 1275;" and by Prof. James F. Willard, of the University of Colorado, on the "Assessment of lay subsidies, 1290-1332."¹

Mr. Lunt described the valuations made in 1201, 1217, and 1229, and discussed the assessments probably used for the taxes ordered in 1238, 1239, 1245, 1246, 1247, and 1252. Tentatively, he concluded that the three valuations named were apparently the only assessments of English clerical incomes made for papal taxation pre-

¹ All but the second of these papers, that by Dr. Mitchell, are printed below in the present volume.

vious to 1254, and that they probably included only the spiritualities and did not extend to the temporalities. The last of the three, that of 1229, was the most thorough, furnished the precedents for the methods followed in later valuations, and was probably used for the assessment of all papal taxes imposed upon the income of the English papal clergy between 1229 and 1254.

Mr. Mitchell's paper dealt with the machinery created for the new taxation of the personal property of laymen. A special exchequer, modeled after that of Westminster but independent of it, was generally established to deal with the work of each county collector. This system was followed until the time of Edward I, when the work was assigned to the exchequer at Westminster and the wardrobe. In the endeavors after proper valuation, many experiments were made in the local machinery, adaptations and generalizations of devices already in use in the judicial organization of the kingdom, but one feature was constant, a body of royal commissioners, appointed in each county, who had general charge of the assessment and collection of the tax.

In respect to the early history of the English customs revenue, Dr. Gras controverted the current view that the origin of the national customs had lain in a gradual development of the royal right of seizure of goods from merchants, systematized and reduced to money payments. On the contrary he believed the national system to have developed from certain definite customs already existing, through a series of clearly defined actions, in each case an episode in the struggle between localism and nationalism. Among the early taxes on trade he instanced lastage and scavage as having characteristics of national taxes, and two later taxes on wine, cornage and prisage. The decrees or assizes on which these taxes were founded have been lost, but they were all national in being based on foreign trade, imposed on alien and denizen, and apparently imposed originally by the sovereign.

Prof. Willard's paper was an account of the assessment of taxes on personal property in England from 1290 to 1332. Between these two dates the system provided for the appointment in each county of groups of commissioners called taxers, in whose instructions the fundamental principle was that the personal property of each individual was to be valued by men of his neighborhood. Subtaxers reported their data to the chief taxers, who, after general survey, summarized the information in two large rolls for the county, which were brought to the exchequer. There is some uncertainty as to the kinds of personal property which were valued, and as to whether assessments were made from the true value, but apparently there was a good deal of conventional valuation.

In a paper entitled "The association,"¹ Dr. J. Franklin Jameson discussed the development, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of that institution or mode of organization of which the association of the Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1774, is a familiar example—a signed agreement to continue in a given course of political action. He traced its English history from the association for the protection of Queen Elizabeth, in 1584, to instances of loyal association of a similar sort under the Hanoverian kings, discussed the Scottish model on which the association of 1584 might have been founded, but showed evidences that its model was rather the Dutch compromise of 1566, which in turn most probably had its model in the French Catholic leagues of 1560 and the years immediately following.

The most generally interesting of all the sessions was doubtless that one which was devoted to a topic uppermost at that time in most minds, recent Russian history.²

In this session, Prof. Alexander Petrunkevitch, of Yale University, described in an illuminating manner the rôle of the intellectuals in the liberating movement in Russia. The real leaders of all Russian parties are intellectuals, since they alone have intelligence to formulate the desires and dreams of the workers. The party programs express the opinions of the leaders, not of the masses; the wording of them is in the language of educated Russia. He described the intellectual position of each of the Russian political parties and its relations to the revolution, and explained why no one of them was able to control the forces which the revolution had unloosed.

Prof. Samuel N. Harper, of Chicago, speaking on "Forces behind the Russian revolution of March, 1917," dwelt chiefly upon two distinct forces, operating through two sets of institutions—political liberalism, which took the initiative, acting through already existing institutions of a somewhat popular character, especially the Duma, and radicalism of a socialistic character, claiming to represent "revolutionary democracy" as opposed to the bourgeoisie, and acting through strictly revolutionary organizations, such as the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. The interaction of these forces, the failure of efforts toward coalition, and the chaos resulting from the triumph of revolutionary democracy, were described.

Next followed a vivid account of the "First week of the revolution of March, 1917," by an eyewitness, Prof. Frank A. Golder, of Washington State College. Adverting to the prevalence, before the war, of discontent with the Government, and the frequent talk, in all circles, of the revolution that would follow soon after the war, he

¹ Printed below in the present volume.

² The four papers read at this session have been published by the Harvard University Press in a volume: *The Russian Revolution and the Jugo-Slavs*.

declared the present revolution to have been precipitated by the conduct of the Minister of the Interior. Fearing lest the revolutionary spirit should grow too powerful for the Government to contend with, he instigated an uprising in order to suppress it seasonably and prevent worse outbreaks in the future, and so brought on a revolution which he was unable to control.

Finally, in a comprehensive paper on the "Jugo-Slav movement," Prof. Robert J. Kerner, of the University of Missouri, traced the history of the Jugo-Slavs (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes) through an evolution of 12 centuries, from primeval unity, through a political, economic, and social decomposition of a most bewildering character, to national unity and the present demand for political amalgamation.

We may bridge the transition from papers of European history to papers of American history by mention of that on the "Functions of an historical section of a general staff,"¹ read in a section devoted to military history, by Lieut. Col. Paul Azan, of the French Army. The topic gains additional interest for American historical scholars from the recent action of the War Department in creating an historical section in the general staff of the United States Army. Col. Azan described the archives of the French ministry of war, the organization of the historical section of the general staff, its work, and its relations to the Centre des Hautes Études Militaires and the École Supérieure de Guerre in developing the theory of war.

First among the contributions to American history mention should be made of the notable paper by Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago, on the "Background of American Federalism."² Its purpose was to show, first, that the essential qualities of American federal organization were largely produced by the practices of the old British Empire as it existed before 1764, and, secondly, that the discussions of the period from that time to 1787, and, more particularly, those of the 10 years preceding 1776, gathered very largely around the problem of imperial organization, and, in that field, around the problem of recognizing federalism as a principle, or of discerning the nature of federal organization, in which so-called powers of government are distinguished one from another. The insistence of the colonists was on the maintenance of the old, uncentralized empire; the contention of the parliamentarians was that a denial of a single power to the Parliament was a denial that it was possessed of any power whatsoever. The result of the actual practices of the old empire, of the argument, of the war, and of the attempted solution in the Articles of Confederation, was the emergence of the federal empire of the United States.

¹ Printed in the *Military Historian and Economist*, April, 1918.

² Printed in the *American Political Science Review* for May, 1918.

The other papers relating to the first 50 years of United States history were those read in joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. That of Prof. James A. James, of Northwestern University, entitled "To what extent was George Rogers Clark in control of the Northwest at the close of the Revolution?"¹ took up that question as an essential means for determining the importance of Clark's conquests. The author related the history of Clark's designs and movements against Detroit, concluding with the results of his expeditions against the Shawnee strongholds in November, 1782, which in both British and Indian view laid Detroit open to attack.

The essay by Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, on the "Spanish conspiracy in Tennessee," related to the events which ensued in the Tennessee region upon the extinction of the state of Franklin. The conspiracy was that whereby Gardoqui intrigued with John Sevier to secure the allegiance of the latter and his associates to Spain. An important letter of Sevier, from the Archives of the Indies, promising action of this nature, was read.²

In the same session, the "Mission of Gen. George Matthews on the Florida frontier" was described by Prof. Isaac J. Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, who related Matthews's endeavors in 1810, as secret agent, to persuade Folch to surrender West Florida, his renewal of the attempt in the following year, his unauthorized instigation of rebellion in East Florida, his seizure of Fernandina, and the considerations which forced Madison to disavow his actions.

A paper by Prof. Eugene C. Barker, of the University of Texas, on "Stephen F. Austin,"³ was devoted to a discussion of Austin's personality, as revealed in his work. His power as a leader was deduced from the control he exercised over the rapidly increasing population of his settlement throughout the whole period from 1821 to 1836, his skill as a diplomat from his ability to hold the confidence of Mexican statesmen and allay their fears of disloyalty on the part of the colonists despite the persistent efforts of the United States to buy Texas.

In a paper of much importance and value, Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of Harvard University, set forth the "Significance of the North-Central States in the middle of the nineteenth century." The points mainly dwelt upon were the relations of geography and population, the interplay and mixture of varied stocks, the influence of mid-western agriculture, especially of wheat farming, on both west

¹ Printed below in the present volume.

² Mr. Henderson's article appears in the April number of the Tennessee Historical Magazine.

³ Printed in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for June, 1918.

and east, the development of business, the application of eastern capital to banking, transportation, and commerce, the political developments and their relation to the processes of settlement and of economic growth, the formation of a new democratic society in this region, and the influence of the children of the pioneers in a wide variety of cultural fields.

Three papers dealt with the American war period of 50 years ago. Prof. Louis B. Schmidt, of Iowa State College, spoke on the "Influence of wheat and cotton on Anglo-American relations during the Civil War."¹ He developed in some detail Great Britain's dependence on American wheat and cotton. While the blockade withheld southern cotton from shipment to England, northern wheat supplied the deficit which other nations were unable to fill, and, since England had a series of crop failures in 1860, 1861, and 1862, her dependence on American wheat was most acute when the cotton famine was at its height, and may well be regarded as having contributed the decisive influence, overbalancing that of cotton, in keeping the British Government from recognition of the Confederacy.

Secondly, Dr. Victor S. Clark, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in "Notes on American manufactures during the Civil War,"² explained why, though manufacturing in the South was disastrously interrupted, manufacturing at the North prospered during the period of warfare, partly because it had been brought to a stage where the plants were easily transformed into war factories, partly because of wider and more open markets. A surplus of manufactures above both civil and military needs of the Nation was produced, exports to Europe were continued, and the general effect of the war was to accelerate manufacturing and to give it an impetus that was permanent until the panic of 1873.

The third of these papers was one by Prof. Carl R. Fish, of Wisconsin, on the "Restoration of the southern railroads after the Civil War." He described the system under which, beginning in the spring of 1865, repairs and restoration proceeded under military authority. The reconstruction of these roads by the engineering corps of the army, on financial credit advanced through the War Department, solved the immediate transportation problem of the South, as it could have been solved in no other way. Considering the temper of the North toward the South and the American individualist theories of the period, the process which ended in the summer of 1866 was little short of a miracle.

In one of the evening sessions a large audience derived much entertainment, as well as much profit, from a discourse on "A genera-

¹ Printed in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for July, 1918.

² Printed in the *Military Historian and Economist*, April, 1918.

tion of American historiography," by Prof. William A. Dunning, of Columbia University, in which the progress of historical writing since the foundation of the American Historical Association in 1884 was set forth, with a light touch and with many humorous turns of phrase, but none the less with much sagacity and insight. Characterizing briefly the work of recent historians, Schouler, H. H. Bancroft, McMaster, Fiske, Henry Adams, Rhodes, Roosevelt, and others, he also exhibited the new factors and features of this latest period—the development of the historical monograph, of the doctoral dissertation, of the cooperative history, and the tendency toward economic and impersonal history.¹

In the same session, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, gave a description, both interesting and instructive, of the "Psychology of a constitutional convention," based on his recent experiences as a member of the constitutional convention of Massachusetts.

Students of Latin-American history, gathered in a special conference, had an opportunity of hearing five papers, most of which are likely to be printed later in the new journal of that specialty.²⁰ An important and original paper, bridging the history of Spain and of Spanish America, was that in which Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, of the University of Texas, exhibited the "Institutional background of Latin-American history," by showing how the institutions which Spain set up for the administration of her colonial empire were readily derived by adaptation from institutions which she had already been called upon to develop. The progress of southward conquest by the Spanish kingdoms in the Middle Ages required them to originate a system of royal and municipal officials, executive and judicial—adelantados, alcaldes, corregidores, audiencias, and councils—which were obvious models for viceroys and provisional governors, municipal organizations, and audiencias in the New World.

Dr. Charles W. Hackett, of the University of California, defined with precision, but in a manner impossible to summarize, the history of the "Delimitation of political jurisdictions in Spanish North America," established prior to 1535, indicating the successive changes in those jurisdictions, and sketching the political readjustments resulting from those changes.²

The history of Portuguese America received equal attention with that of Spanish America. Prof. William R. Manning, of the University of Texas, narrated the story of an "Early diplomatic controversy between the United States and Brazil," namely that which Condé Ragué, American chargé d'affaires in Brazil from

¹ Printed below in the present volume.

² The papers of Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Hackett appear in the February, 1918, number of the *Hispanic-American Historical Review*; those by Profs. Manning and Martin in the May, 1918, number of the same journal.

1824 to 1827, waged with the Brazilian authorities over the blockade maintained by Brazil before Argentine ports, during the war over the question of Uruguay. Prof. Percy A. Martin, of Leland Stanford University, showed the "Influence of the United States on the opening of the Amazon to the world's commerce," beginning with the unsuccessful efforts made in 1850 and with Lieut. M. F. Maury's somewhat truculent memorial of 1853, and described the effects of those efforts and of the work of Tavares Bastos who finally persuaded the Emperor Don Pedro II, in 1866, to sign the imperial decree opening the Brazilian portion of the Amazon to international commerce. Mr. Reginald Orcutt, of Washington, ended the session with a "Review of the history of German colonization in Brazil, from 1827 to 1914."

For those whose interest lies in the field of Far Eastern history, there was a profitable session on the last day of the convention, in which four papers, concerning the recent history of China and Japan and the relations of America to them, were read by Profs. F. W. Williams, of Yale University; Kenneth S. Latourette, of Denison University; W. W. McLaren, of Williams College; and the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, of New York, respectively. The first spoke of the "Mid-Victorian attitude of foreigners in China." He described the ignorance of social and material conditions in the Chinese Empire on the part of the Europeans who gathered in the five ports thrown open to maritime commerce in 1842 by the opium war, the economic and other sources of irritation, and the effects of the policy which Lord Palmerston followed in Europe in dealing with other powers, and of the extension of that policy to China, in the form of truculence and high-handed imposition, until, after another war, more conciliatory and educational methods of intercourse were proposed by Anson Burlingame, American minister to China, and inaugurator of the first plan for an open-door policy.

Mr. Latourette reviewed in detail the whole development of "American scholarship in Chinese history," lamenting the scantiness of American contributions to that study, in contrast to the excellent work of European scholars, especially French and English, and expressing the earnest desire, which indeed all should share, that the subject should attract more attention in this country. Mr. McLaren's topic was "Twenty years of party politics in Japan, 1897-1917," Dr. Gulick's, the "History of naturalization legislation in the United States, with special reference to Chinese and Japanese immigration," his main historical thesis being that it is only since 1907 that the act of 1875 has been uniformly interpreted by the courts as excluding Japanese from naturalization.

In the business meeting of the association, which took place on the last afternoon of the sessions, the prevailing note was of adjustment

to pecuniary limitations caused by the war. The many subscriptions which are called for from the class of persons chiefly represented in the association have caused an unusual number of members to resign from it or to omit to pay their annual dues, and a serious diminution of revenue is already visible, while the efforts to increase endowment, hopefully undertaken at the beginning of 1917, have been nearly discontinued since the entrance of the United States into the war. The feeling has been that success was not to be expected in times so unpropitious. Yet it is impossible to remain permanently content with anything short of a large increase in the association's scientific activities, for it is impossible not to feel with great earnestness the increased responsibility of America for maintaining the apparatus of the world's civilization. In every European country the sources from which scientific undertakings have been sustained will have been dried up or almost fatally diminished by the war. A recent German educational article sets forth, in plaintive accents, with many statistics, and with much truth, that "our superiority, anchored in the popular education of Germany and in the standard of our culture," will be impaired, that Germany's intellectual development "would be reduced to a wretched condition if Germany were to lose this war, or even if it were to be obliged to conclude a peace of renunciation." In any probable event of the war, America will emerge from it less damaged than any other combatant. When this shattered world resumes with pathetic courage the work of advancing civilization, it were shameful for America not to assume the chief part, if not in the labors of scholarship themselves, at any rate in their sustainment. Hers should be, in all departments of knowledge, the chief funds for the endowment of research.

At the moment, however, the American Historical Association had nothing before it but to pursue a prudent course. The report of the secretary, Mr. Leland, showed an actual membership of 2,654, less by 85 than was reported a year before. That of the treasurer, Dr. Bowen, indicated net receipts, for the year, of \$8,659, net expenditures of \$9,454, a deficit of \$795. The assets were reported as \$28,516. They would have been less than those of the year preceding by the amount of the deficit mentioned, and by a decline of \$200 in the value of certain securities, but these losses had been more than counterbalanced by the payments made into the general endowment fund, for which it was reported that subscriptions amounting to \$3,365 had been made, and \$1,490 had been paid in.

The secretary of the council, Prof. Greene, reported its transactions, as required by the constitution, and a number of recommendations, all of which were adopted by the association. Dr. Bowen, who had been the treasurer of the association throughout the whole 33

years of its existence, having retired from that office, the secretary of the council reported resolutions by which that body endeavored to express its sense of the society's indebtedness to Dr. Bowen for this long period of unselfish and efficient labor, and the association with much warmth of feeling passed resolutions of similar tenor. The Secretary of the council also reported on the work of various committees, and also on the budget and the necessary omission of appropriations to several of these committees. Mr. Shearer reported the results of the conference of historical societies, Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, informally, on the latest meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch. Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, chairman of the board of editors of the *Review*, reported on its transactions and on the policy which it has adopted during war time, and the association took the final steps in adjusting the financial relations between the board and the association. The committee on the Adams prize, unable to report at the time of the business meeting, has since reported an award of the prize to Lieut. F. L. Nussbaum, of the National Army, for an essay entitled "G. J. A. Ducher: An Essay in the Political History of Mercantilism during the French Revolution."

Upon recommendation by the council, the conditions of award of the two prizes were so modified as to provide that the field of the Winsor prize shall be American history, that of the Adams prize the history of the Eastern Hemisphere; that printed monographs as well as manuscript may be submitted and considered; and that a manuscript to which a prize has been awarded may be printed in the annual reports, publication in separate volumes being discontinued after the present year.

The report of the committee on nominations was presented by its chairman, Prof. Frank M. Anderson, of Dartmouth College. In accordance with its recommendations, Mr. William R. Thayer, first vice president of the association, was elected president, Prof. Edward Channing first vice president, Mr. J. J. Jusserand, ambassador of France, second vice president. Mr. Waldo G. Leland, Prof. Evarts B. Greene, and Mr. A. Howard Clark were reelected to their respective offices of secretary, secretary of the council, and curator. Mr. Charles Moore, of Detroit, president of the United States Fine Arts Commission, was elected treasurer. The new members chosen to the council were Profs. William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago, Walter L. Fleming, of Vanderbilt University, and William E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania. The full list of officers, of members of the council, and of committees appears on a later page. The council elected Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard, a member of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* for the period of six years from the adjournment of the meeting, in succession to Prof. Ephraim Emerton, whose term then expired.

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN PHILADEL-
PHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 27-29, 1917.**

Wednesday, December 26.

4 p. m.: Council meeting. Green room, Bellevue-Stratford.

Thursday, December 27.

10.30 a. m.: General session—American history. Clover room, Bellevue-Stratford. "The Association," J. Franklin Jameson, Washington, D. C. "The significance of the North Central States in the middle of the nineteenth century," Frederick J. Turner, Harvard University. "Influence of wheat and cotton on Anglo-American relations during the Civil War, Louis B. Schmidt, Iowa State College. "Relations between the United States and Mexico, 1867-1884," Herbert E. Bolton, University of California.

1 p. m.: Joint subscription luncheon by the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the Political Science Association. Ball room, Bellevue-Stratford. Edgar F. Smith, provost, University of Pennsylvania, presiding. Address: "A Government experiment in war publicity," Guy Stanton Ford, of committee on public information.

2.30 p. m.: Ancient history. Joint session with the American Archæological Institute and the American Philological Society. Engineering Building, University of Pennsylvania. Chairman, James H. Breasted, University of Chicago. "The cosmopolitanism of the religion of Tarsus and the origin of Mithra," A. L. Frothingham, Princeton University. Discussion opened by Nathaniel Schmidt, Cornell University. "Oriental imperialism," A. T. Olmstead, University of Illinois. Discussion opened by Morris Jastrow, jr., University of Pennsylvania. "Greek imperialism," W. S. Ferguson, Harvard University. Discussion opened by William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania. "Roman imperialism," paper prepared by the late G. W. Botsford, Columbia University. Discussion opened by S. B. Platner, Western Reserve University. "The decay of nationalism under the Roman Empire," Clifford Moore, Harvard University. Discussion opened by F. F. Abbott, Princeton University.

3.00 p. m.: Conference of Archivists. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street. Chairman—Victor Hugo Paltsits, New York Public Library. Subject: "The preservation and collection of war records." "The archives of the war," Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C. "The archives of the United States Food Administration as historical sources," Everett S. Brown, U. S. Food Administration, Washington. "The collection of Catholic war records," Rev. Peter Guilday, Catholic University of America. Discussion: R. M. Johnston, Harvard University; R. D. W. Connor, North Carolina Historical Commission; Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society; James Sullivan, New York State historian; G. N. Fuller, Michigan Historical Commission, and others.

4.00 p. m.: Visit to old Philadelphia and to the American Philosophical Society.

6.30 p. m.: Subscription dinner for those interested in military history and documents. Kugler's restaurant, 1412 Chestnut Street. Topic for discussion: "The historian and the war."

8.30 p. m.: General session—Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Chairman—Charlemagne Tower. Presidential address: "The editorial function in American history," Worthington C. Ford.

9.30 p. m.: Reception and supper tendered by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to the members of the American Historical Association.

Friday, December 28

Sessions at the University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth Street and Woodland Avenue.

10.00 a. m.: Medieval church history. Joint session with the American Society of Church History. Room 205, College Hall. Chairman—David S. Schaff, Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa. Presidential address of the American Society of Church History: "The Council of Constance: Its fame and its failure," David S. Schaff. "The church councils of the Anglo-Saxons," J. Cullen Ayer, jr., Philadelphia Divinity School. "The conciliar movement," Harold J. Laski, Harvard University. "The actual achievements of the Reformation," Preserved Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

10.00 a. m.: American history. Room 200, College Hall. Joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman—St. George L. Sioussat, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. "To what extent was George Rogers Clark in possession of the Northwest at the close of the revolution?" James A. James, Northwestern University. "The Spanish conspiracy in Tennessee," Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina. "The mission of Gen. George Matthews on the Florida frontier," Isaac J. Cox, University of Cincinnati; "Stephen F. Austin," Eugene C. Barker, University of Texas. "Populism in Louisiana in the nineties," M. J. White, Tulane University.

10 a. m.: Military history and war economics. Houston Hall. Chairman—Robert M. Johnston, Harvard University. "Rôle de la Section Historique dans un Etat-Major Général," Lieut. Col. Paul Azan, of the French Army. "Notes on American Manufactures during the Civil War," Victor S. Clark, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. "The reconstruction of the Southern railroads," Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin. "The work of the commercial economy board," E. F. Gay, Harvard University.

1 p. m.: Luncheon tendered to members of all associations by the University of Pennsylvania. Weightman Hall.

2.30 p. m.: Recent Russian history. Houston Hall. Chairman—Worthington C. Ford. "The Rôle of the Intellectuals in the Liberating Movement in Russia," Alexander Petrunkevitch, Yale University. "Factors in the March Revolution of 1917," Samuel N. Harper, University of Chicago. "The first week of the revolution of March, 1917," F. A. Golder, Washington State College. "The Jugo-Slav movement," Robert J. Kerner, University of Missouri.

3 p. m.: Conference on English medieval history: English medieval taxation. Room 213, College Hall. Chairman—Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University. "Early assessment for papal taxation of English clerical incomes," William E. Lunt, Haverford College. "The taxes on the personal property of laymen to 1272," Sydney K. Mitchell, Yale University. "The English customs revenues up to 1275," Norman S. B. Gras, Clark University. "The Assessment of lay subsidies, 1290-1332," James F. Willard, University of Colorado.

4.30 p. m.: Visit to the collections of the University museum.

6-8 p. m.: Supper and smoker tendered by the University of Pennsylvania to the members attending the meetings of the various associations. Weightman Hall.

8.15 p. m.: Joint session with American political science association. Auditorium, University Museum. Chairman—Josiah H. Penniman, vice provost, University of Pennsylvania. "A generation of American historiography," William A. Dunning, Columbia University. "The background of American federalism," Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago. "The psychology of a constitutional convention," Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University.

Saturday, December 29.

10 a. m.: Conference of historical societies—Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Chairman—Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania. Secretary—Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y. Business session; election of officers and committees. "The relation of the hereditary patriotic societies and the historical societies, with especial reference to cooperation in publication," Norris S. Barratt, judge of the court of common pleas, Philadelphia. Discussion by William Libbey, Princeton University. Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society. John W. Jordan, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. L. Bradford Prince, Historical Society of New Mexico. "The collection of local war material by historical societies." Discussion by Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society. Harlow Lindley, Indiana Historical Commission. Robert D. W. Connor, North Carolina Historical Commission. G. N. Fuller, Michigan Historical Commission.

10 a. m.: Conference of teachers of history. Joint session with the association of history teachers of the Middle States and Maryland. Clover room, Bellevue-Stratford. Chairman—Marshall S. Brown, New York University. "The school course in history: Some precedents and a possible next step." Henry Johnson, Teachers' College, Columbia University. Discussion by Herbert D. Foster, Dartmouth College. Lida Lee Tall, Baltimore, Md. Arthur M. Wolfson, DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City. Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University. Oscar H. Williams, Indiana State Department of Education. R. M. Tryon, University of Chicago. A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota.

10 a. m.: Conference on far eastern history. Red room, Bellevue-Stratford. Chairman—Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania. "The mid-Victorian attitude of foreigners in China," F. W. Williams, Yale University. "American scholarship in Chinese history," K. S. Latourette, Denison University. "Twenty years of party politics in Japan, 1897-1917," W. W. McLaren, Williams College. "The history of naturalization legislation in the United States, with special reference to Chinese and Japanese immigration," Sydney L. Gullick, New York City. Discussion opened by Hon. John C. Ferguson.

10 a. m.: Conference on Latin-American history. Green Room, Bellevue-Stratford. Chairman—Julius M. Klein, Washington, D. C. "The delimitation of political jurisdictions in Spanish North America to 1535," Chas. W. Hackett, University of California. "The institutional background of Latin-American history," Chas. H. Cunningham, University of Texas. "An early diplomatic controversy between the United States and Brazil," William R. Manning, University of Texas. "The influence of the United States on the opening of the Amazon to the world's commerce," Percy A. Martin, Leland Stanford University. "A review of colonization in Brazil with especial reference to the German migration, 1827-1914," Reginald Orcutt, Washington, D. C.

1 p. m.: Subscription luncheon. Junior room, Bellevue-Stratford. Dana C. Munro, Princeton University, presiding. "The war and the teaching of history."

2.30 p. m.: Annual business meeting. Bellevue-Stratford. Reports of officers and committees. Election of officers.

6 p. m.: Subscription dinner conference for members interested in far eastern history. Franklin Inn Club, Camac and St. James Streets. Subscription dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Kugler's Restaurant, 1412 Chestnut Street.

8.15 p. m.: Joint session with the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Sociological Society.

Gold room, Adelphia Hotel, Chestnut Street below Thirteenth Street. Chairman—Subject: "International federation." "The British commonwealth of nations," Hon. R. H. Brand, deputy vice chairman of the British War Mission. "Pan-German use of history," Wallace Notestein, University of Minnesota. "Economic alliances," Edward P. Costigan, United States Tariff Commission.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Thursday.

1. Louis Aubert, of the French War Commission, will speak at the luncheon on Thursday on "French historians and the war."
2. A reception for the women members of the association will be tendered by the College Club Thursday from 4 to 6.

Friday.

3. The bureau of registration will also be open at the University of Pennsylvania on Friday in Houston Hall.
4. The session on medieval history on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock will be held in the library of the late Henry C. Lea, 2004 Walnut Street.
5. François Monod, chief of the cabinet of the French War Commission, will speak at the session on Friday evening on "Reflections on the present and future duties of historians toward world democracy."

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN THE HOTEL BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA., DECEMBER 29, 1917.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m., ex-President William A. Dunning presiding.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report. The total membership of the association on December 19, 1917, was 2,654, a loss during the year of 85. Membership losses have been heaviest in New England, in the North Central States, and on the Pacific coast, while there have been slight gains in the South Atlantic, South Central, and West Central States. He reported that, in accordance with action by the council, the secretary of the council and the secretary of the association have been assigned the task of making a special study of the membership of the association with a view to determining the best methods for maintaining and increasing it. He reported the attendance at Philadelphia to be 379. With regard to publications of the association, the secretary reported that the general index, to papers and annual reports from 1884 to 1914 was nearly through the press and would be distributed from the office of the Superintendent of Documents during the coming year; that the Annual Report for 1915, in one volume, had been printed and would be distributed from the office of the Superintendent of Documents within the next three months; that the Annual Report for 1916, in two volumes, was in press, as was also the prize essay for 1916, being Richard J. Purcell's "Connecticut in Transition, 1775-1818." The secretary also reported that it has been impossible, for financial reasons, to publish the proposed quarterly bulletin. He reported that the association had been represented at the congress of history and bibliography, held at Montevideo during the last summer, by Dr. Charles Lyon Chandler; that in reply to an invitation from the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil the council had decided to participate formally in the International Congress of History which is to be held at Rio Janeiro in September, 1922. He reported that 33 members had died during the

year, two of them being life members—Miss Mary Alice Keach and Mr. Robert Lee Traylor:

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

The treasurer's report was read by the treasurer, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, and showed the financial condition of the association on December 19, 1917, to be as follows:

Net receipts.....	\$8,659.22
Net disbursements.....	9,454.51
Excess of disbursements.....	795.29
Cash on hand.....	2,424.35
Other assets.....	26,091.87
Total assets.....	28,516.22
Increase in assets.....	494.71

Dr. Bowen made a statement respecting the endowment fund showing that \$3,766 had already been subscribed, of which amount \$1,490 had been paid.

Dr. Bowen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Historical Association approves of the action of the council to raise an endowment fund of \$22,000, of which \$3,365 has already been subscribed, so that the said \$22,000 added to the \$28,000 which the association already possesses will make our total endowment \$50,000; and would direct that a circular with a list of subscriptions inclosed be sent to the members of the association, so that any member, should he so desire, may make a subscription payable one-half July 1, 1918, and one-half payable January 1, 1919.

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

The resolution of Dr. Bowen having been laid before the meeting, was seconded by Mr. H. B. Learned. The vote being put, it was adopted.

Dr. Bowen then called attention to the fact that the finance committee estimated that there would be an excess of expenditures over receipts for 1918 of about \$600 and also that there had been an excess of expenditures over receipts during 1917 of \$795. He urged that these deficits should be made up by special subscriptions and stated that he had already secured pledges of about \$900.

The report of the audit committee, Messrs. J. M. Callahan and I. J. Cox, was read, stating that the report of the treasurer and a report thereon of the American Audit Co. had been examined and found to be in correct and satisfactory form.

The secretary of the council read for the information of the association the following resolution adopted by the council upon the occasion of the retirement of Dr. Clarence W. Bowen from the office of treasurer of the association:

Whereas Dr. Clarence W. Bowen has announced his intention not to accept a renomination for treasurer of the association.

Resolved, That the executive council has heard with deep regret Dr. Bowen's determination to retire from the service that he has so long and usefully performed. For 33 years he has guided the financial administration of the association and has guarded its treasury. In that long period the organization has prospered greatly and has widely extended its activities and influence. Dr. Bowen's unselfish and efficient labors have been a powerful factor in the accomplishment of those ends. Zeal and caution have been happily blended in his management of fiscal affairs and in his judgments of the general policy of the organization. The executive council will greatly miss his faithful exhortations to economy, as well as his sympathetic approval of progress. In his well-earned retirement he will be attended by the cordial gratitude and good wishes of all who understand what he has done for the cause of history and the welfare of the American Historical Association,

Mr. D. C. Munro offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the American Historical Association learn with regret that Mr. Clarence W. Bowen insists upon refusing a reelection as treasurer. By his long and unselfish devotion he has placed every member

under a deep debt of gratitude. Through his careful management it has been possible for the association to carry on its manifold activities.

Resolved, therefore, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Bowen and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the association.

The resolution was seconded and was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The secretary of the council presented his annual report, in which he included a summary of the more important acts of the council during the past year and a brief survey of the activities of the committees and commissions of the association. He pointed out that the war had affected the work of the council and its committees in various ways. The reduced income from membership fees reported by the secretary and the treasurer had made it necessary to cut off the appropriations usually made to such important committees as the public archives commission, the committee on history in schools, and the committee on bibliography; and also to withdraw the subsidies hitherto given to the History Teacher's Magazine and to Writings on American History. The effect of this action was to leave the latter in a serious situation, which should appeal to the generosity of all who were interested in keeping up the apparatus of historical scholarship.

Members of certain committees, including one committee chairman, had withdrawn from the active service of the association in order to enter upon public service of various kinds related to the war. In several instances members had been able to make contributions to the national service of a kind definitely related to historical scholarship, as for example, in the Committee on Public Information and the National Board for Historical Service.

Having distinctly in view the present critical situation, the council reported two measures looking to a constructive treatment of certain larger problems. The two secretaries have been instructed to make a new and thorough investigation of the whole problem of maintaining and extending the membership of the association. Furthermore, a special council committee on policy has been constituted for the purpose of securing a fresh consideration of functions which might be regarded as properly devolving upon the American Historical Association as the chief organization of historical scholars in the United States.

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

The following resolution was offered by Prof. J. H. Breasted:

In view of the large educational, humanitarian, and missionary interests which American organizations have long maintained within the limits of the Ottoman Empire,

Resolved, That the American Historical Association empower its president to appoint a committee of three to urge upon the Government of the United States the importance of adequately safeguarding, during the course of any peace negotiations, the future rights and activities of American educational and scientific enterprises in the Ottoman Empire, having in mind especially:

General education for men and women; professional education, including medical schools and hospitals; training in agriculture, forestry, engineering, transportation and road making, economic geology and mining; geological and geographical explorations, scientific surveys, archaeological excavations, and the legitimate interests of American museums.

It is also recommended that a further function of this committee be to provide for the collection and presentation of all available information which would aid the representatives of the United States in securing the ends suggested in the above resolution.

Upon motion of the secretary of the council it was voted to refer this resolution to the executive council with power to take action relating thereto.

The report of the conference of historical societies was presented by Mr. A. H. Shearer, secretary of the conference. He stated that at the conference held in Philadelphia in connection with the present meeting it had been voted to request the president of the association to appoint a committee to report on

the subject of cooperation between historical societies with respect to publications.

The delegate of the Pacific coast branch not being present, Mr. H. E. Bolton spoke informally and unofficially on behalf of the branch, and reported that it had held a meeting on November 30 and December 1 which had been attended by a number of members of the association from the East.

The report of the committee on nominations presented the final report of that committee to the association in which the following nominations were made:

President—William R. Thayer.
First vice president—Edward Channing.
Second vice president—Jean Jules Jusserand.
Secretary—Waldo G. Leland.
Treasurer—Charles Moore.
Secretary of the council—Everts B. Greene.
Curator—A. Howard Clark.
Members of the council—Henry E. Bourne, Samuel B. Harding, Lucy M. Salmon, George M. Wrong, Herbert E. Bolton, William E. Dodd, Walter L. Fleming, William E. Lingelbach.
Committee on nominations—Charles H. Ambler, Christopher B. Coleman, Carl R. Fish, J. G. de R. Hamilton, Victor H. Paltsits.

Nominations were called for from the floor and none offered. It was moved and voted without dissent that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the candidates placed in nomination by the committee.

This was done and they were declared duly elected.

The report of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* was presented by the chairman, Mr. E. P. Cheyney.

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

The chairman of the finance committee of the executive council, Mr. G. S. Ford, made a statement with regard to the financial condition of the association.

The budget of appropriations for 1918 and the estimate of receipts were presented by Mr. G. S. Ford, chairman of the finance committee of the council, as follows:

Appropriations for 1918.

Office of secretary and treasurer	\$2,000.00
Committee on nominations	75.00
Pacific coast branch	50.00
Program committee	150.00
Conference of historical societies	25.00
Committee on publications	1,000.00
Editorial services	150.00
Cumulative index	250.00
American historical review	5,000.00
Historical manuscripts commission	150.00
Winsor prize committee	200.00
London headquarters	150.00
Military history prize	250.00
Committee on bibliography of modern English history	125.00
Bills payable December 19, 1917	28.70
	9,603.70

Estimated Income.

Annual dues	\$7,050.00
Life members' fees	100.00
Publications	400.00
Royalties	125.00
Investments	1,100.00
Gifts	100.00
Registration fees	150.00
	9,025.00

It was moved and voted that the budget be adopted as presented.

On behalf of the committee on nominations, Mr. F. M. Anderson offered the following amendment to by-law 2:

Moved, that by-law No. 2 be amended as follows: In the second sentence change the words "1st of October" to "15th of September;" in the third sentence change the words "twenty days" to "one month;" insert the word "business" before the word "meeting," wherever it occurs in the by-law; in the fourth sentence change the words "five days" to "one day" and add at the end of the sentence the words "but such nominations by petition shall not be presented until after the committee on nominations shall have reported its nominations to the association as provided for in the present by-law."

It was moved by Mr. J. H. Latané to amend the amendment in such a way as to provide that returns of the informal ballot should be made directly to the committee on nominations. After discussion it was voted that the amendment to the amendment be laid upon the table.

The original motion was then put and carried and by-law 2 as amended was read by the secretary in the following form:

A nomination committee of five members shall be chosen at each annual business meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 15th of September 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 business meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least one month prior to the annual business 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 business 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 one day before the annual business meeting, but such nominations by petition shall not be presented until after the committee shall have reported its nominations to the association as provided for in the present by-law. 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.

Upon recommendation by the executive council presented by the secretary of the council, the association passed the following votes with respect to the annual meeting of 1918:

Voted, that the next annual meeting be held in Minneapolis; provided, however, that if, in view of the emergency due to a state of war, there appears to the executive council to be sufficient reason for changing the place of meeting or for omitting the meeting altogether, the executive council be, and hereby is authorized to take such action and is directed to notify the association of its decision not later than September 1.

Voted, that if the annual meeting of 1918 is omitted the officers of the association shall continue in office until the next annual meeting of the association.

Voted, that, except in respect to the adoption of the annual budget, the secretary of the council be, and hereby is authorized to take the votes of the council by mail, when in the judgment of the president and the secretary, such a procedure is expedient.

On behalf of the executive council, the secretary of the council presented to the association the following rules governing competition for the Winsor and Adams prizes with the recommendation that they be adopted in place of the rules now in force:

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of \$200: the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the

Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to or selected by the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before July 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two years prior to July 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the Annual Report of the Association. Competition shall be limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement. The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendixes, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the Annual Report of the Association.

The Justin Winsor prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history. The phrase "American history" includes the history of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history, as in the case of the Winsor prize.

It was moved that the rules as presented by the council be adopted.

The secretary of the association presented the following report from the committee on auditing the treasurer's report for 1916:

We have examined the statement of accounts by the treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, and the report of the Audit Company of America relating thereto and find both accurate and satisfactory.

SIDNEY B. FAY
ALLEN JOHNSON.

DECEMBER 27, 1917.

The secretary of the council called the attention of the association to the committee assignments, lists of which had been prepared and distributed to those present.

The secretary of the association announced that the newly elected committee on nominations would, in accordance with the usual practice, organize itself by the election of a chairman.

It was moved by Miss Ruth Putnam and voted that the greetings of the association be sent to the former president, Mr. H. Morse Stephens.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

WALDO G. LELAND *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Comparative statistics of membership have been placed in printed form before the members of the association; in these it appears that there has been a net loss of 85, which is less than the loss last year, but that there is a loss of 246 in paid-up memberships as compared with the gain of four a year ago. This loss it is to be hoped is more apparent than real, for since December 19, when these statistics were compiled, many membership dues that were in arrears have been paid.

It is but natural, however, in these times of war to expect a certain decrease in our membership and it is encouraging, therefore, to note that the number of new members is not far behind that of last year.

The regional losses have been heaviest in New England, the North Central States, and on the Pacific coast; while there have been slight gains in the South Atlantic, South Central, and West Central States, gains which have been due mainly to the persistent activities of some half dozen members who interested themselves in endeavoring to increase the membership of the association.

It is proposed that during the coming year a careful study of the membership of the association, with especial attention to the problem of maintaining and increasing it, shall be made by the two secretaries. Consequently, there has been no committee on membership appointed for the coming year.

The attendance at the present meeting is 379, which compares favorably with that at other meetings. Indeed, it might have been expected, in view of present-day conditions, that the attendance would be much smaller.

The committee on publications has prepared and presented a complete report on that subject, but as this is not to be read at this meeting it may not be amiss to remark that the General Index to Papers and Annual Reports from 1884 to 1914, which constitutes Volume II of the Annual Report for 1914, has been completed and is now in press; it will probably be distributed during the first half of the coming year. The Annual Report for 1915, in one volume, has been in press for some time and should have appeared before now. It will without doubt be distributed during the spring. The Annual Report for 1916, in two volumes, has been in the hands of the Public Printer for some months. The second volume is a collection of letters mainly addressed to R. M. T. Hunter and edited for the Historical Manuscripts Commission by Prof. Charles H. Ambler. The essay to which was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in 1915, "The Leveller Movement," by T. C. Pease, has been printed and distributed. It will be noted that the appearance of the volume has been greatly improved. The essay which received the Justin Winsor prize in 1916, "Connecticut in Transition, 1775-1818," by R. J. Purcell, is nearly through the press.

It will be remembered that at the annual meeting in Cincinnati the council announced its intention of publishing a quarterly bulletin provided arrangements could be made to finance such an enterprise. A certain amount was generously pledged by those in attendance at Cincinnati, but in view of the very heavy burden under which the treasury has labored during the past year it has seemed unwise to the finance committee of the council to inaugurate any undertaking not absolutely necessary which should increase that burden. The project is, however, merely suspended and it is earnestly hoped that in another year or so it may be put into execution.

Attention is again called to the fact that the association has a stock of publications valued at several thousand dollars. The finance committee is anxious to dispose of as much of this stock as possible and it is probable that some plan for selling it will be devised and put into operation during the coming year.

During the past year the association was represented by Dr. Charles Lyon Chandler at the Congress of History and Bibliography held at Montevideo. In response to an invitation from the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil the council has decided to participate formerly in the International Congress of American History which is to be held at Rio Janeiro in September, 1922, in connection with the celebration of the centenary of Brazilian independence. The form that this participation will take is to be determined by a committee of five, of which Prof. Bernard Moses is chairman, which has

been appointed. It is the policy of the association to do all in its power to foster a solidarity of interest among the historical scholars of North and South America.

While the association is not officially engaged in any war activities, the historical scholarship of the country is, nevertheless, coming to the fore in work of all sorts. Many of our members are now in uniform. Others are working in one capacity or another for the National or State Governments. Still others are devoting their time and efforts to the work of such bodies as the National Security League and the National Board for Historical Service which latter is composed entirely of members of this association. One member of the council is engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work with troops at Camp Gordon, and other members of the association are writing or lecturing to general audiences and to soldiers. The association may justly feel that in all these activities it has its part since the spirit of service and cooperation which prompts them has been carefully fostered by it during all the years of its existence.

Thirty-three of our members have died during the year. Two of these were life members—Miss Mary Alice Keach and Mr. Robert Lee Traylor. A complete list of deceased members is herewith given:

George E. Adams.
Elizabeth Talbot Belt.
Josiah H. Benton.
James H. Blodgett.
George W. Botsford.
Ora Butterfield.
Rt. Rev. Charles E. Cheney.
John H. Cuffman.
George Perrin Davis.
Theodore N. Ely.
Henry Ferguson.
Simeon Gilbert.
Samuel Hart.
Horace E. Hayden.
George H. Howison.
Mary Alice Keach.
A. L. Keister.

Charles A. Kent.
Stuart L. B. Kinzer.
Virgil P. Kline.
Blanche Leavitt.
Henry M. Leipziger.
Wayne MacVeagh.
Nathaniel Paine.
George L. Rives.
Henry A. Sill.
Arthur F. Strome.
Mary K. Talcott.
Robert Lee Traylor.
Mrs. Audrey Updike.
A. D. Wetherell.
Frank S. Witherbee.
P. Henry Woodward.

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF TREASURER, DECEMBER 19, 1917.

Balance on hand December 19, 1916..... \$3,219.64

Receipts to date:

Annual dues—

2,252 at \$3.00.....	\$6,756.00
1 " .75.....	.75
1 " 2.00.....	2.00
1 " 2.94.....	2.94
5 " 3.05.....	15.25
9 " 3.10.....	27.90
5 " 3.15.....	15.75
2 " 3.25.....	6.50
1 " 3.50.....	3.50
1 " 4.00.....	4.00

\$6,834.59

Life membership dues.....	50.00
Dividend on bank stock.....	240.00
Interest on bond and mortgage.....	900.00
Loan C. W. Bowen.....	1,642.00

Receipts to date—Continued.

Publications—		
Prize essays.....	318.36	
Papers and reports.....	48.70	
Writings on American History.....	40.90	
Royalties.....	134.27	
		542.23
Gift for London headquarters.....		50.00
Miscellaneous—		
Lists of members.....	40.00	
Amount paid for copy of American Historical Review for member of As- sociation.....	.40	
Cash from unknown source.....	2.00	
		42.40
		<u>10,301.22</u>
Total receipts to date.....		13,520.86
Total disbursements to date.....		11,096.51
		<u>2,424.35</u>
Balance on hand December 19, 1917.....		2,424.35

DISBURSEMENTS, DEC. 19, 1916, TO DEC. 19, 1917.

Expense of administration.

Secretary and treasurer, vouchers 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 66, 69, 71, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 87, 88, 89, 92, 96, 97, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, 112, 113, 114, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 136, 141, 152, 154:		
Itemized as follows—		
Salary of assistant.....	\$950.00	
Additional assistance and services of all kinds.....	177.10	
		\$1,127.10
Postage.....		226.47
Telegrams, messenger service, express, money- order fees, notary fees.....		24.19
Stationery and supplies.....		109.15
Furnishings.....		18.67
Printing and duplicating.....		35.00
Auditing treasurer's report, 1916.....		20.00
Collection charges.....		2.55
Miscellaneous.....		1.75
Express charges on account of Winsor Prize Committee.....		7.98
		<u>\$1,572.86</u>
Executive council, vouchers 135, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 155:		
Itemized as follows—		
Expense incurred in travel to attend meeting of executive council, Dec. 1, 1917—		
W. G. Leland.....		14.96
H. E. Bourne.....		38.31
G. S. Ford.....		15.55
E. B. Greene.....		55.76
S. B. Harding.....		12.20
Lucy M. Salmon.....		3.10
U. B. Phillips.....		39.94
G. M. Wrong.....		29.63
Charles Moore.....		29.59
		<u>239.04</u>
Secretary of the council, vouchers 28, 29, 43, 142, 143:		
Itemized as follows—		
Services.....		3.90
Postage.....		5.00
Printing.....		13.50
Stationery.....		13.75
		<u>36.15</u>

Committee on nominations, vouchers 108, 130, 131, 137, 138, 156:

Itemized as follows—

Services -----	10.00
Postage -----	27.00
Telegrams -----	1.50
Printing -----	34.00
Supplies -----	5.00

77.50

Annual meetings.

Committee on program, 1917, voucher 140:

Itemized as follows—

Services -----	15.00
Postage -----	31.14
Stationery -----	12.25
Printing -----	65.00

123.39

Conference of historical societies, vouchers 54, 132, 157:

Itemized as follows—

Postage -----	14.80
Express -----	.78
Printing -----	37.75
Miscellaneous -----	.39

53.72

Publications.

Committee on publications, vouchers, 30, 38, 44, 45, 46, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 72, 73, 77, 78, 85, 86, 90, 102, 110, 111, 139:

Itemized as follows—

Printing and binding -----	844.53
Wrapping and mailing -----	33.18
Postage and express -----	49.30
Storage and insurance -----	109.33
Advertising -----	11.00
Miscellaneous -----	7.15

1,054.49

Editorial services, vouchers 37, 50, 60, 91, 98, 115, 123, 153-----

138.55

Cumulative index.

Vouchers 76, 133 ----- 750.00

American Historical Review.

Vouchers 47, 48, 49, 67, 80, 93, 94, 95, 103, 104, 109, 151 ----- 4,261.20

Standing committees.

Historical manuscripts commission, voucher 70:

Itemized as follows: Stationery-----

6.70

Public archives commission, vouchers 84, 124, 134:

Itemized as follows—

Services -----	\$2.85
Postage -----	4.85
Expense of preparing report on archives of Idaho--	75.00

82.70

Committee on membership, voucher 31:

Itemized as follows—

Services -----	3.50
Postage -----	6.50

10.00

Committee on bibliography, voucher 158:

Itemized as follows: Services-----

5.00

Prizes and subventions.

Adams prize committee, voucher 79:

Itemized as follows—

Amount of prize	200.00
Author's share of expense of printing additional pages, to be deducted	75.00

Amount paid author	125.00
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Writings on American history, voucher 119:

Appropriation for 1917	200.00
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History Teacher's Magazine, vouchers 68, 99:

Appropriation for 1917	200.00
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Committee on finance.

Vouchers 22, 23:

Itemized as follows: Printing	50.00
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Funds held in trust.

Voucher 24:

London headquarters	150.00
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Payment of loan.

Voucher 116	1,642.00
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Bills payable Dec. 19, 1916.

Secretary and treasurer, vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 26:

Services	\$33.25
Printing and duplicating	20.50
Furnishings	4.00
	<u>\$57.75</u>

Executive council, voucher 5:

Expense incurred in travel to attend meeting of executive council, Dec. 2, 1916: Lucy M. Salmon	2.80
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Committee on program, 1916, voucher 6:

Expense of printing and mailing program of annual meeting, 1916	173.50
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Committee on nominations, vouchers 7, 8:

Telegrams and telephone	1.65
Printing	6.00
	<u>7.65</u>

241.70

Conference of historical societies, voucher 9:

Services	8.50
Mimeographing	4.25
Postage	7.00
	<u>19.75</u>

Editorial services, voucher 10:

Proof reading	1.00
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General committee, vouchers 11, 12, 13, 14:

Services	16.50
Postage	7.80
	<u>24.30</u>

Committee on bibliography, voucher 15:

Services	8.87
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Committee on history in schools, voucher 16:

Services	12.00
Postage	5.00
Express	.29
	<u>17.29</u>

Winsor prize committee, voucher 17:

Express	5.30
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318.21

11,096.51

Net receipts	8,659.22
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Net disbursements	9,454.51
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Excess of disbursements over receipts	795.29
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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, 1917 to Dec. 19, 1917-----	201.87
20 Shares American Exchange National Bank stock at \$220-----	4,400.00
Cash on hand (National Park Bank of New York)-----	2,424.35
Endowment fund on deposit in Central Trust Co. of New York-----	1,490.00
<hr/>	
Total assets-----	28,516.22
Assets at last annual report-----	28,021.51
<hr/>	
An increase during the year of-----	494.71
Among the assets of the association should be included:	
Publications in stock, estimate-----	6,438.00
Furniture, office equipment, etc., estimate-----	250.00
<hr/>	
	6,688.00

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 29, 1917.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE.

We have examined the above report and also a report thereon by the American Audit Co. and find them to be correct and in satisfactory form.

J. M. CALLAHAN.

I. J. COX.

THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.

Mr. C. W. BOWEN,
Treasurer American Historical Association,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: We have audited the accounts and records of the American Historical Association from December 20, 1916, to December 19, 1917, and submit our report herewith, including the following exhibits:

Exhibit A.—Assets as at December 19, 1917.

Exhibit B.—Receipts and disbursements from December 20, 1916, to December 19, 1917.

We verified the cash receipts as shown by the records and the cash disbursements with the receipted vouchers on file and found the same to agree with the treasurer's report.

The balances on deposit in banks, according to certificates from the banks, were reconciled with the check-book balances, and found to agree with the treasurer's report, except 11 cents in the endowment fund.

We inspected in New York the bond and mortgage on New York real estate and the stock certificates representing the 20 shares of the American Exchange National Bank.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
By C. R. CRANMER,
Resident Manager.

Approved:

F. W. LAFRENTZ,
President.

Attest:

[SEAL.] A. F. LAFRENTZ, *Secretary.*
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22, 1917.

EXHIBIT A.—*Assets as at December 19, 1917.*

Cash on hand: National City Bank of New York, N. Y.....	\$2,424.35
Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City.....	20,000.00
Accrued interest on above.....	201.87
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, New York City at \$220.....	4,400.00
Endowment fund: Cash on deposit at Central Trust Co., New York City.....	1,489.89
Inventories: (Not verified by The American Audit Co.):	
Publications in stock.....	6,438.00
Furniture, office equipment, etc. (estimate).....	250.00
Total assets.....	35,204.11

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement of receipts and disbursements from Dec. 20, 1916, to
Dec. 19, 1917.*

Receipts:

Annual dues.....	\$6,834.59
Life membership.....	50.00
Dividends on stock, American Exchange National Bank.....	240.00
Interest on bond and mortgage on real estate, 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City.....	900.00
Publications.....	407.96
Royalties.....	134.27
Gift to London headquarters.....	50.00
Receipts, services, etc., list of members.....	40.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2.40
Total receipts, account 1917.....	\$8,659.22
Loans by C. W. Bowen.....	1,642.00
Total receipts.....	10,301.22
Cash on hand Dec. 20, 1916.....	3,219.64
	13,520.86

Disbursements:

Secretary and treasurer.....	\$1,572.86
Executive council.....	239.04
Secretary of the council.....	36.15
Committee on nominations.....	77.50
Committee on program, 1917.....	123.39
Conference of historical societies.....	53.72
Committee on publications.....	1,054.49
Editorial services.....	138.55
Cumulative index.....	750.00
American Historical Review.....	4,261.20
Historical manuscripts commission.....	6.70
Public archives commission.....	82.70
Committee on membership.....	10.00
Committee on bibliography.....	5.00
Adams prize.....	125.00
Writings on American history.....	200.00
History Teacher's Magazine.....	200.00
Special committee on finance.....	50.00
Held in trust.....	150.00
Total disbursement, account 1917.....	\$9,136.30
Bills payable Dec. 19, 1916.....	318.21
Payment of loans, C. W. Bowen.....	1,642.00
Total disbursements.....	11,096.51
Cash on hand Dec. 19, 1917.....	2,424.35
	13,520.86

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

To the Executive Council of the American Historical Association:

On behalf of the public archives commission I have the honor to submit a report for the year 1917.

The report of the commission for 1916 was transmitted to the publication committee in season and is in press. With the publication of this report there will be available several more chapters treating of phases of the science of archives. These and those that have appeared in former reports make an almost complete series of tentative presentations toward the proposed "Primer." The commission judges that it may well rest its labors at this stage and await future developments, under more propitious circumstances, for bringing the proposed work to completion in its final form.

Prof. Thomas Maitland Marshall, formerly of the University of Idaho, and now of the department of history in the University of Colorado, was appointed an adjunct member of the commission for 1917. He has prepared a "Report on the Public Archives of Idaho," typewritten on 80 pages, letterhead size. His survey was confined to the archives in the old and new capitol buildings at Boise. No attempt was made to examine the records of the various State institutions; but for the assistance of investigators a list of the institutions is included. Likewise, boards and commissions whose records are not at Boise have been listed.

Prof. Charles Edward Chapman, of the University of California, made in 1916 a partial survey of a number of important archives of South America, including Buenos Aires, Santiago and Lima. The results he embodied in an article on "South America as a Field for an Historical Survey." This article forms an appendix to the report of the public archives commission for 1916. It has also been printed as "Document X" in a pamphlet entitled, "A Californian in South America," of which only 200 copies were issued for private distribution.

The State of California, under the auspices of the California historical survey commission, has been making a survey of the county archives. During the past summer the Michigan historical commission began a survey of the State archives in the executive department and the department of state at Lansing, to be continued this winter; and a survey of the county archives is to be undertaken during the summer of 1918. It appears that the Legislature of Michigan has appropriated \$800,000 for a new State building, in which the Michigan historical commission will have offices and accommodations for its records, including the centralization of the State archives, and for a pioneer museum. The substantial new building provided for the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul is about completed. A self-appointed body of citizens prepared a very informing "Report on the Condition of the Public Records of the State of New Jersey," which was used in an endeavor to secure legislation during the winter of 1917. This report has been reprinted as an appendix to the public archives commission report for 1916, with the consent of our publication committee and by permission of the New Jersey committee.

A conference of archivists has been organized for Thursday afternoon, December 27, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. A paper will be read by Mr. Waldo G. Leland on "The Archives of the War." This paper will be introductory to a discussion of the subject in all aspects. Invitations have been sent out, and among the acceptances received are those of Dr. Clarence W. Alvord, representing Illinois; Dr. James Sullivan, of New York; Mr. R. D. W. Connor, of North Carolina; Mr. George

S. Godard, of Connecticut; Dr. Solon J. Buck, of Minnesota; Dr. George N. Fuller, of Michigan; and Rev. Dr. Peter Guilday, of the Catholic University.

For the year 1917 the executive council appropriated \$50 as a budget for the public archives commission. As a report on the Idaho archives could be secured only if arrangements were made at once with Prof. Marshall, since he was to remove from that State in the summer, the chairman of the commission requested him to proceed. Prof. Marshall's expenses amounted to \$75 and he waited several months to be reimbursed. It was only through an additional grant in October of \$40 by transfer from the committee on publications on authorization of the executive council that the public archives commission was able to certify the payment of Prof. Marshall's bill.

The total budget of the commission was therefore \$90, of which \$75 went for the Idaho report; for typewriting the report of 1916 and carbons \$2.85; for postage used \$1.85; for postage in advance \$3—a total of \$82.70; leaving a balance unexpended of \$7.30.

The chairman of the commission was offered two contributions but deemed it inadvisable to accept them without authorization by the executive council. This raises a question. Could not provision be made by the executive council for the acceptance of voluntary contributions for special objects so that these contributions may be paid over to the treasurer of the association and be held as an addition to the budget for the particular object for which the money has been designated by the donor or donors?

The experience of the year of 1917 would seem to suggest an appropriation for 1918 of not less than \$100.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 1, 1917.

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

Since their last report to the executive council, the board of editors have completed the transfer of the Review to the association by assigning the existing contract between the board of editors and the Macmillan Co. to the association. This assignment was carried out by entering upon the back of the old contract a form of transfer previously approved by the Macmillan Co., its signature by the members of the board of editors and its acceptance by the association, testified to by the signature of the secretary and application of the association's seal. The board also executed a bill of sale to the association of the tangible effects of the Review and received an acknowledgment of its receipts from the secretary, Mr. Leland.

As it is the feeling of the board that a special duty has been laid upon it by the entrance of the United States into the war, and as this feeling may not, in the absence of explanation, be shared by all members of the association, the board desires to lay before the council its conception of its duty in the management of the Review at this time and of the course of action by which that duty should be fulfilled. It is possible for an historical journal to ignore the war, on the ground that it is not yet practicable to form solid judgments respecting any of its events, for want of adequate materials, and for want of proper perspective and of proper serenity of mind. On the other hand, it would be possible to follow the course of filling its pages, both those which are devoted to formal articles and those devoted to book reviews, to patriotic, but none the less partisan, argumentation against Germany.

We do not think it necessary to follow either of these two courses. We do not wish that the American Historical Review shall contain in 1917 and 1918

anything that we or the members of the association shall regret in 1927 or 1928, as having been written under the influence of the passions of the hour. We feel no desire, and see no need, to disregard in war time the canons imposed on historical writing by universal judgment in times of peace and well understood to be valid at all times.

We may, however, with entire propriety enlighten our public by good articles on any of the numerous historical matters that help to explain the war and the actions of individual nations in it, or that clarify the public intelligence respecting present-day problems by bringing into full view the experience of the United States in preceding wars. We consider it our patriotic, as well as our scientific duty, a service to the cause of the United States as well as a service to the cause of history, to print such articles, and we have taken pains to elicit them.

Thus, in our July number we printed an article by Prof. Fay on the "Beginnings of the Standing Army in Prussia," one by Prof. Fish on the "Northern Railroads in April, 1861," and one by Prof. Ramsdell on the "Confederate Government and the Railroads." In our October number we had an article by Prof. Hayes entitled "The History of German Socialism Reconsidered." In the January number we will print articles by Dr. Justin H. Smith on "American Rule in Mexico in 1846-1848;" by Prof. J. G. Randall on "The Newspaper Problem in its Bearing upon Military Secrecy during the Civil War," and by M. Serge Goriafiov, formerly archivist of the ministry of foreign affairs in Pétrograd, on "The End of the Alliance of the Emperors," an important chapter in the diplomatic history of the years between 1881 and 1890. These will serve as examples of the kind of article to which we have had reference in the exposition of policy made above. As to what shall be said in such articles, writers are given the usual freedom, and have shown no disposition to abuse it.

If it be said that the effect will be to shift the center of gravity of our numbers to a much later date in history than in the years preceding, we reply that in our judgment the times justify the change, that it corresponds to a shift, for the time at least, in the public interest, and that we shall thereby be more useful. We may add that to change our emphasis in such a way is to do no more than redress a balance which has long lain unreasonably far in the other direction. After the issue of our first 20 volumes we publish figures showing that out of 397 articles published only 8 have related to the history of Europe since 1815. As we should at any time have been glad to publish more articles on this modern period, the fault must be charged to the indifference of the historical profession in America to its exploitation. A prodigious increase of interest in it is now being manifested; the editors of the Review wish to do their part in meeting and sustaining that interest.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY,

Chairman.

December 29, 1917.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Only a small sum was allotted to this committee for its work during the present year, so small as merely to cover the necessary cost of correspondence. For that reason, if no other, it has not been possible to develop any new lines of work or to make any considerable progress on the lines of work already in hand.

The outbreak of war has placed unusual burdens upon most of the members of the committee, so as to turn their attention away from their personal problems of research.

The outbreak of war has also brought special problems to the attention of the committee or its members. The chairman was one of those summoned to the conference in Washington at the end of April, which organized the National Board for Historical Service. In the discussions at that time, it was recognized that a certain amount of work of a bibliographical character would be necessary. At once the chairman was called upon to furnish a list of readings on the causes and issues of the war, which was published in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for June. During the summer, the board, acting especially through Prof. Hull, took up the preparation of a fuller bibliography of somewhat similar scope, which should be accompanied with critical annotations on the several books. This work was carried nearly to completion by Prof. Hull, the chairman of the committee, Prof. Lybyer, and one or two others who assisted in some measure. The matter of printing has been delayed because of certain difficulties in making satisfactory arrangements. At present it is planned to make the work complete to the close of the calendar year, for printing early in 1918.

Prof. Shearer reports the completion of the *Bibliography of American Historical Periodicals*, and that it will be printed in the proceedings of the American Library Institute for 1917.¹ Prof. Rockwell reports that it is out of the question to undertake the *Bibliography of American Church History* along lines which he suggested in the last report of the committee. The other members of the committee, with the exception of Dr. Steiner, either have nothing to report, or merely report progress with their several lines of work. Dr. Slade, of the Library of Congress, has felt that the demands on his time have made it necessary to ask to be relieved from the committee. It seems to the chairman that either he or some other person from the staff of the Library of Congress should be continued upon the committee.

Dr. Steiner has in charge the work on the *Bibliography of American Travel*, which was initiated by a special committee of the association and later transferred to this committee. With the assistance of Mr. Dielmann, of the Peabody Library, in Baltimore, Dr. Steiner has collected a large number of title slips, and it is suggested that during the coming year the committee may arrange for the passing of this collection of slips about among the more important libraries, for the purpose of getting additional titles. When this shall have been done, it will be necessary to decide whether to print a title-a-line list as a preliminary edition, or whether to prepare at once the material for final publication.

As for some years previous, the chairman has during the present year contributed bibliographical notes with regard to European publications to each of the quarterly issues of the *American Historical Review*.

While it is understood that the council of the association will find it impossible to place any appropriation at the disposal of this committee for the year 1918, yet the chairman wishes to emphasize the necessity of liberal appropriation for this committee by the association if any work of importance is to be completed and published. The preparation and publication of bibliographies is a laborious and somewhat expensive task, and can only be carried to completion through the support of such a body as the American Historical Association or through some form of private contributions. Unless it seems probable that the association will be prepared within a reasonably short time to make adequate appropriations for the work of this committee, it is doubtful whether it is desirable to maintain the committee in existence at all, instead of merely in abeyance, as is the proposition for the coming year. So much

¹ Also printed in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1916, Vol. I, pp. 477-484.

work, however, has been done on the Bibliography of American Travel, and the work is so important for students of American history, that it seems desirable that provision of some sort should be made in the near future for the completion and publication of this work at least.

The committee, even though nominally in abeyance during the coming year, will obviously be glad to be of any service to the association or to the National Board for Historical Service which it may be able to render to the cause of historical research or the interests of the Nation in the present situation.

The expenditures of the committee during the year 1917 have been \$5 for stenographic services, for which a bill is inclosed. This leaves a balance of \$5 from the appropriation of \$10 placed at the disposal of the committee for the year.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 14, 1917.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

To the American Historical Association.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit to your consideration the following report covering the year 1917. As chairman of the committee on publications, I have had oversight of these matters: I. Annual reports (in part) for 1914, for 1915, and for 1916. II. The Justin Winsor prize essay of 1916 entitled "Connecticut in transition: 1775-1818," written by Dr. Richard J. Purcell, now at St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn.

I. The first volume of the 1914 report was distributed in March, 1917. It contained the proceedings and papers of the Chicago meeting. The second volume, consisting of an elaborate index of the papers and reports of the association for a period of 30 years (1884-1914), is now going slowly through the press. It is in page proof and should appear during the coming year. It seems probable that the report for 1915—the proceedings and papers of the Washington meeting—will appear early this coming spring, for corrected page proof and index were sent to the printer in October. The last report, that of 1916, consists of two volumes: Volume I will contain proceedings and papers of the Cincinnati meeting; Volume II will be the twelfth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and is made up of the "Correspondence and papers (1826-1885) of Robert M. T. Hunter," edited by Prof. Charles H. Ambler, of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. This latter work has now been revised in accordance with suggestions brought to your attention last year, and to some slight degree amplified. Altogether, then, there are four volumes now in the hands of the Public Printer which should all appear by next autumn. By that time we may hope to have our slate satisfactorily cleared unless unforeseen burdens are put upon the shoulders of your publications committee.

May I call your attention to a cursory analysis of the contents of Volume I of the 1916 report, together with a few comments? It will contain about a dozen papers read at the Cincinnati meeting, excluding the presidential address (as usual) and all papers that appear in print elsewhere. Five papers read at Cincinnati have appeared in the *American Historical Review*¹; two were taken by the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*²; three others went to the

¹ C. W. Ramsdell, "The Confederate Government and the railroads"; J. S. Reeves, "Two conceptions of the freedom of the seas"; S. B. Fay, "The beginnings of the standing army in Prussia"; J. A. Robertson, "The Philippine Islands since the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly"; and A. L. Cross, "The English criminal law and benefit of clergy in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries."

² J. A. James, "Spanish influence in the West during the American Revolution"; and J. R. Robertson, "Sectionalism in Kentucky from 1855 to 1865."

Political Science Quarterly,¹ the Yale Review,² and the Journal of International Law,³ respectively. Four papers⁴ appeared together in a small volume brought out last spring by the Harvard University Press, entitled "Three Peace Congresses of the Nineteenth Century and Claimants to Constantinople." Six papers⁵ for reasons best known to their respective authors were withheld from consideration—one or two of them, perhaps, being printed elsewhere. It was thought best to reject four papers. Although the Cincinnati program was unusually distinguished for the numbers of papers, yet the report of 1916 contains only about the average number of papers usually gathered.

I should like to make at this point a first query: Is it not desirable to print in our annual report the presidential address, which in a conspicuous way is apt to mark the occasion of every meeting? This address, to be sure, always reaches our members through the Review. It would reappear months later in the report. On the other hand, it would mark the volume and so increase its value as a work of reference.

II. There is no need this year of long comment regarding the prize essay. It will appear in the same garb as was given to Dr. Pease's "The Leveller Movement." It is longer than that work and will probably be rather more expensive, inasmuch as it will contain three charts. The sales of Dr. Pease's essay thus far (December 19) amount to just 194 copies, for which the association has received \$199. The total cost of the Pease volume, including wrapping, mailing, and postage, is close to \$860. Dr. Purcell's volume is likely to cost somewhat more.

During the past two years the editor, aided by Mr. Leland, has been unable to place the manuscripts of the essays in the hands of the printer before mid-August. Under good conditions, manuscripts then started can be got into page proof by October 15. Experience shows that the making of an index by more or less untried authors is a matter of at least two months. I wish very much that the making of the index for the prize essays could be regularly left to some expert such as can easily be found in the Washington office. The reason against this plan is a tradition that seems to be associated with these prizes, to the effect that it is good for the writer to try his inexperienced hand on this rather delicate matter. To be promptly published, these essays should be ready for the printer not later than June 1 of the year following the prize; the index should as a rule be done by an expert and not by the author. This recommendation means simply that the prize essay could appear without failure early in December of every year, and that a month or two of time would in every case be saved.

Last year you appropriated for editorial purposes \$250, an addition of \$50 over the preceding appropriation (\$200). I transferred to the Public Archives Commission for a report on the archives of Idaho from this amount \$40, leaving \$210. Of this latter amount, I have expended already (Nov. 21) for the reading of proof (chiefly) \$123.60. The balance now on hand is accordingly \$86.40, most of which will be used within a month or so.

¹A. M. Schlesinger, "The uprising against the East India Company."

²C. Seymour, "The ententes and the isolation of Germany."

³W. E. Lingelbach, "England and neutral trade in the Napoleonic and present wars."

⁴C. D. Hazen, "The Congress of Vienna"; W. R. Thayer, "The Congress of Paris"; R. H. Lord, "The Congress of Berlin"; and A. C. Coolidge, "Claims upon Constantinople: national, geographical, and historic."

⁵Laura A. White, "Robert Barnwell Rhett and South Carolina, 1826-1852"; R. P. Brooks, "Howell Cobb and the crisis of 1850"; A. B. White, "Was there a common council before Parliament?" Ernest A. Smith, "The influence of the religious press of Cincinnati on the northern border States"; and B. C. McGrane, "The Pennsylvania bribery bill of 1836"; also E. C. Semple's paper (see program).

Confining attention to the prize essays, the annual output for the year (Dec. 19, 1916—Dec. 19, 1917) in cost has been \$996.52. Receipts have been \$315.86. This means a net loss of \$680.66. Of this loss the storing and insurance item alone is \$109.33, which is slowly increasing with our increase of stock.

The estimated value of the prize essays now on hand is \$3,513. These essays consist of 4,209 copies—1,426 bound copies and 2,783 unbound copies. The following tabulation reveals the number of copies sold since last year:

Notestein's Witchcraft (611+7)	618
Carter's Illinois Country (552+12)	564
Krehbiel's Interdict (510+7)	517
Cole's Whig Party (415+20)	435
Turner's Negro in Pennsylvania (406+9)	415
Brown's Baptists, etc. (347+8)	355
Williams's Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy (317+33)	350
Barbour's Earl of Arlington (267+18)	285
Muzzey's Spiritual Franciscans (186+7)	193
Pease's Leveller Movement	194
Total sold, 1916-17	315

The estimated value of all other publications held by us, including papers, annual reports, church history papers, and writings on American history, amounts to \$2,925. Three of the essays have sold thus far upward of 500 copies—those by Notestein, Carter, and Krehbiel. Of the others, Cole and Williams are still comparatively "good sellers." The editions of Williams and Pease were limited to 750 copies. It might be desirable to limit still further the edition to 500 copies. I am inclined to believe that such an edition would supply the demand for some years to come of Dr. Purcell's new volume in the series.

Advertising the prize essays seems thus far to have cost the association about \$227. Might it not be desirable to study this particular problem rather carefully with a view to the possibility of forcing greater sales? The sum of \$200, appropriated for this special purpose, might be judiciously spent over a year or so for advertising purposes, I think. Yet I still have grave doubt about the desirability of maintaining the series. My opinion as expressed last year still seems to me reasonable. While the two prizes have encouraged young doctors to get their doctoral dissertations into print under the favoring auspices of this association, one is safe in saying that this work, done by youthful specialists trained at various universities, would have been printed under other auspices and have reached very nearly the same limited reading public. Twenty-five years ago this method of encouragement was justified. It is, I think, no longer so.

In conclusion, I should like to make two or three suggestions of a constructive nature. These suggestions, if feasible, mean the expenditure in future of such moneys as can be spared for larger tasks than have heretofore been done. As far back as November 24, 1908, an "assistant committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States Government," headed by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, and composed of eight other members—Messrs. C. F. Adams, C. M. Andrews, W. A. Dunning, A. B. Hart, A. C. McLaughlin, A. T. Mahan, F. J. Turner, and J. F. Jameson—made a brief but notable report on the needs regarding the better organization and publication of documentary materials, papers (official and unofficial), and a considerable variety of matter of interest to students of social, economic, and political history, at present either in the archives of the Government or in private hands. So far as I know, this report led to no significant results. It was certainly remarkable

enough to merit far more attention than apparently it gained from this association. My thought in citing it is merely this, that such an excellent step toward putting this association in touch with widespread needs, some of them of a national character, ought not at this time to be overlooked. The present national emergency has already enlarged our horizon and must, if wisely met, strengthen the hope of widening the scope of our publication efforts.

While the National Board for Historical Service is not formally related to this association, it developed out of it, and is certain to quicken our efforts and to react upon the aims of our best-endowed members. The war is bound to bring new needs to the light—there must be in future much careful collecting of papers, arranging these for use, making them accessible. And this work should be to some extent directed by the well-equipped members of this association. The problem is to get ourselves recognized to a greater extent by the Government so that we may be useful. Tasks which we set about must be worth doing, and carefully planned. In the summary of chief recommendations made or suggested by Mr. Ford's committee, I note, among others, such enterprises as these: (1) A collection of State trials; (2) the correspondence of John Adams; (3) plans of colonial union previous to the Congress of 1774; (4) a reprint of at least the first three volumes of the Executive Journals of the Senate; (5) the papers of Andrew Jackson; (6) the papers of Jefferson Davis; etc. To-day other subjects, especially in the fields of diplomacy, foreign relations, military and naval history, and Government administration will readily suggest themselves. Some of this work will undoubtedly be done in the course of years through private enterprise. Some of it must probably be done by the Government. I wish, however, to suggest that careful study of this committee report to-day might lead to the projection of tasks that this association would heartily approve. Such tasks would strength our position, I think, in the eyes of public men and men of affairs. At any rate such tasks as I have in mind and have tried to suggest may make better worth while the time of the chairman of the publication committee, heretofore chiefly spent on the annual reports and the prize essays. The time spent on the annual reports I do not begrudge. The time spent on the prize essays is relatively very much more than that spent on the reports. In my judgment you are spending altogether too much money of the association and asking too much of my time as chairman of the publication committee for this particular work.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BARRETT LEARNED.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

To the Executive Council of the American Historical Association:

The conference of historical societies met last December at Cincinnati and discussed various papers. In order to record the proceedings while they were still fresh in the minds of those who attended and while they were still wanted by those who could not attend, a booklet was published in February containing the proceedings and reports of societies.

Arrangements for the next conference at Philadelphia are practically completed. The program has worked itself out in a satisfactory manner and a copy has been in Prof. Ames's hands since November 10.

At the coming conference an important part of the business will be to organize. For this purpose a committee on financial contributions and voting powers has been appointed with Dr. S. J. Buck as chairman; a committee on needed officers and committees with Prof. B. F. Shambaugh as chairman; a committee on the nomination of chairman with Mr. Frank H. Severance as chairman.

My plan now is to publish a report of the conference in January or February, as in 1917, and a list of all known historical societies and their agencies in the United States and Canada with such facts as are known about them. It is gratifying to report that already 107 societies have answered the questionnaire, which is 17 more than in any previous year, and additional answers may be expected up to January 1. Evidently the societies do not wish to be left out of the proposed handbook.

The one unsettled matter is that of contributions. The conference was fostered for years by the American Historical Association, but hoped after last year's action of the council to become independent financially. It must be remembered, however, that the conference is very intangible. It has no definite membership as yet. The attendance fluctuates with always a certain interested number who are regularly present, mainly men from the State societies and a large number of casual attendants from the neighborhood of the meeting place. The subjects discussed are of value to those attending and if the present plan of immediate publication can be carried out they will be of value to distant societies. In the aggregate the papers at the conferences referring to historical societies and their problems would form a good-sized book, which, with considerable editing, might eventually be published separately. Discussions, however, are not enough to bind the societies together. Committees may do something in that line, but my idea is that the proposed annual handbook will do more. The cost of this is uncertain and financial backing very uncertain. The plan to organize provides for contributions of 1 cent per member from societies. Already about eight societies have signified their intention of contributing, but it has been deemed wise, after consultation, not to ask for these contributions for 1917. They will begin after Dr. Buck's committee report has been adopted. My hope is that the first year \$50 or \$75, perhaps more, will come from the societies. My expectation is that about \$100 will, if economically expended, provide for postage, handbook, notices, etc., for 1918.

Under the circumstances as noted, I am forced to ask the council for an appropriation of not less than \$25 for 1918, in order to carry over the work of the conference and provide for a probable inertia on the part of the societies in beginning to make contributions.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

To the Council of the American Historical Association:

The committee on membership begs to submit the following analysis of the statistics of the membership of the association together with a report of its activities during the year 1916-17.

Your committee has made no effort to carry on a general campaign for new members in the past year, partly because the war with its many claims upon the interest of people seemed to make it inadvisable, and partly because adequate funds were not voted for such a campaign. The work of the committee has, therefore, consisted chiefly in personal efforts on the part of individual members, and in some cases with highly gratifying results.

In normal times it has been demonstrated that there is a fairly steady accession to the membership year by year to offset deaths and withdrawals. But these are abnormal times. War-time economy has made serious inroads on the membership of scientific and social organizations. With our association this has manifested itself not only in resignations, but in a reluctance on the part

of men and women who would normally become members, from joining at this time. Many replies to our invitations to become members urge this objection.

In view of this, the decrease in membership during the year from 2,739 to 2,642—that is, of 97—is not at all extraordinary. Even this I am confident will be materially reduced by the addition of new names between this and the new year, though the results of the local campaign in connection with the Cincinnati meeting were not successful.

An analysis of the membership shows the following interesting distribution by regions:

New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut), 448. Additions, 10 (3 in New Hampshire, 4 in Massachusetts, 3 in Connecticut, and none in Maine and Rhode Island); altogether too small.

North Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia), 793. Additions, 51 (23 in New York, 4 in New Jersey, 22 in Pennsylvania, none in Delaware and Maryland, and 2 in District of Columbia).

South Atlantic (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida), 141. Additions, 12 (4 in Virginia, 2 in North Carolina, 1 in South Carolina, 4 in Georgia, and 1 in Florida). Compare with 10 additions in New England; comparatively this represents three times as large an increase.

North Central (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin), 533. Additions, 42 (13 in Ohio, 3 in Indiana, 5 in Illinois, 12 in Michigan and 9 in Wisconsin). Evidence that general invitations such as were issued last year do not succeed even when the annual meeting is held in the region.

South Central (Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia), 91. Additions, 14 (1 in Alabama, 4 in Kentucky, 1 in Tennessee, 8 in West Virginia). This represents the interested cooperation of Mr. McConnell, a member of the committee, and demonstrates clearly the kind of effort that brings results.

West Central (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas), 276. Additions, 28 (1 in Arkansas, 4 in Minnesota, 2 in Iowa, 4 in Missouri, 2 in North Dakota, 1 in Nebraska, 2 in Oklahoma, 9 in Kansas, 3 in Texas).

Pacific Coast (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California), 260. Additions, 15 (California 9, 2 in Idaho, 3 in Utah, 1 in New Mexico).

Territories (Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands), 6. No changes.

From this analysis of the distribution of the membership a number of deductions suggest themselves. One in particular has impressed your committee, namely, the indifference of the rank and file of the association's membership in securing the normal additions year by year from among the graduate students and the teachers of history.

Additions from this source represent a much healthier and permanent growth of the association than the more or less temporary additions obtained through a whirlwind campaign in connection with the annual meeting. For this reason, they should be on the conscience of all the active members of the association. That they are not, save in a few cases, is evident from the statistics. How otherwise account for only four additions from Massachusetts, and five from Illinois, States with several large universities and graduate schools?

In the estimation of your committee, an earnest effort should be made to impress the needs of the association in this particular upon its members.

In regard to the composition of the committee for 1917-18 it is understood, I believe, that a new chairman, preferably from the region of the next annual meeting, be appointed. The West Central States should have a stronger representation on the committee. Dr. Melvin, of Kansas, has done excellent work, as have Prof. Hulme and Dr. Gutsch, of Texas.

The falling off in the membership of New England from 542 in 1913 to 448 in 1917 suggests the appointment of one or two active persons in that region. This year the committee lost a promising young member through the resignation of Mr. George, who enlisted in the Army early in the summer.

In my previous report I spoke of the desirability of working out a plan for associate membership with a possible difference in the annual dues, and a substitution of the History Teacher's Magazine for the review or annual report. There seemed to be difficulties that made it unwise for the council to take the matter up at that time. Despite this, however, I am convinced that the association's sphere of influence could and should be very widely extended by some such plan for coordination through joint membership with the many active history teachers' associations of the country. The war has revealed the potentiality of the teachers of history throughout the country in the work of educating public opinion, and it seems to your committee a rare opportunity to bring them together under the aegis of the American Historical Association at this time.

A further analysis of the membership by States with the vital statistics is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. LINGELBACH, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 1, 1917.

Statistics of membership, 1917, by States.

	Nov. 21, 1917.	New members Nov. 21, 1917.
Alabama.....	9	1
Alaska.....		
Arizona.....	3	
Arkansas.....	4	1
California.....	160	9
Colorado.....	14	
Connecticut.....	96	3
Delaware.....	11	
District of Columbia.....	88	2
Florida.....	5	1
Georgia.....	22	4
Hawaii.....		
Idaho.....	6	2
Illinois.....	190	5
Indiana.....	50	3
Iowa.....	43	2
Kansas.....	34	9
Kentucky.....	24	4
Louisiana.....	16	
Maine.....	20	
Maryland.....	64	
Massachusetts.....	272	4
Michigan.....	92	12
Minnesota.....	50	4
Mississippi.....	5	
Missouri.....	49	4
Montana.....	11	
Nebraska.....	24	1
Nevada.....	4	
New Hampshire.....	29	3
New Jersey.....	82	4
New Mexico.....	7	1
New York.....	372	23
North Carolina.....	30	2
North Dakota.....	4	
Ohio.....	117	13

Statistics of membership, 1917, by States—Continued.

	Nov. 21, 1917.	New members Nov. 21, 1917.
Oklahoma.....	10	2
Oregon.....	17	
Pennsylvania.....	191	22
Philippine Islands.....	4	
Porto Rico.....	2	
Rhode Island.....	25	
South Carolina.....	25	1
South Dakota.....	8	
Tennessee.....	30	1
Texas.....	34	3
Utah.....	12	3
Vermont.....	7	
Virginia.....	59	4
Washington.....	24	
West Virginia.....	23	8
Wisconsin.....	84	9
Wyoming.....	3	
Canada.....	33	1
Cuba.....	3	
South America.....	2	2
Foreign.....	51	1
Total.....	2,642	176

Statistics of membership, general.

	1916	Nov. 21, 1917.
Total membership.....	2,739	2,642
Life.....	117	115
Annual.....	2,388	2,307
Institutions.....	234	220
Total paid membership.....	2,378	1,736
Delinquent, total.....	361	906
Since last bill.....		892
For 1 year.....		14
Loss, total.....	431	273
Deaths.....	40	23
Resignations.....	118	73
Dropped.....	273	177
Gain, total.....	244	176
Life.....	1	1
Annual.....	235	170
Institutions.....	8	5
Total number of elections.....	172	161
Net gain or loss.....	+13	-97

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORY IN SCHOOLS.

To the Council of the American Historical Association:

In accepting the honor conferred upon me by the American Historical Association at the Cincinnati meeting last year I expressed to the secretary of the council a conviction that the scope of the problem assigned to the committee on history in schools should be enlarged. It seemed to me then, and it seems to me now, essentially futile to define the field of history for the high school without defining at the same time the field of history for the elementary school. The Madison conference of 25 years ago gave excellent reasons for dealing with both fields, and recent changes in school organization suggest additional reasons. The old plan of eight years for the elementary school and of four years for the high school is breaking down. We are substituting in some cases the 6-6 plan that is, six years for elementary education and six for

secondary education; and in many more cases the 6-3-3 plan—that is, six years for the elementary school, three years for the junior high school, and three years for a senior high school. This readjustment carries obvious opportunities for reconstruction of the whole history program for schools and creates for those whose duty it is to consider such matters obvious responsibilities.

With the approval of the secretary of the council I therefore submitted to the committee the question: "Shall we accept as our field for investigation and report the entire 12 years of school work?" A majority replied in the affirmative, but there were some very earnest protests from the minority. An informal conference of western members held in Chicago in April resulted in the acceptance of the broader field, agreement on fundamental principles of procedure, and a variety of somewhat contradictory suggestions for the application of the principles. The conclusions were laid before an informal conference of eastern members held in New York in May, and after an extended discussion reduced, with some important modifications, to a fairly definite and coherent plan. Almost immediately after this conference the chairman fell into the hands of the "medical faculty," and further work was kept waiting upon the expectation that he would soon be in condition to submit a full statement for formal action by the committee. As events have turned out, this proved exceedingly unfortunate. The full statement is still to be made and its date is still uncertain. It is now entirely clear that another chairman should have been found early in the summer. With deep regret, but with a sense of duty which has long oppressed my conscience, I therefore beg to be released from any further connection with the active work of the committee.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY JOHNSON,
Chairman.

NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE.

Prof. L. M. Larson, chairman of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, reported March 4, 1918, that the prize had been awarded to Lieut. F. L. Nussbaum, of the National Army. The subject of his essay is "G. J. A. Ducher: An essay in the political history of mercantilism during the French Revolution."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

To the members of the American Historical Association:

The committee on nominations recommends the election of the following officers for the year 1918:

President, William Roscoe Thayer.

First vice president, Edward Channing.

Second vice president, Jean Jules Jusserand.

Secretary, Waldo G. Leland.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Curator, A. Howard Clark.

Secretary of the council, Evarts B. Greene.

Members of the council, Lucy M. Salmon, Samuel B. Harding, Henry E. Bourne, George M. Wrong, Herbert E. Bolton, William E. Dodd, Walter L. Fleming, William E. Lingelbach.

Members of the committee on nominations, Charles H. Ambler, Christopher B. Coleman, Carl R. Fish, J. G. deR. Hamilton, Victor H. Paltsits.

Further nominations may be made over the signatures of not less than 20 members, but all such nominations must be in the hands of the chairman not later than 12 o'clock noon on December 28, 1917. Nominations may also be made from the floor of the annual business meeting.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON, Hanover, N. H.,
Chairman.

CHARLES H. AMBLER, Parkersburg, W. Va.,
CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.,
H. BARRETT LEARNED, Washington, D. C.,
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, Chicago, Ill.,

Committee on Nominations.

DECEMBER 3, 1917.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1917.**

The council met at 10 a. m., and continued its session during the day, with a short recess at the lunch hour. Present: President W. C. Ford, Vice President W. R. Thayer, Messrs. Leland, Bowen, Miss Salmon, Messrs. Bourne, G. S. Ford, Harding, Moore, Phillips, Wrong, G. B. Adams, Dunning, Jameson, Turner, and the secretary. At the request of the president, the chair was taken by Vice President Thayer, and later by Mr. Jameson.

The following chairmen of committees also attended the meeting: Messrs. Dutcher, Johnson, Learned, Lingelbach, and Paltsits. Mr. E. P. Cheyney attended as chairman of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, and Mr. F. J. Teggart, as the representative of the Pacific coast branch.

The minutes of the meeting of December 29, 1916, were read and approved.

The secretary of the association presented his report, showing that the membership of the association on November 15, 1917, was 2,642 as against the enrollment, at corresponding dates, of 2,719 in 1916 and 2,989 in 1915. The possibility of further decrease as a result of the war was pointed out. The report was received and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Leland, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare for an appropriate representation of the American Historical Association at the International Congress of the History of America to be held at Rio Janeiro in September, 1922.

The secretary of the council reported that, in accordance with action taken by the council at its meeting of December 29, 1916, the president of the association had named the following members of the four executive committees then authorized:

Committee on the docket, President W. C. Ford, chairman; E. B. Greene, E. C. Barker, G. L. Burr, A. C. McLaughlin.

Committee on meetings and relations, President W. C. Ford, chairman; W. G. Leland, G. M. Wrong, U. B. Phillips, W. A. Dunning.

Committee on finance, G. S. Ford, chairman; Charles Moore, C. W. Bowen, W. G. Leland, E. B. Greene.

Committee on appointments, President W. C. Ford, chairman; H. E. Bourne, S. B. Harding, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, E. B. Greene.

He also reported the appointment of Mr. F. H. Hodder in place of Mr. W. E. Dodd, who had declined to serve on the Winsor prize committee.

The committee on appointments was authorized to select the members of the program committee for the annual meeting of the association in 1918.

The treasurer of the association presented his usual preliminary report, which was received and ordered placed on file. It showed the financial condition of the association on November 21, 1917, to be as follows:

Net receipts.....	\$7,403.95
Net disbursements.....	7,564.20
Excess of disbursements.....	160.25
Cash on hand.....	3,059.57
Other assets.....	24,732.99
Total assets.....	27,792.56
Decrease in assets.....	228.95
Endowment fund.....	1,490.00

The secretary of the council reported briefly on the work of the following committees: Historical manuscripts committee, committee on the Justin Winsor prize, committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, board of advisory editors of the History Teacher's Magazine, conference of historical societies, committee on history in schools, committee on the military history prize, committee on program, and committee to cooperate with the national highways association.

Reports from the following committees were presented by the chairmen in person: Public archives commission, board of editors of the American Historical Review, committee on bibliography, committee on publications, committee on membership, and committee on headquarters in London. Mr. Jameson reported for the committee on indexing the papers and proceedings of the association, that the index which had been prepared by Mr. Matteson was now in press. All these reports were ordered received and placed on file.

The following recommendations of the advisory board of the History Teacher's Magazine were referred to the council committee on finance:

1. That a subsidy from the American Historical Association be continued although, if thought best, reduced in amount.
2. That the number of issues of the magazine be cut down from ten to nine, omitting the issue for September.

On behalf of the committee on finance, Mr. G. S. Ford reported that the committee had examined the contract of the board of editors of the American Historical Review with the Macmillan Co., together with the indorsement made on the said contract by the board of editors and the president and secretary of the American Historical Association, transferring all rights in the said contract from the board of editors to the American Historical Association, and found the indorsement satisfactory. The committee also reported that it had approved a bill of sale transferring to the association the tangible properties and the good will of the Review. The action of the committee on these matters was approved by the council.

On the recommendation of the committee on finance, it was voted to recommend to the association for final approval the following plan for the administration of the funds of the American Historical Review:—

1. That the treasurer of the American Historical Association be requested to institute a separate fund called the American Historical Review fund, to be used for purposes of the Review, consisting at its inception of the balance now possessed by the board, and now transferred by it to the treasury of the association;
2. That Macmillan's monthly payments of \$200 and any payments of profits by that firm under their contract be hereafter paid to the treasurer of the association and by him placed to the credit of the American Historical Review fund;
3. That in order to meet the payments which the treasurer has to make to the Macmillan Co. for numbers of the Review sent to members at 40 cents each the council of the association at each annual meeting appropriate to the Ameri-

can Historical Review fund a sum sufficient to cover a payment of \$1.60 for each of the estimated number of members to receive the Review during that year, such estimate to be certified by the secretary of the association.

4. That all such payments as have heretofore been made by the treasurer of the board be hereafter made by the treasurer of the association on warrant from the managing editor.

The committee on finance also reported a tentative budget for the year 1918, showing that the loss of income from membership dues would make necessary a considerable reduction in expenditures, and that after eliminating items to which the association was not already committed, there appeared a considerable excess of estimated expenditures over the estimated receipts. To prevent such a deficit, it was proposed to raise a guarantee fund of about \$1,000. In accordance with these recommendations, the following votes were agreed upon as temporary measures made necessary by war conditions:

1. That the usual November meeting of the council be omitted in 1918.
2. That the appropriations for the public archives commission, the committee on bibliography, and the committee on history in schools be suspended for the year 1918.
3. That the subsidy of the History Teacher's Magazine be withdrawn.

It was pointed out that some provision was now being made through other agencies for the furtherance of the interests involved in these measures of retrenchment.

The other budget recommendations of the finance committee were provisionally agreed to, with the exception of that relating to the Writings on American History, which was referred back to the committee for reconsideration.

The treasurer having made a statement showing that a considerable number of gifts had already been made for increasing the endowment funds of the association, the chairman of the finance committee reported that the committee did not think it advisable at this time to press the campaign for an increase of the endowment by sending a general and urgent appeal for subscriptions. In view, however, of the financial condition of the association, the committee recommended that a full statement be given to the members by way of suggestion to those who might feel able to make contributions at this time. The committee also expressed its approval of Mr. Bowen's suggestion that he and other members of the association, who might be so disposed, should continue to solicit gifts wherever there seemed to be a prospect of success.

The finance committee reported further that it had not seemed practicable to proceed this year with the issue of the proposed quarterly bulletin.

It was voted that the next meeting of the council be held in Philadelphia on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 26, 1917, notice of the exact hour and place to be given later.

It was voted to recommend to the association that the annual meeting for 1919 be held in New Haven.

It was voted that certain requests presented by the Council of Church Boards of Education and the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention be referred to the committee on meetings and relations for report at the next session of the council in Philadelphia.

It was voted, on motion of Mr. Leland, that the question of the advisability of appointing a special committee on policy be placed on the docket for the council meeting in Philadelphia.

It was also voted to place on the docket for that meeting the question of asking the association to take action authorizing the council, as a war measure, to suspend the meeting of the association in 1918 and provide in some other way for the transaction of the routine work of the association.

The item on the docket relating to the possibility of a special fund for research was then presented by Mr. Jameson, who spoke briefly on the new responsibility placed upon American scholars, and particularly the members of this association, by the European war.

On behalf of the special committee appointed to consider a change in the conditions of award for the Adams and Winsor prizes, Dr. Dunning presented resolutions which were adopted, with amendments, as follows:

Resolved, That the terms of award of the Justin Winsor and the Herbert Baxter Adams prizes be modified so as to provide:

1. That the amount of the prize in each case be \$200 (as at present).
2. That the publication of the prize essays in the present form be discontinued.
3. That competition for the prizes be open to monographs, submitted either in manuscript or after publication, provided that the date of publication has been within two years preceding the award.
4. That the competition be limited to monographs in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere who have not previously published any considerable work or won an established reputation.
5. That a monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association.

Resolved, That the modified system of competition go into effect for the Winsor prize in 1918 and the Adams prize in 1919.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the chairman of the committee on publications and the chairmen of the two prize committees be appointed to revise the published announcements of the prizes, in accordance with these resolutions.

The motion to adopt the last resolution having been made by Mr. G. B. Adams, a ruling was asked on the question whether an ex-president of the association, not a voting member, was competent to make a motion. On this question the Chair ruled affirmatively, and on appeal from his decision the Chair was sustained.

It was voted that the recipient of the Adams prize in 1917 be asked to waive his right of publication under the rules hitherto in force.

It was voted to recommend to the committee on publications that the presidential address be hereafter included in the annual report of the association. The council adjourned at 4.30.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE BELLE-
VUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26, 1917.**

The council met at 4 p. m. Present: Messrs. Bourne, Bowen, Clark, G. S. Ford, Harding, Jameson, Leland, Miss Salmon, and the secretary. In the absence of the president and vice presidents the chair was taken by Mr. Jameson.

The minutes of the meeting of December 1 were read and approved.

The report of the finance committee was presented by Mr. G. S. Ford, together with the treasurer's statement for December 19, 1917.

The budget for 1918 was agreed to as follows, subject to final approval by the association:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Secretary and treasurer-----	\$2,000.00
Committee on nominations-----	75.00
Pacific-coast branch-----	50.00
Program committee-----	150.00
Conference of historical societies-----	25.00

Committee on publications	\$1,000.00
Editorial services	150.00
Cumulative index	250.00
American Historical Review	5,000.00
Historical manuscripts commission	150.00
Winsor prize committee	200.00
London headquarters	150.00
Military history prize	250.00
Committee on bibliography of modern English history	125.00
Bills payable Dec. 19, 1917	28.70

9,603.70

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Annual dues	\$7,050.00
Life members' fees	100.00
Publications	400.00
Royalties	125.00
Investments	1,100.00
Gifts	100.00
Registration fees	150.00

9,025.00

On the recommendation of the board of advisory editors of the History Teacher's Magazine it was voted to approve the reduction of the issues of that magazine from ten to nine on the understanding that the necessary adjustments would be made with the individual subscribers.

It was voted that a definite effort be made by a special committee or otherwise to dispose of the stock of publications of the association now stored in the office of the secretary.

It was voted that the treasurer be instructed to send a bill for the October number of the Review to members whose dues remain unpaid on the 1st of June.

It was voted that in view of the present financial situation the board of editors of the American Historical Review be requested to consider ways and means of reducing expenses of publication.

It was voted that the board of editors of the American Historical Review be authorized to negotiate with the Macmillan Co. respecting the price at which the Review is furnished to members of the association, with the understanding (1) that the price per number be 40 cents, as at present; (2) that the association guarantee the publishers against the deficit on account of the publication of the Review in 1918 to an amount not exceeding 10 cents for each copy furnished to members of the association. (Provided for in the budget.)

It was voted to appoint a special council committee, of five members, on policy, with instructions to report to the council at its next meeting respecting the future scientific activities of the association. The committee on appointments was instructed to present nominations for this committee.

The president of the association was authorized to appoint an audit committee of two members.

Mr. C. H. Van Tyne, treasurer of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, attended the meeting and presented a report on the finances of the Review.

The council adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. on Friday, December, 28.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 28, 1917.

The council met at 10 a. m. Present: President W. C. Ford, Messrs, Adams, Bourne, Bowen, Dunning, G. S. Ford, Harding, Jameson, Leland, McLaughlin, Miss Salmon, and the secretary. At the request of President Ford the chair was taken by Mr. McLaughlin.

It was voted to reconsider the action of the council at its meeting of December 29, 1916, by which it was agreed to recommend that the annual meeting of the association of 1918 be held in Minneapolis. It was then voted to recommend to the association: (1) That the meeting be held in Minneapolis: *Provided, however,* That if, in view of the emergency due to the state of war, there appears to the executive council to be a sufficient reason for changing the place of meeting or omitting the meeting altogether, the executive council be authorized to take such action and directed to notify the association of its decision not later than September 1; (2) that if the annual meeting of 1918 is omitted the officers of the association shall continue in office until the next annual meeting of the association; (3) that, except in respect to the adoption of the annual budget, the secretary of the council be authorized to take the votes of the council by mail, when, in the judgment of the president and the secretary, such a procedure is expedient.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, the council adopted the following resolutions respecting the retirement of Mr. Clarence W. Bowen from the treasurership of the association:

Whereas, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen has announced his intention not to accept a renomination for treasurer of the association.

Resolved, That the executive council has heard with deep regret Dr. Bowen's determination to retire from the service that he has so long and usefully performed. For 33 years he has guided the financial administration of the association and has guarded its treasury. In that long period the organization has prospered greatly and has widely extended its activities and influence. Dr. Bowen's unselfish and efficient labors have been a powerful factor in the accomplishment of these ends. Zeal and caution have happily blended in his management of fiscal affairs and in his judgments of the general policy of the organization. The executive council will greatly miss his faithful exhortations to economy, as well as his sympathetic approval of progress. In his well-earned retirement he will be attended by the cordial gratitude and good wishes of all who understand what he has done for the cause of history and the welfare of the American Historical Association.

It was voted that the work of the committee on membership be temporarily assigned to a special committee consisting of the two secretaries with instructions to make a careful study of the whole situation and with authority to add to their number if desired.

It was voted to appoint members of committees and commissions as follows:

Historical manuscripts commission.—Justin H. Smith (chairman), D. R. Anderson, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Logan Esarey, Gaillard Hunt, C. H. Lincoln, M. M. Quaife.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Frederic L. Paxson (chairman), E. S. Corwin, F. H. Hodder, Ida M. Tarbell, Oswald G. Villard.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Ruth Putnam (chairman), C. D. Hazen, R. H. Lord, Louis J. Paetow, Conyers Read.

Public archives commission.—Victor H. Paltsits (chairman), E. C. Barker, Solon J. Buck, John C. Fitzpatrick, G. N. Fuller, George S. Godard, Peter Guilday, Thomas M. Owen.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher (chairman), F. A. Golder, Adelaide R. Hasse, William T. Laprade, Albert H. Lybyer, Wallace Notestein, William W. Rockwell, Augustus H. Shearer, Bernard C. Steiner.

Committee on publications (all ex-officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned (chairman), George M. Dutcher, E. B. Greene, J. Franklin Jameson, W. G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits, Frederic L. Paxson, Ruth Putnam, Justin H. Smith.

Committee on membership.—Work of the committee temporarily assigned to a special committee consisting of the two secretaries, with authority to choose other members.

Committee on history in schools.—J. M. Gambrill (chairman), Victoria A. Adams, Henry L. Cannon, Herbert D. Foster, Samuel B. Harding, J. A. James, D. C. Knowlton, A. C. Krey, Robert A. Maurer, Nathaniel W. Stephenson, R. M. Tryon, J. H. Van Sickle, W. L. Westermann.

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

Advisory board, History Teacher's Magazine (to serve three years from January 1, 1918).—Henry Johnson (chairman), Margaret McGill.

Member board of editors American Historical Review (to serve six years from January 1, 1918).—Charles H. Haskins.

Committee on program thirty-fourth annual meeting.—Appointments deferred.

Committee on local arrangements.—Appointments deferred.

Special committee on policy.—Carl Becker, W. E. Dodd, G. S. Ford, C. H. Haskins, D. C. Munro. (The committee to choose its own chairman.)

It was voted that the selection of the committee on program and the committee on local arrangements be deferred until March 1.

It was voted that a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Munro, Leland, and Greene, be appointed to confer with similar committees of other organizations respecting possible modes of cooperation in national service.

It was voted to authorize the committee on headquarters in London to approve proposals of the London committee respecting the use of those quarters as a reading room for Americans in London.

The secretary presented a communication from Prof. F. J. Teggart in regard to the possibility of cooperation between the American Historical Association and other scientific organizations in securing the continuance of certain forms of scholarly cooperation, interrupted in Europe as a result of conditions during, or immediately preceding, the present war. It was voted to refer this communication to the committee on policy.

The secretary presented a report from Mr. Learned, chairman of the special committee appointed to revise the published announcements of the Winsor and Adams prizes in accordance with the votes of the council of December 1, 1917, embodying a revised statement which was agreed to as follows, for submission to the association:

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of \$200—the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to or selected by the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before July 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph, the date of publication must fall within a period of two years prior to July 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association. Competition shall be limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement.

The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words, if designed for publication in the Annual Report of the Association.

The Justin Winsor prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history. The phrase "American history" includes the history of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history, as in the case of the Winsor prize.

Inquiries regarding these prizes should be addressed to the chairman of the respective committees, or to the secretary of the association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The council adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE BELLE-
VUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 29, 1917.**

The council met at 5 p. m. Present: Messrs. Bolton, Bourne, Dunning, Harding, Lingelbach, Miss Salmon, and the secretary. In the absence of the president and vice presidents the chair was taken by Mr. Dunning.

It was voted to refer to a special committee consisting of the president and the secretaries a communication from Profs. Edward Channing, William MacDonald, and Herbert E. Bolton, respecting the records of the census office in London.

Certain resolutions presented at the annual meeting of the association by Prof. J. H. Breasted and referred to the executive council for action were, after amendment, agreed to as follows:

In view of the large educational, humanitarian, and missionary interests which American organizations have long maintained within the limits of the Ottoman Empire,

Resolved. That the American historical association empower its president to appoint a committee of three to urge upon the Government of the United States the importance of adequately safeguarding, during the course of any peace negotiations, the future rights and activities of American educational and scientific enterprises in the Ottoman Empire, having in mind especially:

General education for men and women; professional education, including medical schools and hospitals; training in agriculture, forestry, engineering, transportation and road making, economic geology and mining; geological and geographical explorations, scientific surveys, archaeological excavations, and the legitimate interests of American museums.

It is also recommended that a further function of this committee be to provide for the collection and preservation of all available information which would aid the representatives of the United States in securing the ends suggested in the above resolution.

It was voted to request the treasurer to prepare for the consideration of the council a memorandum indicating the methods by which the financial procedure of the association may be brought into conformity with the votes of the association at its annual meeting of December 29, 1916.

Adjourned.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

Statistics of membership.

I. GENERAL.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Total membership.....	2,843	2,913	2,926	2,739	2,654
Life.....	125	123	120	117	115
Annual.....	2,516	2,578	2,587	2,388	2,318
Institutions.....	202	213	219	234	221
Total paid membership.....	2,490	2,176	2,374	2,378	2,132
Delinquent, total.....	363	737	552	361	522
Since last bill.....	282	610	391	361	508
For one year.....	71	127	161	.....	14
Loss, total.....	316	205	277	431	306
Deaths.....	37	30	32	40	33
Resignations.....	182	102	168	118	96
Dropped.....	97	73	77	273	177
Gain, total.....	313	275	290	244	221
Life.....	1	2	.....	1	1
Annual.....	297	280	277	235	214
Institutions.....	15	13	13	8	6
Total number of elections.....	321	182	273	172	191
Net gain or loss.....	3	70	13	-187	-85

II. BY REGIONS.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.....	542	549	511	483	445
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia.....	821	803	831	816	802
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.....	143	153	155	148	149
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.....	583	607	600	558	529
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia.....	105	109	101	85	90
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.....	280	300	312	275	287
Pacific Coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California.....	259	276	305	280	258
Territories: Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands.....	8	11	11	8	5
Other countries.....	102	105	100	86	89
	2,843	2,913	2,926	2,739	2,654

III. BY STATES.

	December, 1913.	December, 1914.	December, 1915.	December, 1916.	December, 1917.	New members, Dec. 19, 1917.
Alabama.....	14	17	14	10	9	1
Alaska.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	2	1	1	2	3	.....
Arkansas.....	11	8	8	4	4	1
California.....	156	167	190	169	153	11
Colorado.....	10	10	13	15	14	.....
Connecticut.....	97	110	100	99	94	3
Delaware.....	2	3	9	12	11	.....
District of Columbia.....	83	85	102	93	86	2
Florida.....	6	5	8	5	6	1
Georgia.....	26	28	23	21	21	4
Hawaii.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4	4	5	4	5	2
Illinois.....	208	222	224	208	190	6
Indiana.....	61	61	58	61	50	3
Iowa.....	45	52	52	46	43	4
Kansas.....	27	28	37	28	36	10
Kentucky.....	32	32	26	21	24	4
Louisiana.....	25	23	20	19	16	.....
Maine.....	24	24	23	24	21	1
Maryland.....	56	53	50	55	56	1
Massachusetts.....	346	340	319	295	268	4
Michigan.....	96	102	105	95	90	14
Minnesota.....	39	44	48	49	51	5

Statistics of membership—Continued.

III. BY STATES—continued.

	December, 1913.	December, 1914.	December, 1915.	December, 1916.	December, 1917.	New members, Dec. 19, 1917.
Mississippi.....	10	9	9	6	3	.....
Missouri.....	48	53	50	49	50	4
Montana.....	7	8	10	9	10	.....
Nebraska.....	23	26	31	28	24	1
Nevada.....	4	4	6	5	5	1
New Hampshire.....	30	29	29	29	30	4
New Jersey.....	73	74	85	84	85	8
New Mexico.....	3	3	6	6	8	2
New York.....	404	391	393	383	373	25
North Carolina.....	33	31	30	30	30	2
North Dakota.....	6	5	5	3	4	2
Ohio.....	132	128	122	110	115	13
Oklahoma.....	5	8	12	8	10	2
Oregon.....	31	32	30	24	17	.....
Pennsylvania.....	203	197	192	189	191	26
Philippine Islands.....	5	6	5	4	3	.....
Porto Rico.....	2	2	2	2	2	.....
Rhode Island.....	37	36	30	28	25	.....
South Carolina.....	23	31	33	28	22	1
South Dakota.....	8	7	5	8	8	.....
Tennessee.....	33	37	35	31	31	2
Texas.....	43	46	44	33	41	9
Utah.....	6	7	8	10	12	3
Vermont.....	8	10	10	8	7	.....
Virginia.....	55	48	61	64	70	15
Washington.....	34	35	32	30	23	.....
West Virginia.....	16	14	17	17	23	9
Wisconsin.....	86	94	91	84	84	10
Wyoming.....	2	5	4	6	3	.....
Canada.....	37	38	39	34	33	1
Cuba.....	2	2	2	2	2	.....
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Foreign.....	63	65	59	50	52	2
	2,843	2,913	2,926	2,739	2,654	221

REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A.

Abbott, Frank Frost.	Ambler, Charles H.	Andrews, Mrs. Arthur Irving.
Abel, Annie Heloise.	Ames, Herman V.	
Adams, Ephraim Douglass.	Anderson, Frank Maloy.	Appleton, William W.
Adams, G. B.	Anderson, J. F.	Arragon, Reginald F.
Adams, Victoria A.	Anderson, Mary M.	
Allen, Freeman H.	Andrews, Arthur Irving.	

B.

Baot, D. Huger, jr.	Bartlett, Marguerite G.	Bowen, Clarence W.
Baird, Andrew Browning.	Bayley, Frank W.	Bradford, John E.
Baird, Mildred.	Becker, Carl.	Brand, Carl Fremont.
Baker, John W.	Bedell, Rev. F. M. C.	Brand, Hon. R. H.
Balch, Thomas Willing.	Belcher, Katharine Fisher.	Brandt, Lida R.
Baldwin, Alice M.	Benton, Elbert J.	Breasted, James H.
Bancroft, Frederic.	Benton, George W.	Brown, Everett Somerville.
Barbour, Violet.	Bond, Beverley W., jr.	Brown, Louise Fargo.
Barker, E. C.	Bevkemeier, Mary Lena.	Brown, Marshall S.
Barlow, Burt E.	Biddle, Edward.	Brown, Samuel H.
Barnes, D. G.	Bieber, Ralph Paul.	Buck, Solon J.
Barnes, Harry E.	Boucher, C. S.	Burnham, Smith.
Barnes, Viola F.	Bourne, H. E.	Byrne, E. H.

C.

Cadwallader, Laura H.	Christian, Asa Kyrus.	Coolidge, Archibald Cary.
Caldwell, Grace F.	Church, Frederic C.	Corwin, Edward S.
Caldwell, Wallace E.	Clark, A. Howard,	Cotterill, R. S.
Callahan, J. M.	Clark, Arthur H.	Coulomb, Charles A.
Carman, Harry J.	Clark, Victor S.	Coulter, E. Merton.
Carpenter, William S.	Clauder, Anna Cornelia.	Cox, Isaac Joslin.
Carter, Clarence E.	Cochran, M. Hermond.	Cox, Laura J.
Chambers, Raymond.	Colvin, Caroline.	Crofts, F. S.
Cheyney, E. P.	Colwell, P. R.	Cunningham, Charles H.
Chitwood, Oliver P.	Connor, R. D. W.	Curtis, Eugene N.

D.

Davenport, Frances G.	Dietz, Frederick C.	Douglas, C. H.
Davis, Alice.	Dilks, Clara G.	Duncalf, Frederic.
Dawson, Edgar.	Dodd, W. F.	Duniway, C. A.
Deats, Hiram E.	Dodd, William E.	Dunning, William A.
Demarest, Elizabeth B.	Donnan, Elizabeth.	Dutcher, George M.
Denoyer, L. Phillip.	Doughty, Annie W.	Dutcher, Mrs. George M.

E.

Eddy, William W.	Egan, Joseph M.	Evans, Jessie C.
Edwards, Martha L.		

F.

Farr, Shirley.	Fisk, Harvey E.	Foster, Herbert Darling.
Fay, Frances Marion.	Fite, Emerson D.	Fox, Dixon Ryan.
Fay, Sidney B.	Flippin, Percy Scott.	Fox, George L.
Ferguson, William Scott.	Ford, G. S.	Fox, Leonard P.
Ferry, Nellie Poyntz.	Ford, W. C.	

G.

Gallinger, Herbert P.	Goodykoontz, Colin B.	Greenfield, K. Roberts.
Gallinger, Mrs. H. P.	Gould, Clarence P.	Griffis, William Elliot.
Garwood, L. E.	Gras, Norman S. B.	Grizzell, E. D.
Gerson, Armand J.	Gray, H. L.	Grose, Clyde Leclare.
Gibbons, Lois Oliphant.	Gray, William Dodge.	Guilday, Rev. Peter.
Gilbert, William Elbert.	Greene, Everts B.	
Golder, F. A.	Greene, Garton S.	

H.

Hall, Clifton R.	Harper, Samuel N.	Hodgdon, Frederick C.
Hamilton, J. G. de R.	Hart, Albert Bushnell.	Hoekstra, Peter.
Hammond, Otis G.	Haskins, Charles H.	Hormell, Orren C.
Hanna, Mary Alice.	Hayes, Carlton J. H.	Howe, Samuel B.
Hannah, Ian C.	Haynes, George H.	Howland, A. C.
Harding, Samuel B.	Hazen, Charles Downer.	Hull, Charles Henry.
Haring, Clarence Henry.	Healy, Patrick J.	Hull, William I.
Harley, Lewis R.	Hearon, Cleo.	Hunt, Agnes.
Harlow, Ralph V.	Heckel, Albert K.	Huttmann, Maude A.
Harper, Mrs. Lillie Du	Hellweg, Edgar D.	
Puy Van Culin.	Henderson, Archibald	

I.

Ingalshe, Grenville M.	Irish, Florence C.
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J.

James, J. A.	Jenkins, Charles Francis.	Johnson, Allen.
Jameson, John Franklin.	Johns, Clarence D.	Johnston, Robert M.

K.

Kellar, Herbert A.	Kilgore, Carrie B.	Knowlton, Daniel C.
Kelsey, Rayner Wickersham.	King, Charles M.	Kollock, Margaret R.
Kerner, Robert Joseph.	Knapp, Charles M.	Konkle, Burton Alva.
	Knipffing, John R.	

L.

Lamberton, Clark D.	Lincoln, Anna T.	Longacre, Caroline.
Latané, John H.	Lindley, Harlow.	Lord, Eleanor L.
Latourette, K. S.	Lingelbach, William E.	Lough, Susan M.
Lawsom, Leonard A.	Lingham, Clarence H.	Lowrey, L. T.
Learned, H. Barrett.	Lingley, Charles R.	Lunt, W. E.
Leland, W. G.	Livermore, Col. W. R.	
Lewis, Caroline.	Logan, John H.	

M.

McConnell, J. Moore.	Magoffin, Ralph V. D.	Montgomery, Thomas Lynch.
McDonald, James G.	Manning, William R.	Morgan, W. T.
Macdonald, Norman.	Marsh, Harriette P.	Morison, Samuel E.
McDuffie, Penelope.	Martin, A. E.	Mowbray, R. H.
McGrane, Reginald Chas.	Melchoir, D. Montfort.	Munro, Alice B.
McGregor, J. C.	Merritt, Elizabeth.	Munro, Dana C.
McKinley, Albert E.	Mims, Stewart L.	Munro, William Bennett.
McLaughlin, A. C.	Mitchell, Isabel.	Musser, John.
McLaughlin, Robert W.	Mitchell, Samuel C.	Muzzey, David S.
MacLear, Anne Bush.	Mohr, Walter H.	Myers, Albert Cook.
McMaster, John Bach.	Moore, Charles.	Myers, William Starr.
McQueen, Alice E.	Moore, Clifford H.	
MacQueen, L. I.	Moore, David R.	
Mace, W. H.	Moore, J. R. H.	

N.

Neely, Thomas B.	Northrop, Amanda Carolyn
Newkirk, Alice M. F. (Mrs. Walter M.)	Notestein, Wallace.

O.

Oberholtzer, Ellis P.	Olmstead, A. T.
Ogg, Frederic A.	Osgood, George W., Jr.

P.

Paine, Mrs. Clarence S.	Pierce, Elizabeth D.	Prentice, W. K.
Paltsits, Victor Hugo.	Pitman, Frank W.	Preston, Helen G.
Paullin, C. O.	Pitman, Mrs. Frank W.	Price, Ralph Ray.
Paxson, Frederic L.	Platner, Samuel Ball.	Priddy, Mrs. Bessie Leach.
Perring, Louise F.	Potter, Mary.	Prince, L. Bradford.
Peterson, A. Everett.	Powell, Thomas Reed.	Pulsifer, William E.
Phillips, Paul C.	Prentice, Leigh Wells.	Putnam, Ruth.

R.

Randal, James G.	Richardson, Ernest C.	Robinson, Chalfant.
Randall, Mrs. J. G.	Riley, Franklin L.	Robinson, Morgan P.
Randolph, Bessie Carter.	Risley, A. W.	Rogers, Elizabeth Frances.
Read, Conyers.	Robertson, James A.	Rogers, Robert William.
Renninger, Warren D.	Robertson, Mrs. James A.	Russell, Elmer B.

S.

Salmon, Lucy M.	Shaw, Caroline B.	Soule, Harold W.
Sanford, E. M.	Shearer, Augustus H.	Spofford, Ernest.
Saurwalt, Alma V.	Shipman, Henry R.	Staples, Thomas S.
Schapiro, J. Salwyn.	Shotwell, J. T.	Steeffel, Lawrence D.
Schlesinger, Arthur Meier.	Siebert, Wilbur H.	Steele, Esther C. M.
Schmidt, Louis Bernard.	Sioussat, Mrs. Albert.	Steele, Rev. James Dal-
Schmitt, Bernadotte E.	Sioussat, St. George L.	las.
Schurz, William Lyttle.	Smith, Justin H.	Stephens, F. F.
Schuyler, Livingston R.	Smith, Preserved.	Stevens, Ernest N.
Schuyler, Robt. Livingston.	Smith, R. R.	String, William Paxson.
Scott, Nancy E.	Smith, Theodore Clarke.	Stryker, Florence E. L.
Seal, H. C.	Smith, William Roy.	Sullivan, James.
Seligman, Edwin R. A.	Snow, Alpheus H.	Surrey, N. M. Miller.
Severance, Frank H.	Snowden, Louise Hor-	Sweet, William Warren.
Shambaugh, Benjamin F.	tense.	

T.

Tall, Lida Lee.	Thompson, C. Mildred.	Turner, Edward Ray-
Taylor, Bertha M. B.	Thorndike, Lynn.	mond.
(Mrs. M. Stanton).	Townsend, Mary E.	Turner, Frederick J.
Tegart, F. J.	Townsend, Prescott W.	Turner, Joseph Brown.
Textor, Lucy Elizabeth.	Trimble, William J.	Turner, Morris K.
Thallon, Ida Carlton.	Tryon, R. M.	Tyson, M. A.
Thome, Anna.		

U.

Updyke, Frank A.

V.

Van Nostrand, J. J., jr.	Vaughn, E. V.	Vincent, John Martin.
Van Tyne, C. H.	Villard, Oswald Garrison.	

W.

Walmsley, Jas. Elliott.	Whipple, Mary Ella.	Wilson, Martin L.
Ware, Edith E.	White, Albert B.	Wing, Herbert, jr.
Warfield, Ethelbert D.	White, Fred C.	Wood, William Hamilton.
Wellman, Henry G.	Williams, F. W.	Wriston, Henry M.
Wendell, Hugo C. M.	Williams, Helen W.	
Wertenbaker, T. J.	Williams, Mary Wil-	
Wharton, Anne Hol-	helmine.	
lingsworth.	Wilson, George G.	

Y.

Yeager, William A.	Young, Levi Edgar.	Young, Mary G.
Young, Helen L.		

Z.

Zéligzon, Maurice.	Zook, George F.
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II. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH
OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

BERKELEY, CAL., NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 1, 1917.

By WILLIAM A. MORRIS,
Secretary of the Branch.

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

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of California, Berkeley, Friday afternoon, November 30, and Saturday morning and afternoon, December 1, 1917. The morning session convened at 9.30, the afternoon sessions at 2.30, all in room 211, Wheeler Hall. The annual dinner Friday evening and a special luncheon Saturday noon were at the Faculty Club, Prof. H. Morse Stephens, presiding. In the absence of both the president of the Pacific Coast Branch, Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel of Stanford University, and the vice president, Prof. Levi E. Young, of the University of Utah, Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Stanford University, was called to the chair for the first regular session, and Profs. Ephraim D. Adams and Arley B. Show, of Stanford University, for the second and third sessions, respectively.

At the opening of the Friday afternoon session it was voted, on motion of Prof. Stephens, that the good wishes of the Pacific Coast Branch be telegraphed to Dr. C. W. Bowen, now retiring from his office as treasurer of the American Historical Association after a long period of service. The first paper of the afternoon was presented by Prof. Richard F. Scholz, of the University of California. It was entitled "The Foundations of Cæsarism and the Republican Tradition in Europe," and gave a new interpretation of the noted Ancyra inscription relative to the deeds of Augustus. Prof. Scholz held that the *res gestae* of this inscription is in theory an account of the principate of Augustus justifying its constitutional acts; that the posthumous deification of Augustus gave authorization and approval to these acts; and that deification thus preserves the republican tradition of the responsibility of the princeps to the Roman people. Mention was made of the fact that Tiberius was adopted *rei publicae causa*. For final ratification the will of Augustus was dependent on the senate, the representatives of the Roman people, legal authorization being attained after Augustus's death. The first temple to the new imperial cult was erected at Ancyra in 29 A. D., and this inscription was recovered from its wall. The conclusions reached were: (1) That the *res gestae* is a report of the princeps to the senate; (2) that it was ratified by the act of deification; (3) and that the deeds therein recounted were a sufficient justification

for apotheosis. The speaker held that the document deals solely with the public acts of Augustus and that all other persons mentioned stood in line of succession after him, their relationship in each case being specified. The arrangement of the three main sections is topical, not chronological. In the view of Prof. Scholz this is the fundamental document which established Caesarism.

Prof. Charles W. Spencer, of the University of Nevada, in the paper which followed spoke on "Tendencies toward independence in the early eighteenth century." By the way of introduction he showed that contemporaries believed something to be amiss in the relations between England and her colonies and that the difficulty has usually been sought in the absence of machinery of representation in a common assembly, a situation which surrounded imperial interests with an atmosphere of mere bargaining. The scheme for mutual understanding implied mutual benefits. In their local struggles the colonies were not engaging in constitutional calisthenics, developing strength for liberty, but merely bargained for local advantage. Passing to his main theme, the speaker stated that there were difficulties quite apart from those inhering in the question of the injustice of the system itself. The agencies for the enforcement in America of the acts of trade and navigation were absolutely inadequate. Under the defects of the administrative system it was inevitable that incidents of an oppressive and blackmailing nature should arise. Some of these were cited, and it was maintained that they gave the impression of capriciousness. It is a question how far they figured in the interminable struggle of governors and assemblies, but in the crisis of the period 1709-1715 the conduct of New Yorkers was regarded in Great Britain as evincing dangerous separatist tendencies.

In an address, the last of the session, bearing the title "England and America," Prof. Oliver H. Richardson, of the University of Washington, spoke of the importance of an appreciation of the work of England and of cementing friendly relations. He stated that England, the founder of the first constitution, stands as the champion of democracy. She has given representative government and liberty enshrined in the common law. Four times in 400 years Europe has been threatened with the establishment of universal monarchy. The Armada, La Hogue, and Blenheim and Trafalgar worked the defeat of such attempts. Great Britain first established freedom of the seas. Never since Cromwell has she sought to be a military nation. She has not taken neutral lives nor sunk neutral ships. She seeks to solve her own particular problem, but it is at the same time the problem of the world. We owe Great Britain respect and a fair representation of her history.

After the conclusion of this address, the chairman announced the personnel of committees on nomination, resolutions, and auditing.

Dr. James A. Robertson spoke on behalf of the American Hispanic Historical Review, the first number of which is soon to appear, and the secretary spoke in the interest of the American Historical Association. Adjournment was then taken.

At the annual dinner in the evening the president's address in his absence was deferred to a later session. An unusual number of distinguished visitors being present, they were welcomed in brief addresses by Prof. Stephens, who presided, and by Prof. E. D. Adams. Those who were called upon and responded were Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University, delegate of the American Historical Association; Prof. Edward Channing, of Harvard University; Dr. E. L. Stevenson, of New York; Prof. William Macdonald, formerly of Brown University; and Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California. The attendance at the dinner, 63, was unusually large.

The opening paper of the Saturday morning session was presented by Prof. Franklin D. Daines, of the Utah State Agricultural College, and dealt with "Separatism in Utah, 1847-1870."¹ After explaining that under Joseph Smith the right of supreme direction in ecclesiastical and temporal affairs had already been established by the head of the Mormon Church, and showing how the Mormon belief in continuous revelation both divine and satanic was accountable for a tendency to regard all opposition as satanic, Prof. Daines spoke of the relations of the Utah pioneers with the United States Government. Having sought asylum for their people where there were none but savages to trouble them, their leaders believed that isolation was necessary to recruit their strength and declared that for this 10 years were necessary. It was in this period that their judicial, military, and ecclesiastical institutions were perfected.

The Mormons, according to the speaker, were not disappointed at being in the jurisdiction of the United States, as Brigham Young had expected this. His original aim was local self-government during a brief period of exile until they might return to Missouri. Both he and his followers held the Federal Government responsible for their ills in Missouri and Illinois and believed in the satanic opposition of the United States. The Mormons asserted that the United States had no right to send officials to govern them. In 1856 Young said they were bound to become either a sovereign State in the Union or independent. The sending of an army by Buchanan in 1857 increased bitterness of feeling in Utah. Prof. Daines held that during the Civil War the Mormons were loyal, but their loyalty needs interpretation, being that toward an ideal government nowhere in existence. In 1862 was adopted a constitution for the

¹ Printed in the present volume.

State of Deseret. This was in operation six years, its legislature solemnly adopting the laws passed by the Territorial Legislature of Utah. With the approach of the railway, concern over the entering of new influences led to the boycotting of merchants and the adoption of Zion's Mercantile Association.

In his paper, "A forgotten pioneer of American history, John Gilmary Shea," Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, of Palo Alto, dealt chiefly with Shea's activities in relation to the history of French missions. A paper of O'Callahan's in 1847 first called his attention to the importance of the Jesuit Relations. Shea had mastered Spanish in a mercantile house and French was spoken in his own home. After spending five years in a theological seminary before he realized that he was not intended for the priesthood, he married. At the age of 29 he brought out his first work. From 1852 until his death in 1892 not a single year passed without the publication of one of his articles or books. Not only was he very active in preparing for publication the noted set of Jesuit Relations collected by the Lenox Library and covering the years 1632-1672, but he traced manuscript material later than 1672 and published it in 25 little volumes, soliciting subscriptions for one at a time to finance the publication of the next one. The pioneer work of men like Shea and O'Callahan has never received due credit, although Thwaites gave them appreciation for the edition of the Jesuit Relations published by the Quebec Government.

Shea's work is also illustrated in his edition of Miller's account of New York province and city, in which he brought out many unknown facts. His book on the Catholic missions, 1529-1855, is the standard one on the subject. His work on the Spanish side is quite as important as that on the French side. He realized the importance of preserving the Indian languages before it was too late and was willing to undertake the work which Treubner of London took off of his hands. Among the native languages of the Pacific coast which he has preserved are those of the lower Santa Clara Valley, the Yakima language and those of British Columbia. In the year of his death Shea brought out the fourth of the five projected volumes of his history of the Catholic Church in America. He was the founder of the Catholic Historical Society of the United States, and was among the first to place the missionary of the exploration period in his proper place among historical workers.

The third paper of the morning was that of Prof. Percy A. Martin, of Stanford University, whose topic was "The influence of the United States on the opening of the Amazon River to the world's commerce."¹ Prof. Martin, after stating that lack of knowledge of the Amazon and its tributaries from 1500 to 1900 was due partly to the jealously exclusive policy of Brazil and partly to the slow begin-

¹ Printed in the *Hispanic-American Historical Review* for May, 1918.

nings of steam navigation in the interior water of South America, proceeded to outline the relations of the United States to the question for some two decades prior to the opening of the Amazon. Secretary Clayton was balked in an attempt to send a ship to explore the Amazon, and two lieutenants of the Navy, Herndon and Gibbon, were in 1852 sent to Peru to explore its upper waters. The publication of their report had a decided influence, but these beginnings bore no immediate fruit because of the opposition of the Brazilian Government. A Peruvian-Brazilian treaty in 1854 restricted the use of the Amazon to the use of the citizens of these two Governments. An account was given of the activities of Lieut. Maury, superintendent of the Hydrographic Office, who was influenced to take up the matter by the report of Herndon and Gibbon, and through whose influence was held at Memphis a convention which adopted a bombastic memorial declaring that the opening of the river was essential to the prosperity of the United States. This was followed by propaganda in the Washington press which Herndon published under a pseudonym. Its republication in Brazil appeared to confirm Portuguese suspicions and to prove that the United States entertained schemes of annexation. From that time it was impossible to negotiate a treaty with Brazil. The extended notice given the matter in one of President Pierce's messages shows the hold it had taken on the popular mind. In conclusion were presented the steps by which after 1860 the Brazilian Government was led to open the river to the world's commerce.

In an address on "The collection of war materials," State Librarian Milton J. Ferguson, of Sacramento, described the library facilities soon to be created by the erection of new buildings at Sacramento and spoke of the gathering of war materials such as bulletins, magazines, and propaganda of the various belligerent powers as well as publications of the various departments of the United States Government.

After a brief intermission a business session was called to order with Prof. E. D. Adams in the chair. The auditing committee, consisting of Lieut. L. P. Jackson and Rev. Joseph Gleason, reported that they had inspected the vouchers and other records of expenditure made by the secretary-treasurer and had found them in good order. The report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions, Edgar E. Robinson, T. C. Knoles, and F. D. Daines, subsequently reported resolutions, which were adopted, asserting the appreciation of the Pacific coast branch of the world situation, with the United States a participant in the war for democracy, and pledging the members to serve the Nation in every way in its hour of need; expressing the gratitude of the branch to the University of California for acting as host on this occasion

and especially to the committee on arrangements, Dr. Priestley and Dr. Leebrick, for their efforts on behalf of the comfort and pleasure of those in attendance; extending thanks to the program committee for the very enjoyable papers and discussions provided, and to the several readers for service so well performed; and expressing pleasure that the sessions had been graced by the attendance of so many visitors from the parent association.

Prof. H. E. Bolton, chairman of the committee on the bibliography of Pacific coast history, reported that the members of the committee had provided him with but little information as to local materials and funds available, but that the general task is clearly immense, involving some work in the East as well as in the West. He further reported that the main undertaking is that of finding funds, and estimated the cost of necessary labor at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Since the bibliography committee of the parent society has no funds for its own work, considerable aid from the parent society is out of the question. Some bibliographical work is already being done in the Bancroft Library. California materials in publications are being listed by Dr. Chapman, who is also listing published articles on Latin America. Another bibliography, that on early western travels, is being prepared by Mr. Hill, and still another, covering recent materials on Mexico, by the Mexican Commission. The chairman suggested that parts of this work be published in the reports of the American Historical Association and that, if continued, the committee may organize work and seek funds. This report of progress was accepted, and the committee as constituted was continued.

The committee on nominations, of which H. E. Bolton was chairman, associated with whom as members were E. D. Adams, O. H. Richardson, C. W. Spencer, and R. G. Cleland, reported the following named as officers for the ensuing year:

For president, Rev. Joseph M. Gleason.

For vice president, Oliver H. Richardson.

For secretary-treasurer, William A. Morris.

For the council, in addition to the above, R. C. Clark, Edward Maslin Hulme, Waldemar C. Westergaard, and Miss Edna H. Stone.

On motion, the nominations were closed and the secretary instructed to cast the ballot for these nominees, who were declared elected. Prof. E. B. Krehbiel was elected delegate of the Pacific coast branch to attend the meeting of the council of the parent association at its approaching meeting at Philadelphia. Under the head of new business it was voted that a committee of the Pacific coast branch be appointed by the new council to cooperate with the California State Library in giving direction to local agencies for the collection of war materials. The meeting then adjourned.

After a luncheon, at which the speaker was Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University, the afternoon session was called to order and Prof. E. E. Robinson read the annual address of the president, Prof. Krehbiel, reading of which was postponed from the previous evening.¹ The title of the address was "The European commission of the Danube," and it dealt with the organization and work of this body from 1856 to the outbreak of the present European war. The working principle was shown to be cooperation as contrasted with the usual rivalry of ambassadors. The conclusion reached was that an international administrative agent is the most effective means of bridging the gap between nations. A Hague legislature would have an exceedingly difficult task, but an administrative body would not have to lay down coordinated rules to control the whole world. An administrative agent has all the advantage of the common law known to England and escapes the codified law of the continent.

The regular program of the teachers' session for the afternoon was then taken up. The general question for consideration was one under investigation by a commission of the California High School Teachers' Association, and bore on the European history covered by high-school students, whose course can include but one year in the European field.

The first paper was presented by Miss Jane E. Harnett, of the Long Beach High School, the chairman of the commission. Miss Harnett showed from incomplete statistical returns of an investigation made by the commission and covering the cases of 4,787 graduates of California high schools in the year 1917, that 45 per cent had studied two years of European history, 28 per cent one year only, and that 27 per cent had studied no European history. The problem was found to be more acute in cities and in schools establishing the newer vocational courses. Of the high-school students who had studied but one year of European history, 888 had either ancient history or the new combined course, 299 medieval and modern history, 71 English, and 72 general history. The greater demand for a one-year course comes from southern California. The main objections offered to such a course are the probability of its drawing students who would otherwise take a two-year course and the impossibility of adequately teaching European history in one year. The problem of the student who takes one year is bound up with that of the student who takes none. Miss Harnett suggested, (1) that there is no possibility of requiring all high-school students to take two years of European history; (2) that the question to be settled is that of a more satisfactory arrangement of a course for one-year students; (3) that this raises the issue of the possibility of the real

¹ Published in the Political Science Quarterly, XXXII, 38-55, March, 1918.

profitableness of a one-year course; (4) that history is to be considered as a life current, explaining the problems of the present.

Miss Harnett held that the ordinary citizen can not have an education which will permit his drawing on the facts at his command. Curiosity in the past must be awakened and the student stimulated to the utmost use of his powers. He is to feel that the problems of the present are his, and must search in the past for these currents. The one-year course, therefore, can not be a mere condensation of the two-year course. The problem must be one tracing something of present-day interest. No fixed course can be mapped out, for this depends upon interest and the ability of the teacher to direct. The child can best learn to marshal facts through the problem method and the socializing of the recitation. This kind of one-year course is likely to lead to several one-year courses. As to the question of text books, it may be said that several will be required as well as the library. But one must not look to a text-book to give him conclusions worked out.

In the paper which followed, Miss Agnes E. Howe, of the State Normal School, San Jose, also gave statistics showing that a large number of high-school students take no history beyond the first year. She held that there is too much of the question and answer method based on the textbook, and that almost the only faculty developed is memory. Attention was urged to the needs of the large percentage who have to earn their own living. A one-year course of biographical studies on interesting subjects was suggested, but it was held that teaching ability must be the determining factor in making the selection.

The discussion which followed the presentation of these papers and which preceded adjournment was spirited. The secretary held that whatever need the larger schools found for experiment with new high-school courses such as Miss Harnett advocated, it is not practicable in the smaller and many of the medium-sized schools and should not be recommended to schools of the type wherein the qualifications of the history teacher are of necessity uncertain. Prof. Show regarded such a course to be current events with an historical background; applying to high-school work the method of historical research. He did not believe that the demand for change came from the history people, nor that a scrappy course would take the place of a steady diet. He held that the ordinary high-school student is as much interested in Julius Caesar as in Abraham Lincoln, and objected to history teaching from the standpoint of our own lives as self-centered in conception, whereas immersion in the life of the past would bring enlargement of life. Subsequently he stated that the type of history advocated went out about

1830, and in answer to a question as to whether decline of interest in history in schools is not due to failure of the old type of course, said that he attributed it in considerable part to new and mistaken views of history.

Prof. Bolton reaffirmed the view that what is more remote is sometimes more practical. Dr. T. J. Jones, of the Bureau of Education, protested against the conception of facts for facts' sake and urged that facts be selected to meet the needs of the pupils. Prof. E. J. McCormac urged that history in schools is too often just "one thing after another" and that pupils should be taught to do intelligent thinking. He held that good teachers should be permitted to do the type of work advocated by Miss Harnett. Mr. J. G. Iliff of the Stockton High School discounted the emphasis on the necessity of a superior teacher for this type of work, and, after describing the course which he gives in American history, denied that he was teaching current events. Dr. K. C. Leebrick asserted that the important question is whether students have been taught to think, and held that history taught by the newer methods is the better preparation for college work. Prof. W. S. Thomas, school examiner for the University of California, also emphasized the needs of children, holding that facts are worthless unless worked into life. He stated that the teaching of history is nearly dead and that children's power to think has been damaged by high-school methods. Prof. T. C. Knoles objected to teaching ninth and tenth-grade students what their teachers learned in college, and Lieut. L. P. Jackson advocated the necessity of working to scale whatever the time allowed and whatever the period covered.