

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

# **AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

**FOR**

## **THE YEAR 1920**

**IN ONE VOLUME  
AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME**



**WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**

**1925**

## **LETTER OF SUBMITTAL**

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APRIL 11, 1924.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of the association for the year 1920. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

## ACT OF INCORPORATION

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*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding \$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

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
*Washington, D. C., June 30, 1921.*

SIR: As provided by law, we have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1920. This report includes the usual statement, in detail, of the proceedings of the association during the year 1920 and certain important papers read at the annual meeting in December. A supplemental volume contains a bibliography of writings on American History during the year 1920, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

Very respectfully yours,

H. BARRETT LEARNED,  
*Chairman of the Committee on Publications.*  
ALLEN R. BOYD, *Editor.*

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



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## SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME

Writings on American History, 1920, compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin.

## 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 treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.

The president, vice presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

### V

There shall be an executive council, constituted as follows:

1. The president, the vice presidents, the secretary, and the treasurer.
2. Elected members, eight in number, to be chosen annually in the same manner as the officers of the association.
3. The former presidents; but a former president shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as president, and no longer.

### VI

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

### **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.

The council may provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the secretary, the assistant secretary-treasurer, and the editor in such travel as may be necessary to the transaction of the association's business.

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

### OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 29, 1920

#### PRESIDENT:

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

#### VICE PRESIDENTS:

CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D.  
*Harvard University*

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D.  
*University of Pennsylvania*

#### SECRETARY:

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, Ph. D.  
*Smith College*

#### TREASURER:

CHARLES MOORE, Ph. D.  
*Library of Congress*

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

(In addition to the above-named officers)  
(Ex-presidents)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, PH. D., L. H. D., LL. D.

*Columbia University*

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D.

*Columbia University*

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

*University of Chicago*

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

*Cornell University*

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M.

*Massachusetts Historical Society*

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

*Cambridge*

EDWARD CHANNING, PH. D.

*Harvard University*

(Elected Councilors)

JAMES T. SHOTWELL, PH. D.

*Columbia University*

RUTH PUTNAM, B. LITT.

*Washington*

ARTHUR L. CROSS, PH. D.

*University of Michigan*

SIDNEY B. FAY, PH. D.

*Smith College*

CARL RUSSELL FISH, PH. D.

*University of Wisconsin*

CARLTON J. H. HAYES, PH. D.

*Columbia University*

FREDERIC L. PAXSON, PH. D.

*University of Wisconsin*

ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT, PH. D.

*University of Pennsylvania*

**PACIFIC COAST BRANCH**

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**OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 26, 1920**

**PRESIDENT:**

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

**VICE PRESIDENT:**

**PAYSON J. TREAT, PH. D.**  
*Stanford University*

**SECRETARY-TREASURER:**

**J. J. VAN NOSTRAND, JR., PH. D.**  
*University of California*

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:**

(In addition to the above-named officers)

**W. F. BLISS, A. M.**  
*State Normal School, San Diego*

**SARA L. DOLE, A. B.**  
*Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles*

**WALDEMAR C. WESTERGAARD, PH. D.**  
*Pomona College*

## TERMS OF OFFICE

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †)

### EX-PRESIDENTS

†ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.  
†GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1835-1836.  
†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1836-1837.  
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1837-1838.  
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1838-1839.  
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1839-1890.  
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.  
†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.  
†HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.  
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.  
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.  
†JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1897.  
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.  
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.  
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.  
†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.  
†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.  
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.  
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.  
JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.  
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.  
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907.  
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.  
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.  
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.  
WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.  
†THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1912.  
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.  
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 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.  
WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., 1918-1919.  
EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., 1920.

### EX-VICE PRESIDENTS

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1834-1836.  
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1834-1838.  
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1836-1837.  
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1837-1839.  
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1838-1890.  
†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1839-1891.  
†HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1890-1893.  
†EDWARD GAY MASON, A. M., 1891-1894.  
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894.  
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895.  
†JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1895-1896.  
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896-1897.  
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1897-1898.  
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898-1899.  
†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899-1900.

†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900.  
†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.  
†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.  
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.  
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902-1903.  
†EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1903.  
JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904.  
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904-1905.  
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1905-1906.  
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1906-1907.  
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907-1908.  
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1908-1909.  
WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909-1910.  
†THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1910-1911.  
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1911-1912.  
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1912-1913.  
†H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1913-1914.  
GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1914-1915.  
WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1915-1916.  
WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., 1916-1917.  
EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., 1917-1919.  
JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1918-1920.

# 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., 1908-1919.  
EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1914-1919.  
JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, Ph. D., 1919-

# TREASURERS

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

# CURATOR

†A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1918.

# 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 BOURLINOT, 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 MINOR GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-1897.  
†MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.  
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1897-1900.  
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 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., 1915-1919.  
 SAMUEL B. HARDING, Ph. D., 1915-1919.  
 HENRY E. BOURNE, A. B., B. D., L. H. D., 1916-1920.  
 CHARLES MOORE, Ph. D., 1916-1917.  
 GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A., 1916-1920.  
 HERBERT E. BOLTON, B. L., Ph. D., 1917-1920.  
 WILLIAM R. DODD, Ph. D., 1917-1920.  
 WALTER L. FLEMING, M. S., Ph. D., 1917-1920.  
 WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, Ph. D., 1917-1920.  
 JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Ph. D., 1919-  
 RUTH PUTNAM, B. Litt., 1919-  
 ARTHUR L. CROSS, Ph. D., 1920-  
 SIDNEY B. FAY, Ph. D., 1920-  
 CARL RUSSELL FISH, Ph. D., 1920-  
 CARLTON J. H. HAYES, Ph. D., 1920-  
 FREDERIC L. PAXSON, Ph. D., 1920-  
 ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT, Ph. D., 1920-

## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1921

### OFFICERS

*President.*—Jean Jules Jusserand, the French Embassy, Washington, D. C.

*First vice president.*—Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

*Second vice president.*—Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Secretary.*—John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

*Treasurer.*—Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

*Assistant secretary-treasurer.*—Patty W. Washington, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

*Editor.*—Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(in addition to above)

*Elected members.*—Arthur L. Cross, 705 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sidney B. Fay, 32 Paradise Road, Northampton, Mass.; Carl Russell Fish, 244 Lake Lawn Place, Madison, Wis.; Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Frederic L. Paxson, 2122 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wis.; Ruth Putnam, 2025 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.; James T. Shotwell, 407 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.; St. George L. Sioussat, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Ex-presidents.*—James Ford Rhodes, 392 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; John Bach McMaster, 2109 Delancy Place, Philadelphia, Pa.; Simeon E. Baldwin, 69 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.; J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; George Burton Adams, 57 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Frederick J. Turner, 7 Phillips Place, Cambridge, Mass.; William M. Sloane, Princeton, N. J.; William A. Dunning, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, Chicago Ill.; George L. Burr, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; William Roscoe Thayer, 8 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward Channing, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

### STANDING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

*Committee on agenda.*—Charles H. Haskins, chairman (ex officio); Jean Jules Jusserand, Edward P. Cheyney (ex officio), John S. Bassett (ex officio), Charles Moore (ex officio), Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson.

*Committee on meetings and relations.*—John S. Bassett, chairman; Edward Channing, Carl Russell Fish, James T. Shotwell, Ruth Putnam.

*Committee on finance.*—Charles Moore, chairman; John S. Bassett, Sidney B. Fay, Frederic L. Paxson, St. George L. Sioussat.

*Committee on appointments.*—Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman; John S. Bassett, Edward P. Cheyney, Carl Russell Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

*Committee on disposition of records.*—Waldo G. Leland, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; C. O. Paullin, 1025 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

*Committee to formulate rules for the George L. Beer prize.*—William A. Dunning, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Marshall S. Brown, 19 Fairview Street, Yonkers, N. Y.; Edward S. Corwin, 115 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, N. J.

*Committee on nominations.*—Frank H. Hodder, chairman, 1115 Louisiana Street, Lawrence, Kans.; Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; William E. Dodd, 5757 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Eloise Ellery, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Committee on program for the thirty-sixth annual meeting.*—Evarts B. Greene, chairman, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (appointed for one year); Charles Seymour, 127 Everit Street, New Haven, Conn. (appointed for two years); Walter L. Fleming, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. (appointed for three years); Thomas M. Marshall, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Norman M. Trenholme, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Ex officio: Nils Andreas Olsen, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, Bureau of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; John C. Parish, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

*Committee on local arrangements, thirty-sixth annual meeting.*—William K. Bixby, chairman, Kings Highway and Lindell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Nettie H. Beauregard, Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Ralph P. Bieber, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Stella M. Drumm, Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis, Mo.; David R. Francis, 214 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Benjamin Gratz, Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Gundlach, 3615 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.; Breckinridge Jones, 45 Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Robert McKittrick Jones, 6 Westmoreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.; Breckinridge Long, 5145 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. N. A. McMillan, 23 Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas M. Marshall, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles P. Pettus, American Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.; George R. Throop, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

*Board of editors of the American Historical Review.*—J. Franklin Jameson, managing editor, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1925); Guy Stanton Ford, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (1926); Archibald C. Coolidge, 4 Randolph Hall, Cambridge, Mass. (1924); Williston Walker, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (1923); Carl Becker, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (1922); Claude H. Van Tyne, 1942 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1921).

*Historical manuscripts commission.*—Justin H. Smith, chairman, 7 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; Annie H. Abel, 811 North M Street, Aberdeen, Wash., Eugene C. Barker, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Robert P. Brooks, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Logan Esarey, Bloomington, Ind.; Gaillard Hunt, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

*Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.*—Clive Day, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University, West La Fayette, Ind.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; William W. Sweet, 632 East Washington Street, Greencastle, Ind.

*Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—Conyers Read, chairman, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. McIlwain, 19 Francis Avenue, Cam-

bridge, Mass.; David S. Muzzey, 492 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Nellie Neilson, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Bernadotte E. Schmitt, 1938 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Wilbur H. Siebert, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

*Committee on publications* (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, secretary, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Justin H. Smith, 7 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; Rodney H. True, secretary Agricultural History Society, Macfarlane Hall of Botany, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Committee on membership*.—Thomas J. Wertenbaker, chairman, 111 Fitz Randolph Road, Princeton, N. J.; Louise Fargo Brown, 263 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Eugene H. Byrne, 240 Lake Lawn Place, Madison, Wis.; A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank E. Melvin, 737 Maine Street, Lawrence, Kans.; Richard A. Newhall, 353 Ellsworth Avenue, New Haven, Conn.; Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Arthur P. Scott, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Van Nostrand, jr., University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; James E. Winston, Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.; George F. Zook, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Associate members: Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Julian P. Bretz, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Robert P. Brooks, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Sarah A. Dynes, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Austin P. Evans, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; J. Montgomery Gambrill, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Sheldon J. Howe, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; M. Berna Hunt, 127 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; John H. Logan, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Margaret J. Mitchell, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; Laurence B. Packard, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; George Petrie, Auburn, Ala.; Walter Prichard, Baton Rouge, La.; Charles H. Rammekamp, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.; Morgan P. Robinson, 113 South Third Street, Richmond, Va.; Louis M. Sears, Purdue University, West La Fayette, Ind.; Augustus H. Shearer, the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; Earl E. Sperry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; David Y. Thomas, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.; Frederic L. Thompson, 63 South Pleasant Street, Amherst, Mass.; Norman M. Trenholme, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; James A. Woodburn, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; Jesse E. Wrench, 1815 University Avenue, Columbia, Mo.; John P. Wynne, Agricultural College, Miss.

*Conference of historical societies*.—George S. Godard, chairman,<sup>1</sup> Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.; John C. Parish, secretary State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

#### COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE CONFERENCE

*Committee on bibliography of historical societies*.—Joseph Schafer, chairman, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Julius H. Tuttle, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.; A. F. C. Griffin, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

*Committee on handbook of historical societies*.—George N. Fuller, secretary of Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.; Solon J. Buck, superintendent of Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; John C. Parish, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

*Committee on national archives*.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington D. C.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., United States Army, Chief of Historical Branch, General Staff, Washington, D. C.

<sup>1</sup>Elected at the business meeting of the conference of historical societies.

*Committee on bibliography.*—George M. Dutcher, chairman, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; William H. Allison, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Sidney B. Fay, 32 Paradise Road, Northampton, Mass.; Augustus H. Shearer, the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry R. Shipman, 27 Mercer Street, Princeton, N. J.

*Subcommittee on the bibliography of American travel.*—Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; M. M. Quaife, State Historical Library, Madison, Wis.; Benjamin F. Shambaugh, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

*Public archives commission.*—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman, 48 Whitson Street, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; R. D. W. Connor, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Arnold J. F. van Laer, 433 Western Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

*Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Andrews, 424 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Conn.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

*Committee on military history.*—Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, United States Army, retired, chairman, 1823 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; R. B. House, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., United States Army, Chief of Historical Branch, General Staff, Washington, D. C.

*Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.*—Dixon R. Fox, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Natalie S. Lincoln, editor D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; Harry Brent Mackoy, Covington, Ky.; Mrs. Annie L. Sioussat, Arundel Club, Baltimore, Md.; R. C. Ballard Thruston, 1000 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

*Committee on service.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Elbert J. Benton, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Clarence S. Brigham, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Arthur C. Howland, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Sullivan, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

*Board of editors of The Historical Outlook.*—Albert E. McKinley, managing editor, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar Dawson, Hunter College, New York, N. Y.; Sarah A. Dynes, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Daniel C. Knowlton, the Lincoln School, 646 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; William L. Westermann, 116 Schuyler Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

*Committee on history teaching in the schools.*—Henry Johnson, chairman, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Philip P. Chase, 241 Highland Street, Milton, Mass.; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Daniel C. Knowlton, the Lincoln School, 646 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Eugene M. Violette, Kirksville, Mo.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Committee on bibliography of modern English history.*—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur L. Cross, 705 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Roger B. Merriman, 175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Wallace Notestein, 237 Goldwin Smith Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.; Conyers Read, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Committee on the historical congress at Rio de Janeiro.*—Bernard Moses, honorary chairman, care London Co. and Westminster Bank, 22 Place Vendome, Paris, France; Percy A. Martin, acting chairman, Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, Calif.; Julius Klein, secretary, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; Charles Lyon Chandler, Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. Cunningham, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Manoel de Oliveira Lima, 3536 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Edwin V. Morgan, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Constantine E. McGuire, Inter-American High Commission, Washington, D. C.; William L. Schurz, 606 East Ann Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

*Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

*Committee on the writing of history.*—Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman, French Embassy, Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Colby, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Wilbur C. Abbott, 219 Livingston Street, New Haven, Conn.

*Committee to cooperate with the Peoples of America Society in the study of race elements in the United States.*—John S. Bassett, chairman; Frederic L. Paxson,

## ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

The American Historical Association is the national organization for the promotion of historical writing and studies in the United States. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was chartered by Congress. Its national character is emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington and by providing for the publication of its annual reports by the United States Government through the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the association, at present about 2,500, is drawn from every State in the Union, as well as from Canada and South America. It includes representatives of all the professions and many of the various business and commercial pursuits. To all who desire to promote the development of history—local, national, or general—and to all who believe that a correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present the association makes a strong appeal through its publications and other activities.

The meetings of the association are held annually during the last week in December in cities so chosen as to accommodate in turn the members living in different parts of the country, and the average attendance is about 400. The meetings afford an opportunity for members to become personally acquainted and to discuss matters in which they have a common interest.

The principal publications of the association are the annual report and the American Historical Review. The former, usually in two volumes, is printed for the association by the Government and is distributed free to all members who desire it. It contains the proceedings of the association, including the more important papers read at the annual meetings, as well as valuable collections of documents, edited by the historical manuscripts commission; reports on American archives, prepared by the public archives commission; bibliographical contributions; reports on history teaching, on the activities of historical societies, and other agencies, etc.; and an annual group of papers on agricultural history contributed by the Agricultural History Society. The American Historical Review is the official organ of the association and the recognized organ of the historical profession in the United States. It is published quarterly, each number containing about 200 pages. It presents to the reader authoritative articles, critical reviews of important new works on history, notices of inedited documents, and the news of all other kinds of historical activities. The Review is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of the progress of historical scholarship, and is of much value and interest to the general reader. It is distributed free to all members of the association.

For the encouragement of historical research the association offers two biennial prizes, each of \$200, for the best printed or manuscript monograph in the English language submitted by a writer residing in the Western Hemisphere who has not achieved an established reputation. The Justin Winsor prize, offered in the even years, is awarded to an essay in the history of the Western Hemisphere, including the insular possessions of the United States. In odd years the Herbert Baxter Adams prize is awarded for an essay in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere.

To the subject of history teaching the association has devoted much and consistent attention through conferences held at the annual meetings, the investigations of committees, and the preparation of reports. The association appoints the board of

editors of *The Historical Outlook*, thus assuming a certain responsibility for that valuable organ of the history-teaching profession. At the close of the war a special committee was appointed on the revision of the historical program in all schools under college grade.

The association maintains close relations with the State and local historical societies through a conference organized under the auspices of the association and holding a meeting each year in connection with the annual meeting of the association. In this meeting of delegates the various societies discuss such problems as the collection and editing of historical material, the maintenance of museums and libraries, the fostering of popular interest in historical matters, the marking of sites, the observance of historical anniversaries, etc. The proceedings of the conference are printed in the annual reports of the association.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the association, organized in 1904, affords an opportunity for the members living in the Far West to have meetings and an organization of their own while retaining full membership in the parent body. In 1915 the association met with the branch in San Francisco, Berkeley, and Palo Alto in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. The proceedings of this meeting, devoted to the history of the Pacific and the countries about it, have been published in a separate volume.

From the first the association has 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. Thus the association counts among its members lawyers, clergymen, editors, publishers, physicians, officers of the Army and Navy, merchants, bankers, and farmers, all of whom find material of especial interest in the publications of the association.

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 fee for life membership is \$50, which secures exemption from all annual dues.

Inquiries respecting the association, its work, publications, prizes, meetings, memberships, etc., should be addressed to the assistant secretary of the association at 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., from whom they will receive prompt attention.



## **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: "Antislavery sentiment before 1808."

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

1902. Charles McCarthy: "The Anti-Masonic Party"; with honorable mention of W. Roy Smith: "South Carolina as a royal province."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1918. Arthur M. Schlesinger: "The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution, 1763-1776." (Columbia University Studies in History, etc., No. 182.)

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 G. 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 on the political history of mercantilism during the French Revolution."

1919. Williams Thomas Morgan: "English political parties and leaders in the reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1710."

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.

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP

DECEMBER 15, 1920

## I. GENERAL

Total membership .....	2, 524
Life .....	106
Annual .....	2, 202
Institutions .....	216
Total paid membership, including life members .....	2, 074
Delinquent (total) .....	450
Since last bill .....	442
For one year .....	8
Loss (total) .....	206
Deaths .....	37
Resignations .....	64
Dropped .....	105
Gain (total) .....	285
Life .....	3
Annual .....	266
Institutions .....	16
Total number of elections .....	271
Net gain or loss .....	79

## II. BY REGIONS

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut .....	403
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia .....	774
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida .....	138
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin .....	507
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia .....	74
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas .....	289
Pacific coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California .....	240
Territories: Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands .....	5
Other countries .....	94

2, 524

## III. BY STATES

	Members	New mem- bers, 1920		Members	New mem- bers, 1920
Alabama .....	12	5	New Jersey .....	69	4
Alaska .....			New Mexico .....	7	1
Arizona .....	6	1	New York .....	360	33
Arkansas .....	6		North Carolina .....	28	5
California .....	139	21	North Dakota .....	8	2
Colorado .....	18	3	Ohio .....	125	26
Connecticut .....	88	6	Oklahoma .....	14	3
Delaware .....	11	2	Oregon .....	18	3
District of Columbia .....	105	14	Pennsylvania .....	172	12
Florida .....	6		Philippine Islands .....	3	
Georgia .....	22	5	Porto Rico .....	2	
Hawaii .....			Rhode Island .....	21	
Idaho .....	7	1	South Carolina .....	18	1
Illinois .....	178	16	South Dakota .....	12	3
Indiana .....	54	7	Tennessee .....	17	4
Iowa .....	46	4	Texas .....	45	2
Kansas .....	28	4	Utah .....	8	2
Kentucky .....	22	1	Vermont .....	11	4
Louisiana .....	15	2	Virginia .....	64	18
Maine .....	13	1	Washington .....	23	1
Maryland .....	57	7	West Virginia .....	19	3
Massachusetts .....	242	17	Wisconsin .....	63	6
Michigan .....	87	15	Wyoming .....	3	
Minnesota .....	50	6	Canada .....	31	2
Mississippi .....	4		Cuba .....	2	
Missouri .....	43	2	South America .....	5	
Montana .....	6	1	Foreign .....	56	6
Nebraska .....	22	1			
Nevada .....	5				
New Hampshire .....	28	2	Total .....	2,524	285

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

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Washington, D. C., December 27-30, 1920

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## THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.<sup>1</sup>

Counting 2 meetings which were held partly in Washington and partly in Baltimore, Md., and Richmond, Va., respectively, 12 of the 35 annual meetings of the American Historical Association have been held in the National Capital—that of 1886, presided over by the venerable George Bancroft, and those of 1888–1891, inclusive, of 1894 and 1895, of 1901, 1905, 1908, 1915, and 1920. The act of January 4, 1889, incorporating the society, provides that it shall have its principal office at Washington, though it may hold its annual meetings where it pleases. Other provisions of the act, concerning relations with the Smithsonian Institution, emphasize the Washington connection, and the association is always entitled to consider itself more distinctly at home in Washington than in any other city, and to meet there without specific invitation, though always assured of cordial welcome by the resident members. Under such circumstances, if the resident members are obliged to feel that they have done less for the entertainment of their fellow members on occasion of the annual meeting than has been done in some other cities, they console themselves with the reflection that Washington is the society's legal home, that every citizen of the United States has his or her share in its ownership, and that the city has many intrinsic attractions of its own, independent of whatever pleasures might be devised to accompany a professional gathering of historical scholars. Not the least of these attractions is a winter climate milder than that of most of the cities where the association has met; but there are also the buildings and other sights of Washington, and, an attraction having especial drawing power for historians, the printed and manuscript treasures of the Library of Congress and the archives—if in their present condition they deserve to be called archives—of the National Government.

By whatever attractions drawn, the number of members attending the thirty-fifth meeting, December 28–30, 1920, was much greater than had been expected. At the Washington meeting of 1915 the registration was 430; but railroad fares have grown higher since then, teachers poorer. Moreover, the railroads proved as unwilling this year as the United States Railroad Administration had been in the year preceding to make any concessions as to reduction of railroad fares for such

<sup>1</sup> This account of the Washington meeting is taken, with some modifications and abridgments, from the *American Historical Review* for April, 1921.

an occasion. They could not be persuaded to class the American Historical Association's meeting among "meetings of religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or military character." Most members, it is hoped, found the meeting both educational and fraternal; at all events, members came in unexpected numbers. The registration amounted to 360. The other societies meeting at the same time—the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Catholic Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the Agricultural History Society—also had gratifying numbers registering. The subscription dinner, in which all the societies joined, had an attendance of 300, and the breakfast conferences and luncheon conferences for informal discussion of themes or projects assumed to have a special interest for merely a limited number of members had on this occasion so embarrassing a number of attendants that at meetings hereafter held it will seem difficult to combine the feeding of the multitude with preaching of the word.

The subscription dinner deserves a special comment. Such functions are expensive, and the association had seldom ventured to have them; but this particular dinner, a joint affair of all the societies, amply justified itself. No one who heard the incisive remarks of the French Ambassador on historical processes and modern events, or the Secretary of War's penetrating and brilliant discussion of the relation of history to the Great War, or Dr. J. J. Walsh's witty speech on historical assumptions respecting progress, is likely ever to forget the occasion. Doctor Walsh spoke as representative of the American Catholic Historical Association, of which he had that day been elected president. Others who spoke were Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, president of the American Political Science Association, and Dr. Edward A. Ross for the American Sociological Society. At the beginning, graceful words of welcome on behalf of the municipal government were spoken by Miss Mabel Boardman, one of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia.

Other occasions on which there was union of societies were the joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, presided over by the president of that society, Prof. Chauncey S. Boucher, of the University of Texas; the joint session with the Agricultural History Society, at which its president, Dr. Rodney H. True, of the Department of Agriculture, acted as chairman; and three joint sessions with the American Political Science Association. The first of these three was the occasion when the presidents of the two societies delivered their annual addresses, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, presiding. The thoughtful address of Prof. Edward Channing, of Harvard, as president of the American Historical Association,

entitled "An historical retrospect," was printed in the January (1921) issue of the Review. The address of Doctor Reinsch was entitled "Secret diplomacy: How far can it be eliminated?"

The second of these joint sessions was concerned with Pan American political and diplomatic relations, and was held, appropriately, under the chairmanship of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, the new Director of the Pan American Union, and in the Union's beautiful building (nearly all other meetings were held in the New Willard Hotel, the association's headquarters). In both this session and the luncheon conference on the history of Latin America, which preceded it, the same tendency was noticeable that has been seen on previous occasions when the association has made provision for the consideration of Hispanic American history, the tendency, namely, to turn away from that history to the consideration of present-day problems of the mutual relations between the Latin American Republics and the United States. The truth is that while interest in these present relations is acute and extensive, and while the history of those portions of the present United States that were once under Spain is being cultivated with exceptional ardor, the historical study of the regions to the southward of our boundaries is still in its infancy among us.

The third of these joint sessions occurred on the last evening, when, under the chairmanship of Baron Korff, formerly of the University of Helsingfors but now of Washington, papers were read on aspects of recent European history and politics. At the close of the session, Baron Korff in graceful words expressed thanks on behalf of the association to the committees who had been in charge of the meeting and to those who, as hosts, had entertained the members. In the Historical Association, the chairman of the committee of local arrangements was Dr. H. Barrett Learned, the secretary Dr. George F. Zook, of the Bureau of Education. The chairman of the committee on the program was Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University. The entertainments included a "smoker" at the Cosmos Club, an evening reception by the National Club House Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and a most pleasant afternoon reception at the French Embassy by Ambassador and Madame Jusserand.

The "luncheon conferences" were four. One was composed, as has already been mentioned, of persons chiefly interested in Latin America; another of those interested in the history of the Far East; another was devoted, with excellent results, to practical considerations respecting the study and teaching of economic history. In this conference formal papers were read. Prof. Clive Day, of Yale University, who presided, spoke on the recognition of economic history as a distinct subject, reviewing its history, and discriminating between those elementary courses in which its fusion with general history is desirable



and those more advanced stages of instruction to which separate and special courses are more appropriate. Prof. Abbott P. Usher, of the School of Business Administration in Boston University, spoke on the field for the teaching of economic history in colleges and secondary schools. It appears that in most colleges and universities where economic history finds a place the chief provision for it consists in a course which gives one semester to the economic history of Europe and one to that of America. Many difficulties, especially in the intricate subjects of medieval agriculture and commerce, are avoided by beginning the European part of the course with the Industrial Revolution, but such a procedure sacrifices too much of what is stimulating to the student, to whom the contrast between medieval and modern conditions, medieval and modern forms of social organization, especially in the field of industry, is sure to be highly instructive. Within the last few years economic history has become an important subject in the curricula of business schools, especially their undergraduate divisions, now rapidly growing. Here, little other history can be taught; economic history must give elementary training in both historical and statistical method, and must be coordinated with the work descriptive of industries and, in general, of present-day economic organization. The speaker doubted the wisdom of trying to extend economic history into the field of secondary and vocational education.

In the same conference, Professor Hayes, of Columbia University, spoke on the relation of courses in economic history to courses in history and in economics, respectively; Prof. Frank T. Carlton, of De Pauw University, on the history of labor as a field for historical research, with especial emphasis on the need for comparative study of the structure and operation of different types of labor organizations, considered as social forces.

Much the most numerously attended of these luncheon conferences was that which was concerned with the opportunities for historical research in Washington. By the courtesy of the Librarian of Congress, it took place in the Library. The circumstances confined the speakers—Dr. Gaillard Hunt, of the Department of State, Mr. Charles Moore, chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, Mr. Theodore Belote, curator of American history in the National Museum, and Prof. Frederick J. Turner—to the elements of the subject, but it was impressive and most gratifying to see the eager interest with which their hearers, mostly young graduate students, absorbed these elements of knowledge and incitement concerning the historical treasures of Washington. Would that some adequate appreciation of the opportunities presented here might be diffused among the members of the historical profession, and all others who are interested in history! How do they escape the knowledge that

Washington is far the best place for the study of most of the really important parts of American history? Certainly no city in the world so richly provided with historical materials is so little resorted to for purposes of historical writing. From a country of such enormous wealth, there should be, outside the number of those who earn their living in Washington by the teaching of history or other historical work, and the occasional professors who come on leave of absence, at least 50 scholars able to *vivere suo* who have settled down in Washington to lead the historical student's life and exploit this wonderfully opulent mass of material. There are not five. But apparently the well-to-do young American, though nowadays he goes or is sent to college, seldom acquires from either parents or teachers the conviction that there is an inviting career in further study. He is not found in the graduate school. Yet historical writing has never been a poor man's pursuit, but always a pursuit of the well-to-do or the endowed—and in America, with no Congregation of St. Maur, the endowed class has embraced only professors of history, and them only in the happy years from 1880 to 1914, when professors still had some free time!

But to return to the meeting. Before proceeding to those papers which can best be taken into consideration individually, one should speak of two sessions which had more the character of "experience meetings," or of free conferences unencumbered by meals, than of assemblages for the reading of formal papers—the usual annual meeting of the Conference of Historical Societies and the conference which met to discuss the report of the committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools. The former, presided over by Dr. James Sullivan, State historian of New York, was given the shape of a joint meeting of the representatives of historical societies and of the National Association of State War History Organizations. For the latter body, which now embraces some 15 of the organizations which States have formed for the collection and preservation of their records of service in the Great War, Mr. Karl Singewald, of the historical division of the Maryland Council of Defense, presented a report of "Progress in the collection of war records by State war history organizations"; Prof. Albert E. McKinley, secretary of the Pennsylvania War History Commission, a paper of "Suggestions and plans for State and local publications of war history." The materials chiefly collected are, first, the service records of individuals; secondly, other military records, such as histories of units, diaries, rosters, photographs, etc.; thirdly, various materials relating to economic participation in the war, and to welfare and morale work. The projected publications correspond—histories of military participation, histories of economic effort, histories of the welfare movements.

In respect to the work of historical societies, the main subject was that of cooperation of societies within the individual State. Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, described the intensive survey of the settlement of that State which is being carried on by the cooperative efforts of that society and of the local historical societies, and to which has been given the appropriate title of the Wisconsin Domesday Book; Dr. Worthington C. Ford and Dr. James Sullivan described, respectively, the work of the Bay State Historical League in Massachusetts, and of the various county and regional federations of historical societies in New York, and dwelt upon the stimulus given to local societies by the contacts afforded by these groupings.

At the close of the session the conference of historical societies, which enjoys a certain autonomy under the auspices of the association, held its annual business meeting. Mr. George S. Godard was reelected chairman for the present year and two special committees were appointed, one to publish, if possible, a handbook of historical societies, the other to consider a continuation of the bibliography of historical societies compiled to 1905 by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin and printed as Volume II of the annual report of the association for that year. Dr. Dunbar Rowland made a report as chairman of the committee appointed by the conference in 1907, on cooperation among American historical societies and State departments of history. The project undertaken by the committee, namely, the calendaring of all documents in Parisian archives relating to the Mississippi Valley, for which the societies and departments of that region had raised a fund of \$3,000, has been substantially completed, so far as the gathering of material for it is concerned. Doctor Rowland recommended that the offer of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington to edit and publish the calendar be accepted and that the special committee be discharged. This recommendation was adopted.

The committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools was constituted in 1918, first by the National Board for Historical Service and later by the association, in order to consider those extensive modifications in the methods of historical teaching in schools which, it was then felt, must be brought about as a result of the Great War, in order that history might do its full part in training the minds of the young for proper service to a new era. The history of the committee's work may be traced in these pages and in those of the *Historical Outlook*, where also preliminary reports from it have been printed.<sup>2</sup> Many obstacles have delayed the presentation of its final report. The object of the present conference

<sup>2</sup>See *American Historical Review*, XXIV, 351-353, 746; XXV, 372-373; *Historical Outlook*, X, 273-281, 349-351, 448-451; XI, 73-83, 111-115.

was the discussion of portions of its proposals, already made known by some of its previous publications.

In the first of the two formal addresses presented, both of them by members of the committee, Prof. Henry Johnson, of Teachers College, Columbia University, discussed the questions of "Local and American history in grades II-VI" and "World history in the high school." He described three groups of dominant ideas respecting the aims and subject matter of history as a theme of instruction—(1) that the past should be used, as needed, to elucidate the present, without regard to boundaries of subjects, such as geography, literature, economics, history, etc.; (2) that there should be systematic study of history, but that the selection of subjects or events to be studied should be determined solely by present interests; (3) that there should be a study of history for its own sake, because it represents what the past was and how the present came to be. The work of the committee was based on the last conception. Professor Johnson then gave concrete illustrations of methods of teaching pupils in the grades. The central idea was that of so presenting material as to lead pupils to do constructive thinking; to use the historical method in implanting the idea of change, in evaluating evidence, and in forming conclusions. The speaker approved the proposal of a course in world history in the high schools.<sup>3</sup>

The secretary of the committee, Mr. Daniel C. Knowlton, outlined the proposed course in modern history for grade X, consisting of a preliminary course of one semester in ancient and medieval history and a semester in modern history. Main topics and subtopics were enumerated, chosen for the purpose of showing the progress toward democracy in Europe, for grade X, to be followed by a course in American history with a similar purpose, for grade XI, and one in problems resulting from the growth of democracy, for grade XII. Miss Harriet Tuell, president of the New England History Teachers' Association, criticized the committee's plan as inadequate, as running beyond the capacity of the average high-school pupil, and as laying undue emphasis on one phase of European development—the growth of democracy.

In view of the transfer of the chairman of this committee, Professor Schafer, from Oregon to a new occupation in Wisconsin, and of other changes of occupation by other members, the committee asked to be discharged and to have its work reviewed and concluded by a fresh committee. The council acceded to this request and appointed a new committee to be called the committee on history teaching in schools, of which the chairman is Professor Johnson.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Johnson's address, together with a preliminary report by Mr. Schafer, will be found in the *Historical Outlook* for March, 1921, XII, 87-97.

Another session having a special character was that devoted to the history of science. Its chairman, Dr. Robert S. Woodward, the retiring president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, welcomed the attitude of the American Historical Association toward the history of science, emphasized the need of breaking down the artificial barriers which separate one department of learning or science from another, and recalled plans of earlier years for a general history of the inductive sciences. Of the three papers read, the first was one by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, librarian of the Surgeon General's Office, on "Recent realignments in the history of medieval medicine and science." While the most important medical texts of classical antiquity and the Middle Ages were issued in type by the renaissance printers, much of the scientific and medical literature of those times remained in manuscript, and it was not till quite recent years that either the early printed books or the thousands of medical and other scientific manuscripts have been subjected to careful examination. The result has been to show that the medieval physicians were weak in anatomy and in physiology; that internal medicine was with them a matter of tradition, both as to theory and as to practice; but that in surgery and in hygiene their accomplishment was considerable. Other branches of science developed in the Middle Ages chiefly through the pursuit of practical inventions.

The second of these papers in the history of science was one on "Developments in electromagnetism during the last hundred years," by Prof. Arthur E. Kennelly, of Harvard.<sup>4</sup> The occasion of this survey was the hundredth anniversary of Oersted's discovery of the connection between electricity and magnetism—of the deflecting of the magnetic needle by an electric current. The development of the subject was traced, from Ampère's epochmaking paper of the same year, 1820, through his subsequent researches, through Faraday's discovery of electromagnetic induction, through the applications to telegraphy, ocean cables, and the telephone, through Clerk Maxwell's researches into the relations between electricity and light, the subsequent investigation of radioelectric waves, and the study of the electron theory of matter. This session concluded with a paper by Prof. James H. Robinson, of the New School of Social Research, in New York, on "Free thought, yesterday and to-day." Treating his subject with characteristic wit and pungency of statement, from the point of view of the student of intellectual history, he compared especially the modes of thought of the eighteenth century deists and other philosophers with our own, and set forth the gains to modern thinking derived from the scientific advance of the last century.

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<sup>4</sup>Printed in a modified form in the Boston Transcript of Jan. 26, 1921.

Proceeding now to the main body of substantive papers, or papers read as contributions to history, it must be said that on the whole they seemed to be of less importance or excellence than the average of what has been brought forward on such occasions in the past, yet some were of exceptionally high quality. The most convenient plan for giving some notion of what the papers not already mentioned contained is perhaps to deal with them in the chronological order of their subjects, beginning with ancient history. In the session devoted to that field, the first paper was read by Dr. Donald McFayden, of the University of Nebraska, on the "Growth of autocracy in the Roman Empire." Its main features were an argument that the powers granted to the princeps in 23 B. C. did not include a legal *majus imperium* over the senatorial provinces, and, derived from this, a theory of the evolution of the princeps' relation to the administration of justice. Contrary to the accepted view, he held that under the Augustan Constitution the princeps possessed no jurisdiction except over the imperial provinces, that the activities of his judicial court and of that held by the *praefectus urbi* as his deputy were technically unconstitutional, and that the appellate jurisdiction of the princeps was simply an outgrowth of the tendency to refer all difficult problems to his arbitrament—to make him the chief jurisconsult of the empire. Hadrian's action in organizing a council of eminent jurisconsults to assist him in rendering his decisions fixed him in that position. The extra-legal origin of the jurisdiction exercised by the princeps and his deputies was held to explain the relatively informal character of their procedure, while the alliances between the empire and the professional lawyers impregnated the later Roman law with the spirit of absolutism.

Next followed an important paper on the "Origin of the Russian state on the Dnieper," by Prof. Mikhail Rostovtsev, formerly of the Petrograd Academy of Sciences, now of the University of Wisconsin. In the ninth century, when the Russian annals begin to give a systematic record, we find Russia to have already a civilization of its own and a well-defined political, social, and economic structure, having for its basis a group of commercial city-states, defended and in part ruled by alien princes invited from without, one of whom, in that century, succeeded in uniting the whole group of cities under one dynasty and into one State, with its capital at Kiev. The problem of the paper was to account for this form of organization, so strikingly different from the agricultural and feudal form prevalent at that epoch in western Europe. It was to be solved only by taking into consideration that earlier history of south Russia of which a portion was treated by Professor Rostovtsev in an article printed in our last number.<sup>5</sup> The civilization depicted in that article as

<sup>5</sup>Pp. 203-224, above.

prevailing under the joint influence of the Greek colonial cities and the Iranian-Scythian empire was not destroyed when the Sarmatian power-replaced the Scythian, nor when Celtic and after them Germanic invaders came. They took over, as it was their interest to do, the commercial relations which they found; and when the Germans passed on into the Roman Empire and the west, the Slavs, in the main, simply took their place, founded a State of the same type, took over their towns, their trade relations, and their civilization—not a Germanic, nor thereafter a Slavonic, civilization, but the ancient Graeco-Iranian civilization of the Scythians and Sarmatians, with slight modifications. The Slavonic is but one of the epochs in the evolution of Russia, but with this difference, that the Slavs made Russia their final aim and home.

A paper on "The problem of control in medieval industry,"<sup>6</sup> by Dr. Austin P. Evans, of Columbia University, addressed itself to questions made timely by the recent tendency to extol medieval economic organization as worthy of imitation in our time. The author showed how medieval theories respecting property and value left the Government, of State or city, free to control the production and sale of goods. As to the warmly debated question, whether guilds freely controlled industry, whether guilds were everywhere under the control of civil authorities of State or town, or whether guilds had a larger measure of autonomy while the civil authorities maintained residuary power, Mr. Evans held that most commonly the guilds were under the ulterior control of the State, but he deprecated sweeping generalizations in a field marked by so much variety, and also all tendency to idealize the economic organization prevalent in the Middle Ages.

The only other paper in medieval history was one by Prof. Louis J. Paetow, of the University of California, on "Latin as an international language in the Middle Ages." Modern civilization, he pointed out, rests on the achievements of Latin Christendom in that period, yet, though the Latin language was the chief engine of civilization throughout those ages, so little effort has been applied to the scholarly study of medieval Latin that Du Cange's *Glossarium*, published in 1678 and augmented largely in the eighteenth century, is still referred to as its standard dictionary. Made international by the Western Church, that speech remained the common medium of communication and literature throughout western Europe, its chief bond of union, until the Italian humanists, while enthusiastically awakening classical Latin to new life, fatally checked the development of the current Latin as a living and international language. Recent efforts to restore Latin to that position were described.

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<sup>6</sup> Printed in the *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 4, December, 1921.

The paper of Prof. George M. Dutcher, of Wesleyan University, on "The enlightened despotism," opened with a brief analysis in which the enlightened despotism was characterized as based upon the authority of reason and not upon humanitarianism. Next the origin of the movement in Prussia, rather than in the more progressive nations, England and France, was explained. Conditions in the German lands at the close of the Thirty Years' War were sketched with special reference to the situation of the Hohenzollern possessions, and the constructive policy and work of the Great Elector were outlined as the earliest manifestation of the enlightened despotism, whose foremost exponent was that prince's great-grandson, Frederick the Great. Special emphasis was laid upon Frederick's achievement in internal administration during the 10 years' truce beginning in 1745, and its imitation by Maria Theresa, in the rival campaigns of preparedness preceding the Seven Years' War. The priority of these reforming activities in administration to the appearance of the famous writings on government by the French philosophical thinkers was brought out as evidence that the enlightened despotism developed as a practical achievement, not as a response to the stimulus of political theorists. In short, it was an effort at administrative efficiency designed for the aggrandizement of the State, which was conceived of as an entity above rulers as well as above subjects and as founded on the authority of reason rather than on divine right.

Later periods of European history were traversed in a summary survey of "The break-up of the Hapsburg Empire," by Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, of Harvard University, and in a paper on "Sinn Fein," by Prof. Edward R. Turner, of the University of Michigan. Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, of Stanford University, narrated the history of "The Spartacist uprising in Germany," of which he had been an eyewitness in Berlin. Miss Ruth Putnam, in a paper entitled "The aspirations of one small State," described the evolution of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg from the time when it first obtained the opportunity of self-determination, after the armistice of November, 1918, to recent days. This paper, too, was based in large part on the data of an eyewitness. Problems of labor, finance, railroads, and economic affiliation with the neighboring countries were described, and some account given of the course and achievements of parties under a new constitution providing for woman suffrage and proportional representation.

In a paper on "The establishment of a new Poland," Col. Lucius H. Holt, of the United States Military Academy, traced the establishment of a new government, and political events in Poland from the outbreak of the war in 1914 to the present date. The paper emphasized the work of the supreme national committee during the years



from 1914 to 1916. It traced briefly the influences which led the Central Powers to recognize Poland in the autumn of 1915, and the subsequent incidents which revealed the duplicity of Germany and turned the Poles against that country. It summarized the points in the allied recognition of Poland in 1918. It outlined the clash of conflicting political forces in Poland during the armistice period and the result, spoke of the elections of January, 1919, and closed with a statement of the progress made by the Polish Assembly upon the draft of a constitution.

The last of the papers which we may describe as bearing on the history of the Old World was that of Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, on "Syria, Palestine, and Mandates."<sup>7</sup> When the Great War broke out the Allies found strong support among the Syrian patriots and leaders who, under the rule of the Young Turks, or exiled by them, had been contending for an autonomous or independent Syria administered by Arabs with Arabic as official language. Unfortunately, the agreement of October 25, 1915, made between the Sherif of the Hejaz and the British High Commission at Cairo, conflicted with the provisions of the Sykes-Picot treaty between France and Great Britain as to the disposition of the Arab lands of the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, that treaty was considered by the Arabs to be superseded by the Anglo-French declaration of November 8, 1918. When, therefore, after the occupation of the territory by General Allenby, mandates were given by the Supreme Council to Great Britain for Palestine and to France for Syria, the Arab nationalists considered that they had been deceived, opposed the erection of a Zionist commonwealth in Palestine, and entered on a course of conflict with the British in Palestine and of warfare with the French elsewhere in Syria.

At the end of this last session, Dr. Victor Andrés Belaunde, of the University of San Marcos of Lima, Peru, read a brief paper on "The communistic system of the Incas," and the comparison between its features and those of Russian communism under Lenin and Trotzky.

Passing now to the papers in American history, it is to be noted that, appropriately to the date, one session was devoted to commemorating the tercentenary of the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers. In this session three papers were read, of which the first by Prof. Clive Day, of Yale University, dealt with "Capitalistic and socialistic tendencies in the Puritan colonies." Its special object was to consider a view recently advanced by the late Prof. Max Weber, of Heidelberg, that in the development of the modern capitalist and of a capitalistic society, as set forth in Sombart's familiar analysis, an essential source

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<sup>7</sup>Printed in the *Journal of International Relations*, April, 1921, under the title, "The Syrian Question."

of the capitalist spirit is to be found in the religious beliefs and ethical principles of the Puritans. Confining himself to the Puritans of New England, the speaker set forth the results of a careful examination of their sermons and laws as expressions of their ethical ideals. He did not find that encouragements to industry and thrift bulked large in their sermons and concluded that whatever urgency was manifest toward the accumulation of capital, greatly needed in the colonies, was social rather than individual and capitalistic in its motives.

Mr. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, of Worcester, followed with a paper entitled, "The settlement of Plymouth contemplated before 1620." Its thesis was that Sir Ferdinando Gorges desired a settlement at Plymouth Harbor and did what he could to guide the Pilgrims thither, supplying them with information and endeavoring to arrange that Captain Dermer and Tisquantum should be at hand to point their way, possibly also making private arrangements with Captain Jones of the *Mayflower*.

Thirdly, Prof. David S. Muzzey, of Columbia University, in a paper on "The heritage of the Puritans," after acknowledging the defects characteristic of Puritanism but urging that all estimates of these should be based on comparisons with contemporaneous phenomena rather than with those of the present time, set forth in admirable style three principal portions of our inheritance from the Puritans and Pilgrims—the results of their political philosophy, with its insistence on covenant as the basis of civil relations; the influence of the New England town, primordial cell of local self-government; and the emphasis which the Puritans permanently placed upon unremitting education for responsibility.

The paper on "The slave trade into South Carolina before the Revolution," by Miss Elizabeth Donnan, of Wellesley College, a product of researches conducted on behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, derived its information for the first third of the eighteenth century from official papers, dealing with those aspects of the trade in which British officials and British merchants concerned themselves, such as the import taxes imposed by the colony, payment of debts to British merchants, and monopoly by the Royal Co. From 1732 we have the files of the South Carolina Gazette and from 1748 the business letters of Henry Laurens. From these two sources much can be learned concerning the actual process of buying and selling the black cargoes, which were handled by importing merchants, prominent in Charleston society, who were giving to their British principals copious information concerning weather, crops, prices, and other factors which influenced the market. The paper described in detail such matters as the terms of contract between principal and factor and between factor

and purchasing planter, the methods of the auction sales, the range of territory covered, and the risks and difficulties which the factor encountered.

The paper which was read by Prof. Fiske Kimball, of the University of Virginia, on "Architecture in the history of the Colonies and of the Republic," in which he traversed several current notions as to the influence of pioneer conditions on American colonial building, and emphasized the American elements in the development of classical architecture in the early years of the Republic, appears in the October (1921) issue of the Review.

The paper entitled "John Wesley, Tory," by Prof. William W. Sweet, of De Pauw University, treated of the activities and influence of Wesley during the American Revolution. In the 10 years beginning with 1768 Wesley published 10 political pamphlets. The first 3 were caused by the excitement concerning the case of John Wilkes, and took the side of King and Government; the fourth was devoted to the slave trade, of which Wesley was one of the earliest opponents. The remaining 6 have to do with the American Revolution, the first and most important of them being "A calm address to our American Colonies" (1775). In all of them Wesley invariably supports the King and Government. The reasons for his course are complex—he was born and bred a High-Churchman and a Tory; he believed in the divine right of kings, for that theory seemed to him the most religious; he was a firm supporter of law and order; he hated rebellion; the King had been kindly disposed toward the Methodists; the King's private life and his court were free from scandal; Lord Dartmouth was a leader in the Evangelical movement. Wesley's position on the American war led to some suspicion and even persecution of American Methodists as Tories, but at the close of the war he was wise enough to recognize the result as providential and set about to organize the American Methodists into an independent church.

In the paper by Prof. Homer C. Hockett, of the Ohio State University, on "The American background of federalism," the endeavor was to show the part played by American influences in the development of the two chief modern federations, the American Union and the British Empire. He held that the immediate background of our own federalism lay rather in the relations of the Colonies to one another than in the previous practices of the British Empire; that while the modern British imperial organization, as a league of autonomous commonwealths, was foreshadowed by the American position in the controversy preceding the Revolution, British policy was not changed by the American contention; but that the essential change in that policy resulted rather from the undermining of mercantilism, and thus of the

old colonial system, by Adam Smith's political economy, and from the aggressive demands of the Canadians for responsible government.

Of the papers on American history in the early part of the nineteenth century, that of Prof. Louis M. Sears, of Purdue University, on "Philadelphia and the embargo of 1808,"<sup>1</sup> adverted first to the ambiguous position of that city in respect to economic status at that time. As a commercial city, Philadelphia was subject to the distress entailed by the embargo upon all sections of the commercial population. But Philadelphia, in common with Baltimore and other ports of the Middle States, possessed an incitement to manufactures in her proximity to the new trans-Alleghany settlements. She seized her opportunity, actually developed a considerable manufacturing industry, and won prosperity for a greater number of her citizens than the embargo had impoverished. The material expression of this prosperity was a building boom involving the construction of over a thousand houses. The political expression was a continued confidence in the Democratic party and in the wisdom and goodness of Thomas Jefferson, Philadelphia being, according to one's point of view, either the shining exception to the folly of the Jeffersonian system, or else the shining example of its wisdom.

In the joint session held with the Agricultural History Society, Prof. Percy W. Bidwell, of Yale University, read a paper, which we shall later have the privilege of presenting in full to our readers, on "The agricultural revolution in New England, 1815-1860," showing how the development of New England manufactures and the creation of factory villages began a transition from farming for a living to farming for profit, how the building of railroads, just as this transition to commercial agriculture was well under way, subjected the New England farmer to disastrous competition from the westward, and how he carried out the readjustment of his economic system which was thus forced upon him.

In the same joint session, Mr. Herbert A. Kellar, of the McCormick Library, Chicago, read a paper on "The influence of the agricultural fair upon American society, 1830-1851," and Mr. Rudolf A. Clemen, of Northwestern University, one on "The economic bases of the American system of large-scale meat packing." Sketching the earlier history of the American trade in livestock and meat and that of the period when Cincinnati was the center and pork the staple, Mr. Clemen devoted his attention chiefly to the period since the establishment of the Chicago stockyards in 1865, and to the economic results of the four chief factors, all introduced about 1870-1875, which gave the meat industry the form it has since borne—the system of ranges and ranches in the far West, the extension of routes of transportation to

<sup>1</sup>An outline of this paper appears in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for February, 1921, pp. 354-359.

the sources of supply, the development of refrigeration and of the refrigerator car, and the rise of the great organizers of distribution.

There was but one paper relating to the period of the Civil War, that of Prof. Charles W. Ramsdell, of the University of Texas, on "The control of manufacturing by the Confederate government." He showed that while the strong individualism of the South prevented the Confederacy from regulating manufactures as a feature of its civil policy, a rigorous control was established over the production of cloth and leather through military agencies, particularly the quartermaster's bureau. By means of the conscription and impressment laws, the supplies of labor, wool, hides, and railway transportation came under the control of the War Department, which was able to force the factories and tanneries to contract almost exclusively with the government when they preferred the higher profits of the public market. The State government of North Carolina, however, interposed successfully to prevent Confederate control of manufactures in that State and to preserve their products for the exclusive use of North Carolina troops.

Only two papers bore on the history of the United States between 1865 and 1900, none on our history in the twentieth century. Both of these two bore on aspects of that period which derive their significance from the economic problems which emerged with the growth of capitalism after the Civil War and which are still unsolved. The first was a paper by Prof. John D. Hicks, of Hamline University, Minnesota, on "The political career of Ignatius Donnelly," who figured in the politics of Minnesota and of the Nation, throughout the period named, as the champion, ardent but unpractical, of every movement that gave promise of bettering the lot of the ordinary man and securing his rights against the claims of property. Indifferent to party—by turns Anti-Monopolist, Greenbacker, Democrat, Republican, Farmers' Alliance man, Populist, Middle-of-the-Roader—he sought his cherished reforms most commonly through third-party movements. His final rejection of opportunist tactics was exhibited when the main body of Populists adopted the policy of fusion with the Democratic Party in 1896.

In a paper on "Agrarian discontent in the South during the eighties and nineties of the last century," Prof. B. B. Kendrick, of Columbia University, dwelt on only two of the causes of that discontent. The primary cause, social, lay in the fact that the southern farmer occupied in 1890, in the economical, the political, and especially the social life of the country, a position much lower than he had in 1860. The principal economic cause of his unrest lay in the lien-law system—an evil peculiar to the southern farmer—under which the farmer was almost a serf to the city merchant to whom he happened to be indebted.

Other elements in the southern situation were not peculiar to that section, but were such as, in the case of the West, have been adequately treated in the books of Buck, Haines, Garland, White, and others; but the history of the southern farmer in that period still awaits systematic investigation.

Papers on "Pan American political and diplomatic relations"—the general theme of one of the sessions held jointly by the Historical and the Political Science Associations, fall last to be described. That of Prof. Herman G. James, of the University of Texas, on "Recent constitutional changes in Latin America," is printed in full elsewhere.<sup>9</sup> That of Prof. Julius Klein, of Harvard, entitled "The Monroe doctrine as a regional understanding," was, so far as historical content is concerned, devoted to an interesting exposition of the ways and extent in which the period of the Great War has brought to the South American Republics appreciation of their own capacity for self-development, promoted international cooperation within South America in economic and social matters, enhanced the application of South American capital to industrial and commercial enterprises, and furthered economic independence of Europe while multiplying contacts with North America. The probable bearing of all this on the development of the Monroe doctrine was described.<sup>10</sup>

Prof. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, the eminent Brazilian scholar who has lately become a member of the Catholic University of America, concluded this series with a paper on "Pan Americanism and the League of Nations," in which, after reviewing some earlier attempts at forming leagues which had originated in South America, he advocated, as the most desirable feature of any league of nations, a supreme court to deal with differences, interpretations, and controversies, and dwelt on the "Pan American conscience," the consciousness of the need of union in the New World, and its common respect for public law, as secure foundations for any closer relations between its members.

It remains to narrate the transactions of the annual business meeting. The delay in the printing of our January number made it possible to insert in that number, on pages 411 and 412, some account of these transactions, but a fuller narrative is, according to custom, expected in this place, and may be given in spite of some repetition necessarily involved.

The secretary's report showed a membership of 2,524, a gain of 79 since the preceding year; the gain is to be attributed to the activity of the committee on membership. The treasurer's report showed

<sup>9</sup>"Constitutional tendencies in Latin America," *Current History*, February, 1921.

<sup>10</sup>This paper and that of Dr. Oliveira Lima, next mentioned, appeared in the May, 1921, number of the *Hispanic-American Historical Review*.

receipts of \$10,483, expenditures of \$9,786; but the cost of printing the *American Historical Review* has increased to so extraordinary a degree, especially in the latter months of the year, that drastic measures will be necessary in order to avoid a deficit for the year 1921. These costs of manufacture have been steadily rising since the year before the Great War. The publishers' estimates seem to show that in 1921 they will surpass those of the year last mentioned by more than 80 per cent. Instead of paying to the Macmillan Co. 50 cents per copy for copies supplied to members of the association as required by the present contract, it becomes necessary to pay hereafter 70 cents, or per annum \$2.80, nearly the total sum paid to the association by each member as his annual dues. Therefore the association voted to submit to the next annual meeting an amendment to the constitution increasing the annual dues from \$3 to \$5 (and the life-membership fee from \$50 to \$100), and in the meantime to authorize the treasurer, when sending out the bills in September, to invite voluntary contributions of from \$2 to \$5 additional to the dues. The text of the proposed amendment to the constitution is given in the appendix to this article. Provision was also made for a committee on increase of the endowment, which now stands at \$31,639.

The special committee on policy, appointed three years ago, submitted an elaborate report. Many of its recommendations require additional funds for their execution. Such as could be carried into effect under existing conditions were adopted. Thus, in order to secure permanence and continuity of policy of the committee on program, it was voted that three members of that committee should serve for terms of three years so arranged that one member should retire each year, while the other members were to serve for terms of one year and be selected with reference to locality. Other recommendations of the committee on policy, adopted by the Association, provided for continuance or revival of the public archives commission, the committee on bibliography, and the committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States Government; for the discharge, at its own request, as mentioned on a previous page of the present committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools and the substitution of a new committee on history teaching in schools; and for the establishment of a standing committee on military history, whose chief function should be to cooperate with the Historical Branch of the General Staff of the United States Army, and other governmental agencies, national and State, engaged in preparing historical works relative to the recent war. As a means of carrying out the desires which have at times been expressed for a special journal of European history, or an organ for the publication of brief monographs in that field, the committee on policy recom-

mended the establishment, when means are at hand, of a series of historical studies; the details were referred to a committee.

The budget proposed by the council is printed on a later page, in connection with an outline of the treasurer's report.

Under the terms of the will of the late George Louis Beer a prize was established, to be known as the George Louis Beer prize, for the "best work upon any phase of European international history since the year 1895"; a committee was appointed to shape rules for its award. The prize offered in military history, to which the council had appropriately given the name of the Robert M. Johnston prize, was awarded to Mr. Thomas R. Hay, for an essay on Hood's Tennessee campaign. It was announced that the committee on the Justin Winsor prize had been unable to agree, and the three essays most regarded were referred to a new committee on that prize appointed for the biennium 1921-22.

A special committee was appointed by the council at the instance of the secretary, to consider the general subject of historical writing (as distinguished from historical research) in the United States and to report as to what means, if any, may be adopted to stimulate the better writing of history. The committee appointed consists of Mr. Jusserand, Dr. Charles W. Colby, and Prof. W. C. Abbott; its report on this exceedingly important subject will be awaited with much interest.

A committee of which Prof. George M. Dutcher is chairman had been appointed at the preceding annual meeting to prepare a manual of historical literature to replace the well-known work by the late Dr. Charles K. Adams. One of the breakfast conferences held during the sessions was organized in order that those who are to take part in the preparation of this manual might hear a report of progress and discuss various questions of policy. The committee's plan involves some further chapters additional to those in Doctor Adams's book, the inclusion of at least half as many more titles, but with somewhat briefer reviews, in order to keep the size of the volume not much larger, and the assignment of each of the proposed 29 chapters to an expert in its field, as chapter editor, with assistance from other specialists. It is anticipated that the new work, which was originally suggested by the American Library Association, will find its largest usefulness in public libraries and high schools, but that it will not be without value for teachers and students in colleges and universities. Most of the titles will be of works which have appeared since the publication of Doctor Adams's book, and there will be a somewhat larger proportion of books in English treated.

It was voted, on a hospitable invitation from St. Louis, that the next annual meeting should be held in that city. The dates will probably be December 28, 29, and 30.



The annual elections followed precisely the list presented by the committee on nominations. His excellency the French ambassador, Mr. Jusserand, was chosen president for the ensuing year, Prof. Charles H. Haskins first vice president, Prof. Edward P. Cheyney second vice president. Prof. John S. Bassett and Mr. Charles Moore were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. The election to the executive council also followed precisely the committee's list, except that Professor Becker withdrew his name, preferring to continue as a member of the board of editors of the *Review*, whereupon the committee substituted the name of Professor Sioussat. The councilors elected were: Miss Ruth Putnam, Profs. Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carl R. Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, James T. Shotwell, and St. George L. Sioussat. The council elected Prof. Guy S. Ford a member of the board of editors of the *Review* in the place of Prof. J. H. Robinson, whose term had expired, and Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge in the place of Professor Cheyney, who resigned after being elected a vice president. For the committee on nominations, to be presented next autumn, the association chose Profs. Henry E. Bourne, William E. Dodd, Eloise Ellery, Frank H. Hodder, and William E. Lingelbach; the committee has since chosen Professor Hodder as chairman. A full list of the committee assignments for 1921 follows this article.

In view of the small number of the ballots which had been received in the autumnal "primary," and by which the committee on nominations had been guided, the outgoing chairman of that committee, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, proposed for consideration next year an amendment of by-law No. II which would abolish the provision for this formal balloting and would leave it to the committee to nominate, with only such indications from other members as letters received from them, or their conversations, might supply. Meantime it was voted that the preliminary ballot should be omitted in 1921. It may, however, properly be pointed out that it would be possible to maintain the present machinery of balloting and nominating committee, yet to instruct the committee, or leave it to understand, that, while deriving whatever instruction it can from the results of the ballot, it is not bound to follow rigidly, without discretion, its numerical results.

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN  
WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 27-30, 1920**

*Monday, December 27*

9.30 a.m.: MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. 1140 Woodward Building, Fifteenth and H Streets.

8.15 p.m.: MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Washington Hotel. Chairman, Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin. "Eudemics; a science of national welfare," James Q. Dealey, Brown University, president of the American Sociological Society. "A theory of social interest," Roscoe Pound, Harvard University.

*Tuesday, December 28*

10 a.m.: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY. Large ball room, north end. Chairman, William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania. "The enlightened despotism," George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University. "Sinn Fein," Edward R. Turner, University of Michigan. "The aspirations of one small nation," Ruth Putnam, Washington, D. C. "The establishment of a new Poland," Col. Lucius H. Holt, United States Military Academy.

10 a.m.: ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY. Large ball room, south end. Chairman, George L. Burr, Cornell University. "The growth of autocracy in the Roman Empire," Donald MacFayden, University of Nebraska. "The origin of the Russian state on the Dnieper," M. I. Rostovtzeff, University of Wisconsin. "The problem of control in medieval industry," Austin P. Evans, Columbia University. "Latin as an international language in the Middle Ages," Louis J. Paetow, University of California.

10 a. m.: JOINT MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE WAR HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS. Room 1003. Chairman, James Sullivan, historian of the State of New York. "Progress in the collection of war records by State war history organizations," Karl Singewald, historical division, Maryland Council of Defense. "Suggestions and plans for State and local publications of war history," Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania. "Coördination of historical societies within the State," Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Discussion: Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society; Harlow Lindley, Earlham College; Edmond S. Meany, University of Washington.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon conference: Opportunities for historical research in Washington. Library of Congress. Chairman, J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Discussion: Gaillard Hunt, Department of State; Charles Moore, Library of Congress; Theodore Belote, curator of American history in the National Museum; William A. Dunning, Columbia University; Frederick J. Turner, Harvard University; W. F. Willoughby, Institute for Government Research.

3.30 p. m.: Business meeting of the National Association of State War History Organizations. Room 1003.

4 p. m. GENERAL SESSION COMMEMORATING THE PILGRIM TRICENTENARY. Large ball room. Chairman, Edward Channing, Harvard University. "Economic precept and practice of the Puritans," Clive Day, Yale University. "The Settlement at Plymouth contemplated before 1620," Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Massachusetts Historical Society. "The heritage of the Puritans," David Saville Muzzey, Columbia University.

6.15 p.m.: SUBSCRIPTION DINNER OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. New Ebbitt Hotel. Open to members of the other associations and to others interested in American history. Chairman, Chauncey S. Boucher. Address by Frederick J. Turner, Harvard University.

8.15 p.m.: PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES. Large ball room. Joint session with the American Political Science Association. Chairman, William A. Dunning, Columbia University. "An historical retrospect," Edward Channing, president of the American Historical Association. "Secret diplomacy: How far can it be eliminated?" Paul S. Reinsch, president of the American Political Science Association.

9.30 p. m.: Smoker for members of all the associations. Cosmos Club.

9.30 p. m.: Reception by the National Club House Committee of the Collegiate Alumnae Association to all the members of the associations, at the National Club House, 1607 H Street.

*Wednesday, December 29*

8.15 a. m.: Breakfast conference: The proposed manual of historical literature. New Ebbitt Hotel. Gold room. Chairman, George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University.

10 a. m.: CONFERENCE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP IN THE SCHOOLS. Large ball room. Chairman, Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. "Local and American history in grades II-VI; world history in the high school," Henry Johnson, Teachers' College, Columbia University. "Modern European history in grade X," Daniel C. Knowlton, secretary of the committee. Discussion: Harriet Tuell, president of the New England History Teachers' Association. "Topical study of American history for the national period in grade XI," Joseph Schafer. Discussion: Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania. "Civics in schools, with special reference to grades IX and XII," Arthur W. Dunn, director of Junior Red Cross.

10 a. m.: AMERICAN HISTORY. Joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Large ball room. Chairman, Chauncey S. Boucher, University of Texas, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. "The American background of Federalism," Homer C. Hockett, Ohio State University. "The political career of Ignatius Donnelly," John D. Hicks, Hamline University. "John Wesley, Tory," William W. Sweet, De Pauw University. "Manufacturing activities of the Confederate Government," Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas.

10 a. m.: AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. Joint session with the Agricultural History Society. Room 1003. Chairman, Rodney H. True, president of the Agricultural History Society. "The agricultural revolution in New England, 1810-1860," Percy W. Bidwell, Yale University. "The influence of the agricultural fair upon American society, 1830-1851," Herbert A. Kellar, McCormick Library, Chicago. "The internal grain trade of the United States, 1860-1890," Louis B. Schmidt, Iowa State College.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon conference on economic history. New Ebbitt Hotel. Gold room. Chairman, Clive Day, Yale University. "The recognition of economic history as a distinct subject," the chairman. "The field for courses in economic history," Abbott Payson Usher, Cornell University. "The relation of courses in economic history to courses in history and economics," Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University. "Fields of research in economic history—Agriculture," Louis B. Schmidt, Iowa State College; "Labor," Frank T. Carlton, De Pauw University.

3 p. m.: ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING. Small ball room, tenth floor. Reports of officers and committees, election of officers, announcement of committee appointments, miscellaneous business.

7 p. m.: SUBSCRIPTION DINNER. Large ball room. For members of all the associations and their friends. Chairman, J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Speakers, the French Ambassador; the Secretary of War: Miss Mabel Boardman, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, late minister to China; President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. James J. Walsh of Cathedral College, New York; and Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin.

*Thursday, December 30*

10 a. m.: AMERICAN HISTORY. Large ball room, south end. Chairman Marshall S. Brown, New York University. "The slave trade into South Carolina," Elizabeth Donnan, Wellesley College. "Architecture in the history of the Colonies and of the Republic," Fiske Kimball, University of Virginia. "Philadelphia and the embargo of 1803," Louis M. Sears, Purdue University. "Agrarian discontent in the South in the eighties and nineties," Benjamin B. Kendrick, Columbia University.

10 a. m.: HISTORY OF SCIENCE. Large ball room, north end. Chairman, Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. "Recent realignments in the medieval medicine and science," Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, librarian, Surgeon General's Office. "Developments in electro-magnetism during the past hundred years," Arthur E. Kennelly, Harvard University. "Free thought, yesterday and to-day," James Harvey Robinson, New School for Social Research. "Science in Virginia," Lyon G. Tyler, president emeritus of the College of William and Mary.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon conference on the history of the Far East. New Ebbitt. Gold room. Chairman, Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, Washington.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon conference on Latin America. New Ebbitt. Gold room. Chairman, William R. Shepherd, Columbia University.

3 p. m.: PAN AMERICAN POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. Joint session with the American Political Science Association. Pan American Building. Chairman, Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan American Union. "Recent constitutional changes in Latin America," Herman G. James, University of Texas. "The Monroe doctrine as a regional understanding," Julius Klein, Harvard University. "Pan Americanism and the League of Nations," Manoel de Oliveira Lima, Catholic University of America.

4.30 p. m.: Reception to the members of the associations by His Excellency the French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand at the French Embassy, 2460 Sixteenth Street.

8.15 p. m.: RECENT EUROPEAN HISTORY AND POLITICS. Joint session with the American Political Science Association. Large ball room. "The Spartan uprising in Germany," Ralph H. Lutz, Leland Stanford Junior University. "The break-up of the Hapsburg Empire," Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard University. "Syria, Palestine, and mandates, Stephen P. Duggan," Institute of International Education, New York.

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING HELD IN THE  
SMALL BALL ROOM OF THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON DECEMBER 29, 1920**

The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p. m., President Edward Channing presiding.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report (printed in full in the appendix to these minutes). It was voted that the secretary's report be accepted and placed on file.

The treasurer of the association presented his annual report and expenditures (printed in full in the appendix).

The president appointed Mr. Herman V. Ames and Mr. James M. Callahan a committee to audit the treasurer's report. This committee reported that they had examined the treasurer's report and the audit thereof by the American Audit Co. and had found them to be correct.

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

The treasurer presented the budget as voted by the executive council for the ensuing years, which was adopted as follows:

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1921**

Secretary and treasurer.....	\$3, 000
Pacific Coast Branch.....	50
Nominating committee.....	100
Committee on membership.....	100
Committee on program.....	300
Committee on local arrangements.....	50
Conference of historical societies.....	25
Committee on publications.....	700
Council committee on agenda.....	300
American Historical Review.....	7, 000
Historical manuscripts commission.....	20
Justin Winsor prize.....	200
Writings on American history.....	200
American Council of Learned Societies.....	150
Committee on bibliography.....	250
Committee on the writing of history.....	75

12, 520

**ESTIMATED INCOME**

Annual dues.....	7, 000
Registration fees.....	150
Publications.....	100
Royalties.....	50
Interest.....	1, 400
Miscellaneous.....	50

8, 750

Mr. George L. Burr announced that at the annual meeting of 1921 he would move an amendment to the constitution as follows:

That, in article III there be substituted for "\$3," "\$5"; and for "\$50," "\$100"; so that the article shall read:

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying \$5, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of \$5. On payment of \$100 any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not residing in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members and be exempt from the payment of fees.

The secretary of the association presented the report of the executive council (printed in full in the appendix to these minutes).

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

Mr. Charles H. Haskins presented with explanatory comment the report of the special committee on policy which the council had voted to transmit to the associa-

tion with its approval. It was voted that the report be accepted (the report is printed in full in the minutes of the executive council).

It was voted that, in acceptance of the invitations extended by Washington University, by the mayor of St. Louis, and by the Governor of Missouri, the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the association should be held in St. Louis during the last week in December, 1921.

The secretary read by title the reports which the committees of the association had submitted to the executive council. No request having been made from the floor for the presentation in full of any of the reports it was voted that they be accepted and placed on file.

The secretary submitted a list of the members who had died during the year.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. John M. Vincent offered a memorial of the late James Schouler, the twelfth president of the association, which was ordered to be spread upon the records of the association (printed in the appendix to these minutes).

It was voted that a memorial of the late George Louis Beer be prepared and spread upon the records of the association (see appendix to these minutes).

Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, chairman of the committee on nominations, presented as the report of the committee the following nominations for officers, members of the executive council, and members of the committee on nominations for the ensuing year:

President, Jean Jules Jusserand.

First vice president, Charles H. Haskins.

Second vice president, Edward P. Cheyney.

Secretary, John Spencer Bassett.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Members of the executive council: James T. Shotwell, Ruth Putnam, Carl Russell Fish, Carl L. Becker, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Sidney B. Fay, Frederic L. Paxson, Arthur L. Cross.

Committee on nominations: Frank H. Hodder, Eloise Ellery, William E. Dodd, Henry E. Bourne, William E. Lingelbach.

Mr. Paltsits announced that Mr. Carl L. Becker, nominated for election to the executive council, had withdrawn his name from nomination and that the nominating committee had not been able to make another nomination in order to fill the vacancy. He therefore offered from the floor the nomination of Mr. St. George L. Sioussat for election to the council in the place of Mr. Carl L. Becker.

No other nominations being made from the floor, it was voted by unanimous consent that the secretary of the association be requested to cast the ballot of the association for the persons nominated by the nominating committee, Mr. St. George L. Sioussat being substituted for Mr. Carl L. Becker in the nominations for the council.

The secretary reported that he had cast the ballot as instructed, and the persons nominated were declared duly elected.

Mr. Channing then vacated the chair, and in the absence of the newly elected president and first vice president, it was taken by Mr. Edward P. Cheyney, the second vice president.

Mr. Paltsits offered the following amendment to by-law II, to be acted upon at the annual meeting of 1921:

The word "nomination," line 1, be changed to "nominating," and the sentence beginning "at such," line 3, and ending "be chosen," line 7, be omitted. Change "one day," line 14, to "two days"; so that by-law II will read as follows:

A nominating 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. 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 writ-

<sup>1</sup> See list of deceased members, p. 60.

ing by 20 or more members of the association at least two days 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.

On motion of Mr. Paltsits, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the operation of the sentence in by-law II, beginning in the third line with the words "at such convenient time" and ending in the seventh line with the words "then to be chosen,"<sup>2</sup> namely, the operation of a preliminary referendum, be suspended during the year 1921.

The list of persons appointed by the executive council to serve on committees during the year 1921 was read by the secretary (see minutes of the executive council for the list of appointments).

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

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### JAMES SCHOUER

The American Historical Association desires to place upon its minutes its tribute to the memory of James Schouer, LL. D., former member and officer of that body. The society long ago gave expression to its esteem by election to the highest offices in its gift, but these honors were but one manifestation of the warm personal relations which were for many years maintained between him and the members of the association.

As a soldier he fought for the unity of his native land; as a lawyer he contributed much to the literature of American jurisprudence; as an historian he devoted a large part of his life to the study of his country from its federal foundation; as a benefactor he provided, both during his lifetime and hereafter, for the continuation of historical studies in a prominent university.

His volumes will stand upon their merits with the general public, while to many students of American history and to the younger members of the profession his sympathetic interest and helpfulness will remain a source of inspiration and of grateful remembrance.

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### GEORGE LOUIS BEER

In the death of George Louis Beer at the height of his powers historical scholarship has suffered a painful loss, a sad sense of which this executive council desires to have expression in its records. His brief life exhibited the best traits of the gentleman, the scholar, and the citizen. Graduated from college at the age of 20, he received from Prof. H. L. Osgood the impulse that centered his interest on the commercial policy of Great Britain toward her American Colonies. For 20 years he devoted himself with singleness of aim and untiring industry to study of the historical antecedents of this policy, till by 1912 he had embodied in four published volumes a complete history of the British colonial system from 1578 to 1765. By this work Beer took, at the age of 40, high rank as a historian. In thoroughness of research among hitherto unknown or neglected sources, in freshness of interpretation and clarity of presentation, he furnished a model of historiography on its more technical side, and a massive support for the view that the revolt of the American Colonies was the result rather of transient political and economic differences among Britons than of permanent antipathies between Britons and Americans. Firmly convinced

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<sup>2</sup>This is the second sentence in by-law II and reads as follows: "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."

of the truth of this view, Beer became active in promoting good relations between the two peoples and in strengthening the bonds between Great Britain and her dominions. With the development of the World War, his wide and accurate knowledge, sound judgment, and practical sagacity came very actively into public service. At the Peace Conference he was one of the most trusted of the American experts, and when the League of Nations was organized he was named to an important position on its staff. Death took him before he could assume his duties.

In Beer's personality the dominant note was modesty and self-effacement. No man of his learning and wisdom ever seemed less conscious of them than he. In the affairs of the American Historical Association he evaded prominence, but his loyalty to its purposes was deep and sincere. It is some poor mitigation of our grief over his untimely death to reflect that in the spirit of his writings and in the prize that he has established his influence will abide and grow mightily through generations.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

My residence in Washington during a sabbatical half year beginning with February 1, 1920, enabled me to gain much valuable information from Mr. Leland, my predecessor in office. I gladly take this opportunity to acknowledge his helpfulness, and to express my great admiration for the ability with which he has conducted the office, as revealed to me in my examination of the records and frequent consultations with him in regard to matters that have come up for action.

My residence in Washington enabled me to avail myself of the services of the assistant secretary, Miss Washington, whose readiness to help me is gratefully acknowledged. By reason of this help it was possible to carry on the work of my office during this period without extra expense to the association. During the autumn, when I have been in Northampton, the expenses have been reduced to a sum of less than \$20 up to December 1. In that sum are included the cost of a brief visit to Branford, Conn., to attend the meeting of the committee on policy.

*Membership.*—The total number of members December 15, 1920, was 2,524, as compared with 2,445 in 1919 and 2,519 in 1918. This showing probably means that the downward tendency in membership since 1915 has been stopped and progress upward has been resumed. The losses for the current year were 206, against 282 in 1919 and 285 in 1918, and they are nearly the same as in 1914, when they were 205. At no time between 1914 and 1920 have the losses been as low as in 1920. The total gain for the year was 285, more than in any year since 1915, when it was 290. Finally, this is the first year since 1915 when the membership has not shown a net decrease. It is interesting to observe the regional distribution of the net increase of 79. New England gained 6, the North Atlantic division lost 5, the South Atlantic division gained 16, the North Central division gained 30, the South Central division gained 2, the West Central division gained 11, the Pacific Coast States gained 8, and foreign countries gained 11. The largest net gain, therefore, was in the North Central division, where the net gain was 30, and the next largest was in the South Atlantic division, where it was 16. As to the new members during the year, New York led with 33, Ohio came next with 26, and California next with 21.

This favorable report on membership is due chiefly to the present committee on membership, Professor Wertenbaker, chairman. The committee has divided the country into districts, with associate members appointed by the committee. The chairman feels that the organization is not yet perfect, but that it can be improved and made to yield still better results. In order that it may best serve the ends it was created to reach, the committee should have a long term of office, with power to appoint associates as it sees fit.

*Gifts to the association.*—During the year the association has received a portrait of James Schouler, an ex-president of this association, a bequest in Mr Schouler's will.



The portrait is now in the office of this association in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. It is for the council to determine what disposition shall be made of it.

By the will of the late George L. Beer the sum of \$5,000 was bequeathed to this association to found a prize for the best essays in the history of the international relations of modern Europe. It is suggested that a committee be appointed to formulate rules for making award of the prize.

*Questionable societies.*—A committee consisting of the president, secretary, and treasurer of the association considered the question referred to them by the council of bringing suit against certain questionable societies. The committee was of the opinion that the expenses of such a suit were likely to be heavy and while they were in sympathy with the idea that such societies should be hindered by all possible legal means, they did not think it wise to use the funds of the association in supporting suits. The action of the committee has been approved by the council.

*Affiliations.*—The association is affiliated with the American Council of Learned Societies, and is represented in that body by Prof. Charles H. Haskins and Prof. J. Franklin Jameson. Professor Haskins has been elected chairman of the American Council. The work of this organization in obtaining the coordination of work by the various learned societies in the United States is highly important and it is felt that it should be supported to the extent of the ability of this association. The American Council of Learned Societies is affiliated with the Union Académique Internationale.

*Vignaud.*—November 24, the following cable message was sent to Henry Vignaud, in Paris, on his ninetieth birthday:

American Historical Association sends greetings, congratulations, best wishes.

Mr. Vignaud replied as follows:

Your complimentary cable reached me on the eve of my ninetieth birthday. I am much touched by this attention coming from an association where contributions to historical researches are invaluable and to which I am proud to belong. Very weak physically, I am otherwise in good health and still able to work. Please accept my thanks for your friendly cable and believe me, gratefully yours, Henry Vignaud.

JOHN S. BASSETT, *Secretary.*

#### DECEASED MEMBERS, 1920

Mrs. Robert Abbe.	Lester Maxwell.
George Louis Beer.	Robinson Locke.
Edwin Cortland Bolles.	Thomas Hooker Loomis
Helen Boyce.	Jesse Macy.
Richard McCall Cadwalader.	Anna Lenore Monroe.
Richard M. Colgate (life member).	Joseph Eugene Moore.
Abner H. Cook.	Henry S. Oppenheimer.
Franklin Bowditch Dexter (life member).	Thomas McAdory Owen.
William Sherman Doolittle.	Charles Lawrence Peirson.
Walter B. Douglas.	Thomas R. Proctor.
Joseph Elkinton.	Virginia Morgan Robinson (Mrs. J. Enders Robinson).
James F. Failing.	Frederic Schenck.
Charles Allcott Flagg.	James Schouler (life member).
Samuel Swett Green (life member).	William H. Seward.
Charles F. Gunther.	Arley Barthlow Show.
Francis W. Halsey.	Francis W. Smith.
Edith Shutte Hurst.	John William Venn-Watson.
Grenville Mellen Ingalsbe.	Homer J. Webster.
Robert Matteson Johnston.	

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER, NOVEMBER 30, 1920

The annual dues of the American Historical Association amount to \$7,000. The interest on invested funds \$1,400; and from miscellaneous sources comes about \$150. The total receipts available for expenses are \$8,550.

The expenses of the secretary's and treasurer's office are \$3,000; the regular committees require \$650; the publication committee uses \$700; and the Historical Review, under the new prices, costs \$8,000; making a total of \$12,350. Added to this are the payments of \$700 for prizes and the projects undertaken by the association, making a grand total of \$13,050.

On this basis the deficit is \$4,500. This deficit is made up of \$3,000 increased cost of the Review over the cost for the current year: \$700 increase in the office expenses; and \$800 increase in the items of publications, program, and policy committees and the like.

If it were not for the increase in the cost of the Review, the voluntary contributions, amounting this year to \$1,652.60, would cover the deficit. This increase of \$3,000 may be partially offset in several ways. The Review receives payments by the publishers of \$2,400 a year; it expends for contributions \$1,500, leaving a balance of \$900 which might be used toward the increased cost. The advertising may yield \$1,000 under the new arrangement with the publishers recently entered into by the editors. This will still leave \$1,100 to be raised from other sources.

In the judgment of the treasurer, the Review should be left unhampered. Essentially it is the association, because to three-quarters of the membership it stands as their only connection with the organization. Only as a temporary expedient should payments be made from the editorial funds of the Review, and then only on the advice and consent of the board of editors. The advertising, however, is a field hitherto unworked. It is not capable of producing large revenues, but it may be made to bring in between one and two thousand dollars a year.

The ideal situation financially would be to have the dues pay for the Review and the running expenses of the association, leaving the income to be used for the projects undertaken by the association. As matters now stand, the dues do not cover the cost of the Review.

The expedient of asking a voluntary contribution of \$1 has sufficed during the past two years; but even were the request to be made for \$2 and were the response equally wide, their would still be a deficit.

If the dues were raised to \$5 a year and the association suffered a loss of 500 members, the income would be:

From dues.....	\$10,000
From investments.....	1,400
From miscellaneous sources.....	150
Total.....	11,550
The expenditures would be:	
Review.....	6,400
Office.....	3,000
Committees, prizes, and projects.....	2,050
Total.....	11,450
Leaving a balance of.....	100

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT NOVEMBER 30, 1920

Receipts:	
Annual dues.....	\$6,990.27
Life membership dues.....	150.00
Registration fees.....	107.87

## Receipts—Continued.

Interest on investments.....	\$1,330.21	
Interest on bank account.....	39.64	
Voluntary contributions.....	1,652.60	
Royalties.....	49.70	
Sales of publications—		
Prize essays.....	60.23	
Papers and reports.....	24.40	
Writings on American History.....	12.75	
Directory.....	13.95	
Miscellaneous.....	51.50	
		\$10,483.12
Gift from National Board for Historical Service (Andrew D. White fund).....		1,000.00
Total receipts.....		11,483.12
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1919.....		5,184.72
		<u>16,667.84</u>

## Expenditures:

Secretary and treasurer.....	\$2,754.43	
Pacific Coast Branch.....	45.05	
Committee on nominations.....	103.00	
Committee on membership.....	71.35	
Committee on program.....	259.30	
Committee on local arrangements.....	50.00	
Conference of historical societies.....	23.15	
Committee on publications.....	674.37	
American Historical Review.....	5,087.85	
Historical manuscripts commission.....	20.00	
Herbert Baxter Adams prize.....	200.00	
Writings on American History.....	200.00	
American Council of Learned Societies.....	122.85	
London headquarters.....	31.45	
Committee on policy.....	133.68	
American Council on Education.....	10.00	
		9,786.48
Liberty bonds purchased (par value, \$2,000).....		1,835.80
Accrued interest on Liberty bonds to date of purchase.....		14.40
Total expenditures.....		11,636.68
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1920.....		5,031.16
		<u>16,667.84</u>

(Excess of net receipts over net expenditures, \$696.64.)

## Assets:

## General—

Bank balance.....	\$5,031.16	
Liberty bonds (par value, \$31,450).....	29,848.60	
Accrued interest on Liberty bonds.....	93.59	
Cash in Central Trust Co. of New York (endowment fund).....	188.91	
		35,162.26
Publications in stock, estimate.....	6,195.00	
Furniture, office equipment, books, estimate.....	425.00	
		6,620.00
American Historical Review:		
Bank balance.....	1,321.40	
Liberty bonds (par value, \$1,200).....	1,131.64	
Accrued interest on Liberty bonds.....	6.38	
		2,459.42
		<u>44,241.68</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1920

## Receipts:

Received from the Macmillan Co. for editorial expenses, as per contract.....	\$2, 400. 00	
Interest on investments.....	51. 00	
Interest on bank account.....	23. 56	
		\$2, 474. 56
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1919.....		967. 42
Total receipts.....		<u>3, 441. 98</u>

## Expenditures:

Petty cash.....	138. 18	
Printing, stationery, and supplies.....	142. 75	
Binding.....	10. 25	
Publications.....	34. 07	
Travel.....	190. 38	
Payments to contributors to Review—		
January number.....	349. 00	
April number.....	369. 75	
July number.....	397. 25	
October number.....	367. 00	
Additional payments to the Macmillan Co. of 5 cents per copy on account of July number of Review sent to members of the American Historical Association.....	121. 95	
		2, 120. 58
Cash balance Nov. 30, 1920.....		1, 321. 40
		<u>3, 441. 98</u>

## The assets of the Review in cash and securities are:

Cash on hand in Union Trust Co.....	1, 321. 40
Liberty bonds (par value, \$1,200).....	1, 131. 64
Accrued interest on Liberty bonds.....	6. 38
	<u>2, 459. 42</u>

CHARLES MOORE, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

DECEMBER 20, 1920.

*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from December 1, 1919, to November 30, 1920. Our report, including three exhibits, is as follows:

*Exhibit A.*—Assets at November 30, 1920.

*Exhibit B.*—Statement of receipts and disbursements, general.

*Exhibit C.*—Statement of receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review.

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

The cash on hand in the different funds was reconciled with the bank statements.

The Liberty bonds of the association were submitted for our inspection, and found to be as called for by the records.

Respectfully submitted.

THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.

[SEAL.]

By C. R. CRANMER, *Resident Manager.*

Approved:

HARRY M. RICE, *Vice President.*

Attest:

C. W. GORTCHINS, *Assistant Secretary.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Assets at November 30, 1920*

## General:

Cash on hand.....	\$5,031.16	
Liberty bonds (par value \$31,450) .....	29,848.60	
Accrued interest on Liberty bonds .....	93.59	
Inventories (not verified by the American Audit Co.)—		
Publications (estimate) .....	6,195.00	
Furniture, office equipment, books (estimate).....	425.00	
		\$41,593.35

## American Historical Review:

Cash on hand.....	1,321.40	
Liberty bonds (par value \$1,200).....	1,131.64	
Accrued interest on Liberty bonds.....	6.38	
		2,459.42

## Endowment fund

Cash on hand.....		188.91
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44,241.68

NOTE—No liabilities are reported other than small current bills, the amount of which is not known at this time.

EXHIBIT B.—*Receipts and Disbursements, December 1, 1919, to November 30, 1920*

## Receipts:

Annual dues.....	\$6,990.27	
Life memberships .....	150.00	
Registration fees .....	107.87	
Voluntary contributions.....	1,652.60	
Publications .....	111.33	
Royalties .....	49.70	
Interest—		
Liberty bonds.....	\$1,330.21	
Bank account .....	39.64	
		1,369.85
Miscellaneous .....		51.50
Gift from National Board for Historical Service (Andrew D. White fund).....		1,000.00
		11,483.12
Total receipts.....		5,184.72

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1919.....		16,667.84
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## Disbursements:

Secretary and treasurer.....	2,754.43	
Pacific Coast Branch.....	45.05	
Committee on nominations.....	103.00	
Committee on membership.....	71.35	
Committee on program.....	259.30	
Committee on local arrangements.....	50.00	
Committee on historical societies.....	23.15	
Committee on publications.....	674.37	
Committee on policy.....	133.68	
American Historical Review.....	5,087.85	
Historical manuscripts commission.....	20.00	
Herbert Adams Baxter prize.....	200.00	
Writings on American History.....	200.00	
American Council of Learned Societies.....	122.85	
London headquarters.....	31.45	
American Council on Education.....	10.00	
Liberty bonds purchased (par value \$2,000).....	1,835.80	
Accrued interest Liberty bonds to date of purchase.....	14.40	

Total disbursements.....	11,636.68	
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1920.....		5,031.16

16,667.84

**EXHIBIT C.—American Historical Review Receipts and Disbursements, December 1, 1919, to November 30, 1920**

<b>Receipts:</b>	
The Macmillan Co., per contract.....	\$2,400.00
Interest—	
Liberty bonds.....	\$51.00
Bank account.....	23.56
Total receipts.....	74.56
Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1919.....	2,474.56
	967.42
	<hr/>
	3,441.98
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Petty cash.....	138.18
Stationery, printing, and supplies.....	142.75
Contributors to Review.....	1,483.00
Binding.....	10.25
Publications.....	34.07
Traveling expenses.....	190.38
Macmillan Co. additional payment on account of July number of Review.....	121.95
Total disbursements.....	2,120.58
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1920.....	1,321.40
	<hr/>
	3,441.98

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE**

The undersigned have examined the above report of the treasurer of the American Historical Association as audited by the American Audit Co. and have found the same correct.

HERMAN V. AMES,  
J. M. CALLAHAN.

DECEMBER 29, 1920.

**REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

The council has held one meeting during the year, beginning at 9.30 a. m., December 27. Through the omission of the meeting formerly held about Thanksgiving a large amount of business had been thrown over to this one meeting. It was necessary to hold five sessions of this meeting, in order to complete the work that came before the council. Provision made in accordance with a recommendation of the committee on policy, to be explained later in the report of that committee, will enable the council to take certain parts of its work in a form that may be disposed of without the necessity of crowding so much work in sessions held while the annual meetings are in progress.

By a vote of the association in 1915 the reports of the committee are submitted to the council, for approval or rejection, and then brought into the annual business meeting where they can be called up specifically by 10 members of the association. In accordance with this rule the reports of committees are present in this room. The following references are made to the contents of these reports:

The committee on London headquarters reported that the rooms occupied in London had been closed, and a balance of \$16.27 returned to the treasurer of this association. The committee is discharged.

The board of editors of the American Historical Review reported progress through the year. On account of the resignation of Prof. D. C. Munro, Prof. Williston Walker was appointed to a place on the board.

No report was received from the board of editors of *The Historical Outlook*.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported that it was unable to agree upon an award. The council ordered that the three highest papers be submitted to the committee appointed for 1921 with the request that they report as early as possible.

The committee on publications reported that the annual report for 1917 is about to be distributed. Materials for the report of 1918, in two volumes, should be ready for distribution within two months. The directory of membership will appear in Volume I of this report. The writings on American history, 1918, will also appear in this report. Separates of the directory and the writings will be issued at nominal prices. The annual report for 1919 will include the first instalment of the Stephen B. Austin paper's, edited by Prof. Eugene C. Barker, and designed as the fifteenth report of the historical manuscripts commission. On account of the slow sale of the prize essays, the total receipts of which were only \$60.23 during 1920, the council authorized the committee on publications to dispose of the stock of these essays in the best manner possible. For storing and insuring these essays the cost for the year was \$113.08.

The secretary of the committee on the historical congress at Rio de Janeiro reported progress and the report was accepted.

The committee on the military history prize reported that the prize was awarded to Thomas Robson Hay for his essay on "Hood's Tennessee campaign."

The committee on membership reported the results of their efforts to enlarge the membership of the association, resulting in a net gain of 79 members. This is the first net gain in membership since 1915. The chairman of the committee, Professor Wertenbaker, was authorized to enlarge the membership of the committee by appointing associate members acting in conjunction with the secretary of the association.

The committee on bibliography of modern English history reported progress.

The committee on a manual of historical literature reported that plans have been made and cooperating bibliographers have been obtained to carry on the work vigorously. The council decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on policy, to revive the committee on bibliography and to combine with it the present committee upon the manual of historical literature.

The council decided, in view of invitations previously extended, to accept the invitation to hold its annual meeting of 1921 in St. Louis. Considerations prompting this decision were the centennial celebration in St. Louis and the geographical position of that city, which makes it advisable that the next meeting of the association should be west of the Alleghany Mountains.

The historical manuscripts commission reported that the Stephen B. Austin papers to be published in the annual report of the association were being prepared, and an instalment had been delivered to the committee on publications.

The committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools made its report. The council voted that in discharging the committee at its own request the council desires to record its high appreciation of the committee's laborious service. The council referred the report of the committee to the new committee on history in schools.

The report of the conference of historical societies was received and approved.

No reports were received from the committees on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize and on bibliography, which were inoperative during the year.

The council recommends the creation of the following standing committees:

- On obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.
- On military history.
- On patriotic societies.
- On service.

and the following special committees:

On the documentary publications of the United States Government.

On the writing of history.

To formulate rules for the George L. Beer prize.

To cooperate with the Peoples of America Society in studying race elements in the United States.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POLICY

*Introduction.*—The committee on policy was appointed by the council in 1917 for the purpose of preparing for consideration by the council a comprehensive program of scientific activities which the association might appropriately maintain or undertake. By reason of the various services which its members were called upon to perform in connection with the war and with the peace conference, the committee was prevented from entering actively upon its duties until the present year. A meeting of the committee was held at Branford, Conn., on September 13 and 14, 1920, the following members being present: Messrs. Haskins, Becker, Munro, and there being also present, by request of the committee, Messrs. Bassett, Moore and Leland, respectively secretary, treasurer, and ex-secretary of the association. The committee had before it a summary of the past and present activities of the association, prepared by Mr. Leland; a statement of the financial condition of the association, prepared by Mr. Moore; a letter of suggestions from Mr. G. S. Ford, an absent member of the committee; and a proposal by Mr. L. G. Connor respecting an enterprise in agricultural history.

The committee held four sessions and agreed upon the following conclusions and recommendations. By request of the committee Mr. Leland served as secretary.

1. *Annual meetings.*—The committee does not recommend any change in the present practice of the association with respect to the place and time of holding the annual meetings. It should, however, be observed that the practice of holding the meeting during the Christmas holidays is attended by certain difficulties, such as congestion of railroad travel, exposure to inclement weather, and interruption of family reunions, which would be obviated if some more favorable period were selected as a common vacation time by all educational institutions.

The committee believes that the meetings would benefit from the appointment of a standing committee on program. Such a committee might be composed of five members (it should not be much larger), three of whom should serve for terms of three years, so arranged that one member would retire each year, the other two to be appointed for a term of one year and to be selected with reference to the locality of the meeting during their term of service. It is believed that such a committee would be able to maintain such a degree of continuity or progression in the subject matter of the meetings as might be desirable. It should also anticipate significant historical anniversaries, not only in American history but in general history, and should especially endeavor to stimulate research by arranging sessions on research in the various fields of history, commencing with American history.

2. *Annual report.*—The annual report of the association has the status of a public document and is widely distributed, going not only to members of the association but also to the depository libraries in the United States and to the libraries, societies, and institutions in foreign countries which are included in the International Exchange Service. It is highly important that the report should be as representative as possible of the best work of the association. At present the report contains the following material:

The proceedings of the association, including the account of the meetings that appear in the April number of the Review, the minutes of the business meetings of the association and of the council, and the reports of officers and committees.



Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch.

Presidential address, reprinted from the Review.<sup>3</sup>

Papers read at the annual meeting which are not printed elsewhere and which are accepted by the committee on publications.

Papers read before the Pacific Coast Branch and offered by the executive committee of the branch.

Report of the public archives commission, with proceedings of the conference of archivists.

Report of the historical manuscripts commission.

Proceedings of the conference of historical societies.

Writings on American history.

Contribution of the Agricultural History Society.

The committee has no radical change to suggest in the contents of the report except in one particular. The number of papers read at meetings which find publication elsewhere than in the report appears to be increasing, with the result that the comparatively few papers which are included in the annual report are less and less representative. The committee recommends therefore that in place of the papers read at the meetings now printed and in place also of the general account of the meetings reprinted from the Review there be prepared and printed a scholarly summary or abstract of all the papers read at the meetings and not printed in the Review or in the report, and that the space thus saved be devoted to the publication of more fully developed contributions, such as have sometimes been printed in the past, which are too long for presentation in a periodical such as the Review.

The committee also recommends that writings on American history be again divorced from the annual report as soon as other arrangements for its publication can be made (see below, sec. 9), and it suggests that the report, rather than the Review, is the appropriate place for the publication of the presidential address, provided always that it is found possible to bring out the annual report within a reasonable time after the annual meeting. The present policy of indexing the reports with a view to publishing a cumulated index at suitable periods, say of 10 years, should be maintained. The committee especially urges the importance of making every effort to publish each annual report within as short a time as possible after the meetings to which it appertains, and in any event before the next annual meeting.

3. *Historical manuscripts commission.*—Soon after its establishment the council define the function of the historical manuscripts commission as the location, calendaring, and printing of historical manuscripts of historical significance which are in private hands and which are not likely soon to be placed in public depositories. This policy has not been consistently followed, for the commission has printed several collections which are in public depositories and has even printed groups of archival documents which do not fall within the category of historical manuscripts. The committee believes that the function of the commission as originally defined is the proper one, and that the location and calendaring of historical manuscripts should receive special attention, while the printing of material in public depositories should be avoided. The committee recommends that the commission make an especial effort to cooperate with the Library of Congress in locating material suitable for acquisition by the Manuscript Division. The committee also recommends that the commission give further consideration to the plan, set forth in its report of December, 1916, of locating and publishing fugitive Revolutionary material in private hands. Other classes of material to which attention might be given are the letters of American historians, the records of home missionary societies, etc.

4. *Public archives commission.*—The public archives commission has completed, so far as practicable, its original program of preparing and printing reports on the

<sup>3</sup>Now omitted from the report.

archives of the several States. The committee believes that the commission should be continued for the practical service it can render to the development of archive economy and practice in the United States. The commission should serve as a clearing house of information respecting archival matters and its reports should contain a summary of American legislation respecting archives, together with notes of important developments both in this country and abroad. The commission should continue to organize annual conferences of archivists, as part of the annual meetings of the association, and should be charged with the preparation of the primer of archive economy now confined to a special committee.

5. *Committee on the national archives.*—The erection in Washington of a building for the national archives and the organization of their administration are matters of the utmost importance to all students of American history, and the association has from its earliest days frequently manifested its deep interest therein. The present standing committee on the national archives, consisting of members residing in Washington, should be maintained and should receive the utmost support that the association can give it.

6. *Committee on securing transcripts from foreign archives.*—The Library of Congress is engaged in securing from the archives of foreign countries transcripts of those documents most important for the history of the United States. In this work the Library has at various times asked for the advice of members of the association, and the program of copying in the British archives was drawn up by a subcommittee of the public archives commission. The chief of the Manuscript Division has requested that the association appoint a permanent advisory committee to aid the division in the selection of material to be transcribed. The committee accordingly recommends that such a committee be established, composed, naturally, of those members of the association who have the fullest acquaintance with the material in question.

7. *Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States Government.*—In 1908 a special committee of the association prepared an elaborate report on the systematic publication by the National Government of series of historical documents. This report was printed as Senate Document 714, Sixtieth Congress, second session, and was distributed to members of the association; the committee on policy believes that, if possible, results should be obtained from the important and exceedingly valuable work of this committee. It is recommended, therefore, that the committee be reappointed and charged with the consideration of methods by which its program, or some part thereof, may be carried out.

8. *Bibliography.*—The committee recommends that the standing committee on bibliography be continued and that it be charged with completing and publishing the bibliography of American travel which has been long in process of compilation. The committee should also be charged with the part which the association has, in cooperation with the American Library Association, in compiling a manual of historical literature to take the place of the manual, now out of date, compiled by C. K. Adams. While the selection of new enterprises in bibliography must mainly be left to the discretion of the committee, it is nevertheless recommended that work be commenced on a check list of collections in American libraries relating to the World War; that the committee consider the desirability of continuing the bibliography of the publications of American and Canadian historical societies, compiled to 1905 by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin; and especially that the committee should institute a series of bibliographical notices of special collections of historical material, printed or in manuscript, in American libraries, at the same time undertaking or otherwise providing for the preparation of catalogues or calendars of certain classes of material.

The committee also recommends that the work of compiling and publishing, in cooperation with English scholars, a bibliography of modern English history, be pushed to completion in charge of the special committee which now has it in hand.

9. *Writings on American History.*—The committee believes most strongly in the continuance of the annual bibliography of Writings on American History which is perhaps the best annual national historical bibliography currently published. It is to be regretted that the recent publishers of the volume feel unable to carry it on and the committee feels that it should not be printed in the annual report if some other means of publication can be found. The committee recommends that the various questions connected with the compilation and publication of Writings, especially its financial support both from contributions and from sales, be fully considered anew and that every effort be made by the association to make this enterprise as self-sustaining as possible and to discover some dependable means of guaranteeing any avoidable deficit. The committee especially urges that every effort be made to insure the prompt publication of the volume, feeling that the delay it now suffers seriously detracts from its value and makes more difficult the question of its support.

10. *History teaching in the schools.*—The committee has a strong sense of the importance of maintaining the interest of the association in the various problems connected with the teaching of history in schools. Having in mind the influence which the reports of the associations's committees have had in this field, the committee is of the opinion that the standing committee on history in the schools should be reconstituted in order that the association may have a body to which may be referred for report the various questions with respect to history teaching which come before it. Such a committee should be not only a committee of reference but should also initiate investigations appropriate to its field. Emphasis is laid, however, on the desirability of requiring the committee to submit to the council any report which it is proposed to put forth embodying the findings or opinions of the committee, and inferentially of the association. This rule should also be applied with respect to the special committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools, which is now engaged in the preparation of its report.

11. *Historical societies.*—The committee desires to emphasize the importance of maintaining cordial, sustained, and effective relations with the various State and local historical societies of the country. The conference of historical societies which was inaugurated in 1904 as a regular feature of the annual meetings should be continued. The reorganization of the conference which was agreed upon in 1916, the details of which are to be found in the annual report of that year (pp. 232-235), was designed to stimulate the conference to greater activity and to provide for a larger degree of cooperation with historical societies. The committee has no specific recommendations to make under this head, thinking it better to wait until the effect of the reorganization referred to can be known.

12. *Patriotic societies.*—A conference of hereditary patriotic societies was held as part of the meetings of 1916, which requested the council to appoint a committee composed of representatives of the societies and of the association for the purpose of preparing definite suggestions respecting cooperation in the various lines of historical work. The council appointed a special committee of three, one of whom has since died. The committee has not as yet presented a report. It is strongly recommended, in view of the possibilities of important and effective work, that the committee be reconstituted and charged with the preparation of a report in the near future.

13. *Military history.*—Having in mind the recognition given by the agencies of the Government to the claims of history, as attested by such developments as the creation of the Historical Branch of the General Staff, the committee recommends that there be appointed a standing committee on military history, the chief function of which should be to advise and cooperate with the Historical Branch and with other governmental agencies, national and State, which are engaged in preparing histories

of the war. The committee should include a representative of the Historical Branch and a representative of the National Association of State War History Organizations.

14. *Agricultural history.*—The committee favors the maintenance of the existing arrangement with the Agricultural History Society, although it hopes that the time will come when the society may be able to maintain a publication of its own instead of depending upon space in the annual report of the association. The committee has considered a proposal laid before it by Mr. L. G. Connor, of the Agricultural History Society, for the establishment of a central bureau for gathering, compiling, and editing data relating to American agricultural history. The committee believes that the association should authorize this enterprise, provided the necessary degree of cooperation with the Department of Agriculture can be secured, and provided that the considerable funds necessary for so large an undertaking can be obtained without any obligation upon the association.

15. *Historical studies.*—The committee has taken into consideration the desire expressed by many members of the historical profession for some means of publishing historical studies which because of their length, technical character, or special nature are unsuited to existing historical periodicals; the committee has also considered the proposal, developed at some length in 1916, for the establishment of a review devoted to European history. The committee is strongly of the opinion that a further medium of publication of historical contributions is desirable; that such a medium should be established and maintained by the association; and that it should attract largely but not exclusively contributions in European history. The committee is, however, convinced that it is not expedient to establish a European history review. Such a review would inevitably duplicate in certain of its departments the work now satisfactorily performed by the organ of the association, the American Historical Review, and the committee believes that it would be preferable to devote the corresponding additional energy and financial support to enlarging the present Review. The committee proposes that there be established, by means of subscriptions and a guarantee fund, a quarterly publication bearing some such title as "Historical Studies," or "American Studies in History," or "Studies of the American Historical Association," which, omitting reviews and notes, shall be devoted exclusively to historical contributions of the highest scholarship, but of rather more technical or special character than the articles usually published in the Review and not subject to the limitations as to length which it is necessary to apply to the articles in the Review.

16. *Prizes.*—The committee recommends that the prize in military history offered this year be known as the Robert M. Johnston prize, in memory of the late Professor Johnston, whose generosity and interest in military history made the offering of the prize possible. The committee recommends that the prize hereafter to be offered annually, in accordance with the Beer bequest, for an essay in the history of recent European international relations be known as the George Louis Beer prize, in memory of the distinguished donor.

The committee raises the question whether further modification of the rules governing the competition for the Winsor and Adams prizes may not be desirable in order more specifically to encourage research by those who have already obtained the doctorate.

17. *American Council of Learned Societies.*—The committee believes that the association is to be congratulated on the part it has been able to take in the organization of the International Union of Academies and of its American member, the American Council of Learned Societies. In the opinion of the committee no more effective way can be found for the association to contribute to the advancement of the humanistic studies and to cooperate with other associations of scholars, both abroad and in

this country, than through the union and the council. Both should be supported to the extent of the association's ability, and the Andrew D. White fund, inaugurated by the National Board for Historical Service and turned over to the association for aiding the latter to take part in the enterprises of the union and of the council, should be enlarged as it is found possible to do so. The committee believes that one of the most useful of domestic enterprises which the American Council of Learned Societies could undertake would be the editing of the long-desired Dictionary of American Biography, and the committee recommends that the council of the association call the attention of the association's delegates in the Council of Learned Societies to this matter.

18. *University center for higher studies in Washington.*—In 1916 the council approved the plan drawn up by a special committee for establishing in Washington a residential center for higher studies in history, economics, and political science, which should be under the control of those departments of the various universities contributing to the support of the center. The committee believes that this plan is the best that has been proposed for encouraging historical research in Washington, and trusts that means may be found for putting it into execution.

19. *Advisory committee on activities.*—The committee recommends that the council appoint a standing advisory committee, the function of which should be to lay before the council from time to time proposals to the end that the association may always be possessed of a well-considered, balanced program of appropriate activities. The advisory committee should meet at least once a year, in addition to any meetings it might hold during the annual meetings of the association, and should invite the secretary and treasurer of the association to meet with it.

20. *Committee on service.*—In accordance with the previous note of the council there should be established a standing committee on service, the chairman of which should, in the absence of a salaried secretary of the association, be chosen from among the members residing in Washington. The function of the committee should be to establish relations of service with the various departments of the National Government, to answer such queries relating to historical matters as may be reviewed from time to time by the association, and in general to make more available to the public the services of the association and of historical scholarship.

21. *Finance.*—The committee realizes keenly that it is of little use to plan a program of scientific activities unless adequate financial support is assured. In the present state of the association's exchequer the annual income from dues is entirely absorbed by the payments for the American Historical Review and by expenses of administration. The only income available for scientific work is that derived from the invested funds, which now amount to a little over \$30,000. It is clear that a vigorous and sustained campaign for an increased endowment must be entered upon. The association should have a salaried secretary who could devote all his time to its affairs, and for this alone a special endowment of at least \$100,000 is needed. Further endowment sufficient to assure an income of \$10,000 for scientific activities alone should be secured. These are, perhaps, ideals difficult of attainment, but they should never be lost from sight, and every year should see the association appreciably nearer to them. In the meantime the committee recommends the appointment of a standing committee on endowment which should push immediately and actively, by every possible means, the raising of an adequate endowment for the association's work.

In view of the greatly increased expenses of the American Historical Review, the actual printing expenses of which now cost \$2.88 per annum, it is plain that the association must take active measures to increase the income received from each member. The least that can be done would be to raise from \$1 to \$2 the amount

annually requested from each member in addition to his dues. It is for the council to decide whether this is sufficient or whether it may not be necessary to advance at once the annual dues to \$5.

CHARLES H. HASKINS, *Chairman.*

CARL BECKER.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

GUY STANTON FORD.

DANA C. MUNRO.

DECEMBER 11, 1920.

## APPENDIX

### ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1884-1920

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMITTEE ON POLICY

By Waldo G. Leland

[September, 1920]

1. *Pacific Coast Branch.*—The Pacific Coast Branch was organized in 1903, in order that members of the association living in the far West might have more convenient opportunities for holding meetings than those afforded them by the annual meetings of the association. The branch, which embraces the membership of the association residing in the Mountain and Coast States, chooses its own officers and committees, arranges for its own meetings, and carries on such activities as it sees fit. Its members however, pay their annual dues into the general treasury, which in turn makes a small annual appropriation for the administrative expenses of the branch. The executive committee of the branch selects certain of the papers read before it for inclusion in the annual report of the association.

2. *Agricultural History Society.*—The Agricultural History Society was organized in Washington in 1919, with the aid of local members of the association. A temporary arrangement has been effected between the society and the association whereby the principal literary meeting of the former is held as a session of the annual meetings of the latter. The association has agreed to publish in its annual report from 200 to 300 pages of material supplied by the society, subject to the approval of the committee on publications. The society is represented informally in the council and on the program committee of the association.

3. *American Society of Church History.*—In 1896 the American Society of Church History united with the association as a church history section. The arrangement was not wholly satisfactory, partly because the membership of the church history section was largely of the East, and the annual meetings of the association were not always conveniently located for it, but more especially because the governmental connection of the association made it impossible for the latter to print in the annual reports papers dealing with church or religious history. The section was dissolved in 1903 and the American Society of Church History was reorganized as an independent organization, being incorporated under the laws of New York. A joint session of the two societies was held during the annual meetings of 1917.

4. *Mississippi Valley Historical Association.*—In 1907 the newly organized Mississippi Valley Historical Association applied to the council to be made a branch of the association similar to the Pacific Coast Branch, but the council voted that it was inexpedient to establish a branch in the Mississippi Valley. The only relation between the two organizations is an arrangement whereby they hold a joint session presided over by the president of the Mississippi Valley Association as part of the annual meetings of the American Historical Association.

5. *Southern History Association.*—In 1890 a joint committee of the American Historical Association and the Southern History Association reported to the council a plan for the discontinuance of the latter, the transfer of its records and publications to the American Historical Association, and the merging of the membership of the smaller body in that of the larger by the payment of the usual membership dues. The association was to maintain a standing committee for the promotion of historical study in the South. No action was taken in the matter.

6. *Foreign headquarters.*—In 1913 headquarters were established in London in the building occupied by the Royal Historical Society, the association assuming a proportionate part of the rental of the building, at an annual cost of \$150. The purpose of this move was to provide an attractive center for American students in England and for English students interested in American history. With the establishment on a permanent basis of the American University Union this object was attained in another way and the headquarters were discontinued early in the present year (1920). Plans were on foot in 1914 to establish similar headquarters in Paris, where the Minister of Public Instruction had offered accommodations, but the war prevented them from being carried out.

7. *American Council of Learned Societies.*—The association is a member of the American Council of Learned Societies organized in 1919–20 for the purpose of enabling American societies devoted to the humanistic studies to have an effective participation in the International Union of Academies, in the organization of which body the delegates of the association had had an important part. The association has two delegates in the council, one of whom is the present chairman of that body, and pays an annual fee of 5 cents for each member. The association has received from the National Board for Historical Service a fund of \$1,000, known as the Andrew D. White fund, the income of which is to be devoted to aiding it to carry on its share of the work of the council. Ten other societies are at present members of the council.

8. *Meetings.*—The annual meetings of the association have always been regarded as one of its most important activities. Thus far meetings have been held in Saratoga, Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Columbia, Charleston, New Orleans, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Madison, and San Francisco. Until 1895 the meetings were usually held in Washington, but since then they have been held in rotation in such a way as best to suit the convenience of the members of the association. The rotation of East, West, and Washington, adapted in 1898 was abandoned, so far as Washington was concerned, in 1909. The attendance at the meetings ranges from 300 to 500, the larger figures generally being secured in Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago.

The first program committee was appointed for the meetings of 1890, when for the first time the practice of grouping the papers according to subject was adopted. In 1895 was inaugurated the practice of holding simultaneous sessions, in order to accommodate the increasing variety of interests. In 1904 so-called round-table conferences were instituted for the purpose of providing opportunity for informal discussion. Dinner and luncheon conferences are a more recent innovation, and have become a regular part of the meetings.

The subjects to which sessions are devoted vary from year to year and reflect the current or temporary interest of the public and of the historical profession. What may be called a normal program, however, usually includes sessions or conferences on ancient, medieval, modern European, English, and American (including Latin-American) history, as well as conferences of archivists, of historical societies, and of teachers of history, and joint sessions with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and with the Agricultural History Society.

9. *Historical congresses.*—The association has taken part, by sending delegates (at their own expense), in various historical congresses, notably the international congresses of Rome, 1903, Berlin, 1908, and London, 1913, the Congress of Archivists in Brussels, 1910, the historical congress of the Norman Millenary in Rouen, 1911, and various congresses of the Americanists. Of South American congresses, now being held with increasing frequency, the association has been represented at the Congress of History and Bibliography in Buenos Aires in 1916, and has accepted an invitation to take part in the congress to be held in Rio Janeiro in 1923 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Brazilian independence.

10. *Historical celebrations.*—The association has not pursued any definite policy with regard to the celebration of historical anniversaries. The annual meetings of important anniversary years have generally included papers pertinent to the occasion, but only once does the association appear to have taken the initiative in calling attention to an approaching anniversary; in 1886 a special committee waited upon President Cleveland to ask him to represent to Congress the desirability of a suitable celebration of the Columbian quartercentenary. Participation in anniversary celebrations has usually been upon invitation from their organizers.

11. *Annual report.*—The annual report of the association has the status of a public document. It is transmitted to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who submits it, or such part of it as he may see fit, to Congress for publication. The association is allowed 2,000 copies. The Smithsonian Institution distributes it to foreign libraries and institutions through the International Exchange Service, and the Superintendent of Documents distributes it to the depository libraries in this country.

The annual report usually contains from 1,000 to 1,200 pages and is generally printed in two volumes. The association has been allowed such reprints from the report as it may have required. The publication of the report is under the direction of the committee on publications and is the chief function of the editor of the association, who serves as secretary of the committee. A cumulative index to papers and reports was printed as Volume II of the report for 1914, and the current indexes are now being made with a view to their cumulation at intervals of 10 years. At present the annual report normally contains the following:

Proceedings of the association, including the account of the meetings printed in the Review, the minutes of the business meeting and of the council, and the reports of officers and committees.

Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch.

Presidential address.\*

Papers read at the annual meeting which are not printed elsewhere, and which are accepted by the committee on publications.

Papers offered by the executive committee of the Pacific Coast Branch.

Report of the public archives commission, with proceedings of the conference of archivists.

Report of the historical manuscripts commission.

Proceedings of the conference of historical societies.

Writings on American history.

Contributions of the Agricultural History Society.

12. *Historical manuscripts commission.*—The historical manuscripts commission was established in 1895 after an unsuccessful effort to secure congressional legislation creating a governmental commission. The policy of the commission, so far as it has been defined, has been to locate, calendar, and print historical manuscripts of national significance in private hands, not likely soon to be placed in public depositories. This policy has not been consistently followed. Since the first years of the commission's existence no systematic effort has been made to locate collections of papers in private hands, and there has been almost no calendaring of the

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\*Printed in the Review. Now omitted from the report.



sort that characterizes the reports of the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission. Of the collections of documents printed in the annual reports several do not fall within the category of historical manuscripts in private hands. Two of them, the Texan Diplomatic Correspondence and the Despatches of the French Commissioners to the United States, are public archives rather than historical manuscripts. Other collections, such as the Chase papers, the Van Buren autobiography, and the Austin papers, are in public depositories and might conceivably have been published by other agencies. The Calhoun, Bayard, and Hunter, and the Combs, Stephens, and Cobb collections are, however, well within the category indicated.

At the present time the commission has in press the Van Buren autobiography and the first of three volumes of Austin papers, and has in preparation a volume of letters to Calhoun. Some years ago the commission formulated a plan for collecting as widely as possible and printing Revolutionary letters and papers in the possession of individuals, but this plan has not been carried out.

The commission joined with the Library of Congress some years ago in preparing and printing a set of suggestions for the editing and publication of original documents.

13. *Public archives commission.*—The public archives commission was organized in 1899, its function being to report on the character of the historical archives of the several States and of the United States, and on the means taken for their preservation and publication. After an unsuccessful effort to secure an appropriation of \$5,000 from Congress for carrying on its work the commission decided to confine its attention to the archives of the States. Adjunct members were appointed to represent the commission in the various States and they undertook to prepare descriptive reports on State archives. In this way reports have been made on the archives of over 40 States. These reports vary greatly in character, from the most summary accounts to detailed inventories. The work has been done without remuneration other than the reimbursement of expenses incurred in travel and for clerical assistance.

The commission has also published several bibliographies of printed archival material and lists of special classes of documents, such as Bibliography of the Printed Archives of the Original States; List of Representations and Reports of the Board of Trade; List of the Journals and Acts of Colonial Legislatures; List of Commissions and Instructions to Colonial Governors, etc.

Through a subcommittee the commission has directed the work of transcribing documents from the British archives for the Library of Congress.

Since its establishment the commission has carried on a persistent propaganda for appropriate legislation respecting archives designed to insure their preservation and their proper administration and utilization, and it is not too much to credit the commission with most of the advance in such matters that has been achieved in the United States during the last 20 years. Furthermore, the commission has been able, through participation in the Congress of Archivists in Brussels in 1910 and through the annual conferences of archivists which it instituted in 1909, to inculcate and encourage in this country the best methods of archive administration.

The commission has never published documentary material, the council having decided adversely in that matter.

At present the commission is in a state of suspended activity. A primer of archive economy, planned by the commission, is now being prepared by a special committee of two, one of whom is the chairman of the commission.

14. *Federal archives.*—The association has, from its first meeting in Washington, been concerned for the safe-keeping, proper administration, and historical utilization of the Federal archives. Special committees have been appointed on the subject, and Congress has frequently been memorialized. There is reason to hope that a national archives' building may be erected in the not too distant future. The

association has a standing committee whose principal function is to watch the situation in Washington and exert whatever influence it may have to secure proper provision for the archives. The committee consists of the chiefs of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution, of the Manuscript Division in the Library of Congress, and of the Historical Branch of the General Staff.

15. *United States historical documentary publications.*—In 1908 a special committee was appointed, which received the status of a subcommittee of the governmental committee on department methods, to consider the question of systematic publication by the Government of historical documents from its archives. The committee drew up a plan for such publication and embodied it in a careful and comprehensive report which was presented to Congress by President Roosevelt and printed. No further action has been taken in the matter.

16. *Bibliography.*—The bibliographical output of the association has been varied and large. It commenced with bibliographies, 1889-1892, of members of the association compiled first by Paul Leicester Ford and later by A. Howard Clark; A. P. O. Griffin's *Bibliography of Historical Societies* was commenced in the annual report for 1890, its final edition being printed as Volume II of the report for 1905. In 1894 the council voted to expend not more than \$500 in securing "systematic bibliographies representing the progress and condition of American historical science."

In 1898 a standing committee on bibliography was appointed, and under its direction were compiled most of the bibliographies which have appeared in the annual reports. It was influential in securing the compilation and publication of J. N. Larned's *Literature of American History*; it published a trial edition of a *Union List of Collections on European History in American Libraries* (Princeton, 1912) and took charge of the *Bibliography of American Travels*, which was commenced by a special committee and which now, comprising about 4,500 titles, is awaiting final editing and publication. The committee commenced work on a finding list of historical periodicals in American libraries, a task which has been taken over by the Library of Congress, and prepared a list of American historical periodicals which was published in the annual report for 1916. The committee has been suspended for lack of funds to enable it to carry on any systematic work, but the chairman of the committee has been authorized to cooperate with the American Library Association in the compilation of a new bibliography of general history to take the place of the *Manual of Historical Literature* published by C. K. Adams.

17. *Writings on American history.*—*Writings on American History* is an annual bibliography compiled and published since 1906 under the auspices of the association, which subscribes \$200 each year to a fund to which other historical societies and some individuals also subscribe. The compilation is under the direction of Dr. J. F. Jameson and is performed by Miss Grace G. Griffin. For some years the Yale Press has brought out the annual volume at a net loss, but it has now been obliged to give up its publication, and the bibliography will appear as part of the annual report of the association.

18. *Bibliography of modern English history.*—A conference on research in English history, held during the meetings of 1908, requested the council to appoint a committee on the preparation of a bibliography of modern English history along the lines of the work by the late Charles Gross for the earlier period. The council appointed such a committee, which at once secured the cooperation of a group of English scholars, and the work of compilation was planned and commenced. By 1914 the American collaborators had completed their contribution to the first two of the three volumes which it was proposed to publish, but the project was interrupted by the war, and the committee was authorized by the council to suspend its activities. In 1919 the chairman of the committee was authorized by the council to secure if possible the resumption of work on both sides and to push for the comple-

tion of the bibliography. The association holds in trust a gift of \$125 which the committee secured toward the expense of publication.

19. *History teaching in schools.*—(a) Committee of seven. In 1896 the association appointed a committee of seven to prepare and recommend to the National Education Association a plan of historical studies in secondary schools. The final report of the committee was published in 1899, *The Study of History in Schools* (Macmillan), and has had an influence of first importance upon history teaching.

(b) Committee of five. In 1907 the committee of review of college entrance examinations asked for a new definition of the field of ancient history and for the reconsideration of certain other points in the report of the committee of seven concerning college admission requirements. A committee of five was appointed to deal with the request and in general to review the report of the committee of seven. The new committee prepared a report which was accepted by the council and was published as a supplement to the report of the committee of seven, and also in the annual report of the association for 1910.

(c) Committee of eight. A conference on the teaching of history in the elementary schools which was held as part of the meetings of 1904 requested the council to appoint a committee to investigate and report to the association on a course of history for the elementary schools and on the proper training of teachers. In response to this request the committee of eight was appointed which held conferences at successive meetings of the association and presented a report which was published in 1909, *The Study of History in the Elementary Schools* (Scribner's Sons).

(d) Committee on qualifications of teachers of history. In 1910 a conference of teachers of history in normal schools and teachers' colleges requested the council to appoint a committee on the qualifications of teachers of history in high schools. As a result of this request, a committee was appointed the principal activity of which was to encourage discussion of the subject by teachers' associations and similar bodies. The committee did not attempt to establish any standard qualifications for history teaching and presented no formal report. It was discontinued in 1913.

(e) Committee on history in schools. In 1914 a standing committee on history in schools was appointed for the purpose of dealing with any matters in its field that might come before the association. The first matter to be referred to it was the request from the College Entrance Examination Board for a fuller definition of the requirements in history. The committee held various conferences and carried on much correspondence, but the war interrupted its work, and it did not present any report. It was suspended in 1919.

(f) Joint committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools. In the early part of 1919 the National Board for Historical Service, at the request of the National Education Association, appointed a "reconstruction" committee on history in the schools. The object of the committee was to prepare a complete report on the study and teaching of history in all schools below the grade of college, having in mind the conditions brought about by the war. This committee, with additions, was adopted by the council as a committee of the association. The National Board having ceased to exist, the committee is no longer a joint one. The committee has held a large number of conferences in various parts of the country and has presented tentative reports. It is expected to present its complete report at the coming meeting of the association.

20. *History teaching in colleges and universities.*—No systematic consideration has been given to the subject of the study and teaching of history in colleges and universities. Frequent conferences have been held in connection with the annual meetings for discussing certain aspects of the subject, such, for example, as the first year in history, the requirements for the doctorate, the teaching of oriental history, etc. Two informal dinner conferences in 1917 and 1919 have discussed the teach-

ing of the history of the Far East, and a committee appointed at these conferences has had the subject under consideration, but this is an activity within rather than of the association.

21. *Historical Outlook*.—The History Teacher's Magazine was founded in 1909 as a private enterprise. In 1911, on recommendation from the board of editors of the American Historical Review, the association took the magazine under its auspices, giving it an annual subsidy of \$600, securing an equal amount for it from other sources, and appointing an advisory editorial board. In return for this support the publisher supplied the magazine at half rate to the members of the association and of the history teachers' associations. This arrangement was continued, but the subsidy was later diminished to \$400 and then to \$200. During the war, with the aid of the National Board for Historical Service the magazine became self-supporting and the subsidy of the association was withdrawn, as was also the reduction in the subscription rate to members of the association. The title of the magazine was changed to *Historical Outlook* in order that the pedagogical element in the publication might not appear too prominent. In 1919 the council, at the request of the editor, appointed a board of editors.

22. *Historical societies*.—In 1885 the association voted to urge upon its members residing in the newer parts of the United States the desirability of organizing and maintaining local historical societies; thus from its beginning the association has displayed the keenest interest in the welfare of State and local historical organizations. In 1889 a list of historical societies was printed in the papers, and in the same year the council directed the officers to communicate with the State historical societies expressing the desire of the association to cooperate with them and to exchange publications, inviting them to send representatives to the next meeting of the association, and requesting of each society a brief account of its origin, history, organization, publications, collections, and activities in general.

In 1897 a special session of the meetings was devoted to historical societies, and a plan of affiliation between State and local societies and the association was offered to the council but was not acted upon. In 1898 the general committee was established, one of whose functions was to consider the relations between the association and other historical societies. In 1904 a subcommittee of the general committee was authorized to prepare a report on the best methods of organization and work on the part of state and local historical societies. This report, carefully prepared, was published in the annual report for 1905.

The most important development in the relations of the association with local and State societies was the inauguration, in 1904, of the annual conferences of historical societies for the discussion of problems and for the planning of cooperative activities. The conference is now a semi-independent body, electing its own officers, except for the secretary who is appointed by the council and who ranks as a committee chairman, preparing the program of its meetings, and in general conducting its own affairs, always under the auspices of the association. This reorganization of the conference dates from 1917 but has not yet been fully effected, especially as regards financial support from the societies which belong to the conference. The conference particularly desires the publication of a handbook of American historical societies and agencies and the continuation of A. P. C. Griffin's bibliography to the present date. The proceedings of the conference are at present printed in the annual report of the association.

The principal cooperative activity undertaken by the conference has been the calendaring of documents in French archives relating to the Mississippi Valley. A fund of \$4,000 was raised for this work; the exploration of the archives has been practically completed and the calendar is being edited by the Carnegie Institution, which proposes to publish it.

23. *Patriotic societies*.—A conference of patriotic societies was held in connection with the meetings of 1916 and requested the council to appoint a committee to prepare definite suggestions for methods of cooperation between the association and the patriotic societies in various lines of historical work. A committee of three was appointed in 1917.

24. *European historical societies*.—In 1910 a committee was appointed to consider the preparation of a report on the work of European historical societies. The committee printed in the annual report for 1911 a list of European societies but with no details respecting them. The committee reported that in its opinion a list of European societies with such information respecting their organization, governmental connection, publications, activities, etc., as might be useful to American societies and scholars was a desideratum.

25. *Military history*.—A conference on military history was held as part of the meetings of 1912 and appointed a committee on military history. This committee was confirmed by the council and became one of the committees of the association. The committee arranged a second conference on military history as part of the meetings of 1913 and presented a report on the status of the study of military history in the United States. The committee was enlarged to be a committee on military and naval history, but it made no further reports and was discontinued in 1915. The committee, or at least certain members of it, should be credited with the founding of the *Military Historian and Economist* which was edited for a short time by the late Professor Johnston and Col. A. L. Conger and which was suspended in 1917 when the editors were sent overseas in the military service. The committee also had an important part in preparing the way for the establishment, in 1917, of the Historical Branch of the General Staff.

26. *Revolutionary records*.—Following action by the council in 1913 and the holding of a special conference in Washington in 1914, a committee of five was appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the National Government in locating, copying, and publishing the military and naval records of the Revolution. The committee functioned for about a year, rendering valuable service to the War and Navy Departments, until the failure of appropriations caused the work to be stopped. Much material was gathered, largely from the archives of the original States, but none of it has been published.

27. *Prizes*.—(a) Justin Winsor and Herbert Baxter Adams prizes. In 1895 the association voted to offer a prize of \$100 for the the best historical monograph, exclusive of university dissertations, based on original investigation; and also voted to establish a medal of equal value to be awarded at suitable intervals for the best published work of historical research. The second vote was not carried into effect, but the prize of \$100 was awarded in 1896 to Dr. Herman V. Ames. The offer of a cash prize was renewed and thereafter it was called the Justin Winsor prize. Upon the death of Herbert B. Adams, who left an unrestricted bequest of \$5,000 to the association, the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European history was established. Thereafter each prize was increased to \$200 and they were awarded in alternate years for unpublished essays only. The essays were at first printed in the annual reports, but in 1909 their publication in a separate series was commenced. The cost of publication increased rapidly while the sales of essays tended to remain at a low figure, so that after a short time the association found itself incurring an annual deficit of between \$500 and \$1,000. Publication of the essays was discontinued in 1917, unless by consent of author and the committee on publications they should be included in the annual report, and printed essays were admitted to the competition.

(b) *Military history prize*. The late Prof. R. M. Johnston made an anonymous gift to the association of \$250, to be used as a prize for the best monograph in the field of military history that should be offered in a competition held by the association.

The competition has several times been extended but was finally closed on July 1 of the present year.

(c) *George L. Beer prize.* The late George L. Beer left a bequest of \$5,000 to the association on condition that the income from it should annually be offered as a prize for the best essay dealing with European international relations since 1895.

28. *Aids to research.*—In 1912 the council appointed a committee to consider methods of promoting research in American and European history. The committee recommended the establishment of a standing committee on aids to research and of a special committee on the formation of a research fund. It was proposed that the former should prepare a list of funds available for historical research, should receive and pass on applications for aid, should recommend applicants to institutions having funds, and should allot grants from funds which might be secured for the purpose by the special committee. The committee was discharged in 1915 and no further action was taken in the matter.

29. *Historical studies in Washington.*—The association has long concerned itself with encouraging historical research in the governmental collections in Washington. In 1901 a committee was appointed to consider a proposal by Dr. J. F. Jameson for the establishment of a school for historical studies in Washington. This committee reported and was discharged, its place being taken by a committee on the promotion of historical research in Washington. At this time (1902) the Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded and the members of the committee, together with the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*, succeeded in securing the establishment in the institution of the Department of Historical Research. No provision was made, however, for bringing students to Washington or for giving them instruction.

In 1915 a conference was called at Columbia University which resulted in the formation of a plan for the establishment in Washington of a university center for higher studies in history, economics, and political science, which should serve as an adjunct to those departments in the contributing universities. The plan has been approved by the councils of the historical and political science associations, but it is held in abeyance until adequate funds can be secured.

30. *Colonial entries in the Privy-Council register.*—In 1907 the association contributed \$250 toward the expense of transcribing and publishing the colonial entries in the register of the Privy Council.

31. *Original narratives of early American history.*—In 1902 the council approved the publication, under the auspices of the association but without expense to it, of the series of reprints since published by Scribner's Sons under the title "Original Narratives of Early American History." The general editor was Dr. J. F. Jameson, who made annual reports to the association while publication was in progress.

32. *Reprints relating to European history.*—In 1907 the council appointed a committee to consider the policy of publishing a series of reprints relating to European history similar to the series of Original Narratives noted above. No report was made.

33. *Calendar of printed letters relating to American history.*—In 1908 a committee was appointed on the compilation of a calendar of printed letters relating to American history, with instructions to draw up a plan of work and to secure the necessary cooperation. No report was made.

34. *Documentary history of the States.*—In 1913 Prof. E. S. Meany presented to the council a project for the publication of a documentary history of the States, one volume for each State, for which the prospective publishers desired the support of the association. The project was referred to the executive committee of the Pacific

Coast Branch for consideration and report as concerns the Pacific States only. No report has been made.

35. *Legal history.*—In 1897 a committee was appointed to inquire into the "feasibility of instituting a section devoted to historical jurisprudence or legal history," but no further action was taken in the matter.

36. *Historic sites.*—In 1906 the general committee commenced an inquiry into the marking of historic sites, but did not conclude it. In 1909 a special committee of five was appointed which gathered considerable material relating to various sections of the country, but which did not complete its report. The material gathered and the partial reports were turned over to the secretary of the association, and the committee was discharged.

37. *Historic highways.*—In 1915 a committee of one was appointed at the request of the National Highways Association to cooperate with that body in selecting appropriate names for the historic highways of the country. The committee was successful in securing a considerable degree of cooperation from the various States historical societies and and agencies.

38. *Historical study of colonies and dependencies.*—From 1898 to 1900 there was a special committee on the historical study of colonies and dependencies. It cooperated with a similar committee of the Economic Association, outlined a series of reports, and held a conference during the meetings of 1899. It reported its inability to carry out the program it had set for itself, and was discharged. The net results of its activities consist of a few papers printed in the annual reports and the Review, to which may be added as a collateral result the volume by Prof. A. L. Lowell on Colonial Civil Service.

39. *American year book.*—In 1909 Prof. A. B. Hart was appointed a committee of one to confer with representatives of other associations respecting the publication of an American yearbook of history, economics, and politics. The project was carried through and the volume has appeared annually since 1910.

40. *Monographic history of the United States.*—In 1900, after favorable report by a special committee, the council recommended that a committee of five be appointed to arrange for the publication under the auspices of the association of a cooperative monographic history of the United States. The proposal met with opposition in the business meeting and was abandoned so far as the association was concerned. It was after carried through as a private enterprise.

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

The principal question apart from routine that occupied the board this year is the cost of production of the Review. The Macmillan Co. reported that under our contract with them they had published the Review during the last three years at a loss of approximately \$3,000. This, of course, can not continue. The possible means of retrenchment are a considerable reduction of the size of the Review, the use of cheaper paper, or less payment for articles and reviews. The first of these, a reduction in the size of the Review, has already been made. The other two measures the board did not feel to be wise. Some increase in the income from advertising seemed possible and steps have been taken to secure this addition. None of these are, however, adequate to restore the balance, and the board recommends to the executive council an increase in payment to Macmillan to 70 cents per number delivered to the members of the association.

The board takes pleasure in reporting an increase in the productivity of American historical scholarship, so far as this can be tested by the number of articles submitted for publication in the Review, as compared with the paucity of articles during the war years. In this connection the board calls attention to the series of

three articles analyzing much of the recently published documentary materials concerning the outbreak of the war, prepared at their request by Prof. S. B. Fay.

The board begs to remind the council that the term of Prof. J. H. Robinson as one of the editors of the Review expires at this time.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

The work of the commission was completed some time ago for a considerable time in advance, and therefore it has been unnecessary to take any action recently.

The manuscript of Doctor Barker's first volume was placed in the hands of the committee on publications some months ago, as I understand, and he is doubtless at work on the second volume.

Respectfully submitted.

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 18, 1920.

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

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize has been reduced from five to four members, by the inability of Professor Hodder to serve. The four remaining members have given careful examination to four essays submitted in the competition, and are unable to agree that any one of them is entitled to receive the award.<sup>5</sup>

FREDERIC L. PAXSON, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 20, 1920.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Allen R. Boyd, as editor, has submitted to me a statement covering his first year's work, the substance of which I give in the two following paragraphs.

The annual report for 1917 is about to be distributed. Materials in the annual report for 1918 will fill two volumes and should be ready for distribution within two months. Besides the records and articles to which attention was called in my last report, Volume I will contain the first careful directory of our membership printed since 1911 and the annual bibliography "Writings on American History, 1918," compiled by Miss Grace Gardiner Griffin. The bibliography by Miss Griffin is the thirteenth number of a continuous series, opening with 1906. Six independent volumes, bibliographies for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917, have appeared, it will be remembered, through the public-spirited efforts of the Yale University Press. Last spring, however, the Yale University Press decided to abandon the project. Accordingly your committee concluded that the annual report might readily be utilized to carry on this useful aid to American historical scholarship. Separates of both the directory and the "Writings" will be issued at nominal prices. Separates of the other contents of Volume I have already been issued in advance of the completed volume. The annual report for 1919 will fill two volumes, for, besides containing materials afforded by the Cleveland meeting, it will include (in Volume II) the first instalment of the Stephen F. Austin papers edited by Prof. Eugene O. Barker and designed as the fifteenth report of the historical manuscripts commission.

Owing to the great increase of expense in printing, Mr Boyd calls attention to the need of watching closely the size of our volumes. The committee must consequently be granted authority to exercise its judgment in cooperation with the editor in this matter and to eliminate, if necessary, or to restrict some things offered for publication.

<sup>5</sup> The council decided to defer action on the award until the next meeting.



In view of the large amount of time spent by the editor on this year's work—a great mass of material having accumulated—I ask that an additional sum of \$100 be given him for this, his first year's labor. Mr. Boyd has been tireless in his reading of proof, giving freely of his time to a multitude of details, and has proved in a variety of ways to be a most conscientious and efficient editor.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize of \$200 was awarded in 1919 to Dr. William Thomas Morgan, assistant professor of European history in Indiana University, for his monograph entitled, "English Political Parties and Leaders in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1710" (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1920, pp. 427). Efforts are still being made to have published without expense to the association Dr. F. L. Nussbaum's essay on "E. J. A. Ducher," which was awarded the Adams prize in March, 1918. If these efforts prove unsuccessful, the association will be bound, I think, to print the book. This will mean, according to very recent estimates, an appropriation of \$1,000.

Figures on the sale of our publications for the year are not encouraging, as the following comparisons show:

Publications sold 1916-17, \$542; 1917-18, \$260.06; 1918-19, \$503.59; 1919-20, \$161.03. Of the total receipts only \$60.23 came from the sale of our prize essays. Against these small receipts is this year's cost of storing and insuring the prize essays—\$113.08. In other words, we are losing this year \$52.85 on this item. I recommend that the chairman of your committee, the editor, and the treasurer of the association act as a special committee of three in disposing of this stock of prize essays promptly, giving to the 10 authors first an opportunity of taking over all but 10 copies of their respective essays at a low cost such as may seem fair to the special committee. By this means we may be able to settle a problem which is something of a menace constantly to our treasury. The annual appropriation of your committee was \$750. Of this amount \$674.37 has been spent in various ways, leaving a balance of \$75.63.

The projected volume of historical essays in commemoration of 25 years' services of the American Historical Review (1895-1920) has had to be abandoned. The special committee fulfilled last year its assigned task of making selection for the volume. But in May, 1920, it was found to be impossible to secure its publication without expense to the association, owing to the conditions existing in the book trade.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BARRETT LEARNED, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

The committee on membership began its activities in April, 1920. Since the geographical distribution of the committee made a meeting impracticable, Mr. Leland, Professor Bassett, Professor Zook, and the chairman met in conference in Washington March 8 to decide upon a plan of campaign.

The first step was to divide the country into districts and to assign one to each member of the committee. Thus each commstteeman was held responsible for the task of increasing the membership in his own district. To Prof. L. F. Brown was assigned New York; to Prof. E. H. Byrne, Wisconsin and Iowa; to Prof. A. C. Krey, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming; to Prof. F. E. Melvin, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado; to Prof. R. A. Newhall, Connecticut and Rhode Island; to Prof. J. S. Orvis, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine; to Prof. C. W. Ramsdell, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas; to Prof. J. C. Randall, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida; to Prof. A. P. Scott, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; to Prof. E. J. Van Nostrand, California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana; to Prof. G. F. Zook, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia; to Prof. T. J. Wertenbaker, New Jersey.

Since the plan outlined entailed a large amount of work it was suggested that each member of the committee appoint as many associate members to assist him as he deemed advisable. As with the committeemen, so the associate members were to be made to feel that they were personally responsible for a certain part of the work, either in a geographical district or with a certain group of persons.

Especial efforts were directed toward securing recruits among graduate students, and it was suggested that graduate teachers in the larger universities, especially in the summer schools, would be the proper persons to work this field. An attempt was made also to increase the membership of the association among persons not teachers or writers of history but who are deeply interested in its study. It was thought certain that there are many men and women in the country, persons of leisure often, who are voluminous readers of history, or are especially interested in some phase of history who, if properly approached, would gladly join the association.

To facilitate this work Mr. Leland and Professor Bassett revised and brought up to date a short sketch of the association published some years ago. A number of copies of this pamphlet with a supply of application blanks were sent to each member of the committee.

To supplement this work, upon the advice of the secretary, a list of names was selected from Writings on American History for 1917, to whom copies of the sketch of the association and application blanks were sent out from the secretary's office.

Although the results obtained during the year were not all that had been desired on the whole encouraging progress has been made. For the first time since 1916 a stop has been put to the annual loss in membership and a substantial gain recorded in its place. The total number of additions from December 31, 1919, to December 6, 1920, was 266, while the total loss was 205, leaving a net gain of 61. In 1916 there was a net loss of 187, in 1917 of 85, in 1918 of 35, in 1919 of 74. It is, then, a matter for congratulation that the tide has definitely turned, and that a beginning has been made in the important work of repairing the losses attendant upon the war. It is to be hoped that another year will see more substantial progress and that soon the record total of 2,928 members attained in 1915 will be equaled or even surpassed.

Respectfully yours,

T. J. WERTENBAKER, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The secretary of the conference of historical societies has been concerned during the past year with three lines of activity: (1) The preparation of a program for the meeting of the conference in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., in December, 1920; (2) the circularizing of the societies for the sake of obtaining funds and information; (3) the effort to make constructive plans for the future of the conference.

A joint session with the National Association of War History Organizations was planned for 1920; and, cooperating with Dr. Albert E. McKinley, secretary of the latter association, a joint program was formed. Believing that the question of federation of historical societies within the States is most vital to the interests both of the conference and its individual members, Dr. Joseph Schafer, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, has been asked to read a paper on this subject. Discussion will be participated in by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Prof. Harlow Dindley, of Earlham College, Indiana, and Prof. Edmond S. Meany, of the University of Washington, thus representing three geographical sections of the country.

In accordance with the annual custom of the conference, a circular letter and a questionnaire have been sent out, with the kind assistance of the general office of the American Historical Association. The letter includes an invitation to the

societies to send delegates to the meeting at Washington (for which preliminary programs have been enclosed) and also calls attention to the provision of the constitution regarding the financial support of the conference through assessment upon the member societies. The questionnaire asks for the usual data upon the organization and activities of the individual societies. The secretary hopes to be able to report to the conference at its meeting on December 28 an encouraging response to this letter, both in financial returns and information.

With regard to the future, the question of organization deserves first attention. The secretary believes the present constitution, drawn up in 1916, contains a satisfactory working plan for the conference. The actual financial support received is going to depend somewhat upon the evidence which the conference gives to the societies of its value to them. The value of its services likewise is going to depend much on the financial support received. The secretary has faith that the two factors can be made to stimulate each other rather than interfere with each other.

He feels, however, that organization can be pushed one step further to advantage, although not through formal addition to the constitution. The four to five hundred societies scattered over this country and Canada have potentially much in common, but practically make few points of contact. The conference strives to give them a common focus, but close relationship is impossible especially with the smaller local societies. The secretary believes that for the good of the conference as a whole, and for the more vital functioning of the societies individually, there should be a bond organized between the societies within each State and Province. The conference need not cease dealing directly with the small society, but in many cases, for example in the preparation of bibliographical material or in making a survey of any kind, the officers of a federation within a State could render invaluable service to the Conference in an advisory capacity, and often in securing information or action from the smaller societies which the secretary of the conference might never obtain. Furthermore, the historical interests of each State would profit greatly by such a federation. This principle is not a new one before the conference. It has been made the subject of an earlier meeting, but it is, in the opinion of the secretary, of too great importance to be neglected. It is with this in mind that Doctor Schaefer's paper was arranged and it is hoped that the paper and its discussion may have definite results.

Probably the most difficult problem of any historical organization is that of publication. The secretary feels strongly that the proceedings of the annual meetings of the conference, together with the data collected from the societies, should be published in separate form and without delay. The publication of this material by the American Historical Association in its annual reports is greatly appreciated, but it is doubtful if the interest of the societies in sending in answers to the questionnaires can be sustained without earlier report both of the proceedings and data. This is the first publication duty of the conference and should have prior claim on the finances.

Two other projects have been for some years before the conference—a handbook of information regarding the societies and a continuation of the Griffin Bibliography of American Historical Societies. Each is important and each is a somewhat formidable undertaking.

These two projects were broached in 1916 and efforts were made to procure data for their preparation; the Newberry Library agreeing to allow Mr. A. H. Shearer, then secretary of the conference, the time to devote to this work. But financial, military, and other circumstances prevented consummation of the plans year after year. In December, 1919, when the present secretary took office, there existed an unusually large collection of data sent in by the societies in answer to questionnaires of 1917 and 1918 and in anticipation of the publication of a handbook. It seemed wise rather than hold this longer, to publish it in the report of the American Historical Association for 1917, and the retiring secretary kindly agreed to send the reprint of this report out to the societies explaining that this increased collection of statistics,

covering over 400 societies, was the nearest approach possible to a handbook under the present conditions, and announcing the change of officers of the conference. Owing to the delay in the appearance of the report this letter was not sent out, but the reprints have recently been mailed to the societies.

It is the opinion of the secretary that a fresh start should be made in the direction of both handbook and the Griffin continuation.

The secretary has received a letter from his predecessor in office to the effect that he is sending a collection of material relative to the conference with regard to these two and other projects. In this, he states, there is material collected by him from Iowa and Virginia toward the Griffin bibliography, and he has had promises from Minnesota, New York, and Illinois. Thus a start has been made.

It seems, however, as if the wisest thing to do would be to ask the conference to name a carefully chosen committee of three to act with the secretary of the conference in planning the details of a handbook and in compiling and publishing it, and to name a similar committee to act with the secretary of the conference in compiling a continuation of the Griffin bibliography. These committees should have working chairmen and the committees could each divide their work as was done in the preparation of the survey of the work of historical societies made in 1905 by a committee consisting of Messrs. Thwaites, Shambaugh, and Riley.

The secretary of the conference could act as a coordinating agency between the two committees, could assist both committees, very materially in connection with sending out questionnaires and in the collection of data, and, as far as his other duties would permit, in every way possible.

With regard to the financing of these publications, it must be said that the treasury of the conference justifies little outlay, and the returns from the societies are a matter of prophecy. The secretary believes that a sufficient amount will be received, together with the balance on hand, to get out the proceedings and annual data in separate form and take care of the circularizing of the societies at least once during the coming year.

If the handbook and the continuation of Griffin's bibliography are printed in the reports of the American Historical Association, the expense to the conference will not be great and can probably be handled by the receipts from the societies if they become assured of definite and satisfactory publication results.

It is believed that more satisfactory returns will be secured if two circular letters are sent out annually, one in the early part of the year giving a general report of the December meeting, announcing the publication of the annual survey and other activities, and calling for the annual dues; and a second one in November announcing the December meeting and requesting information based on a questionnaire. In this way the request for dues will be associated with the objects for which financial support is necessary, and will be freed from the complication of the return of questionnaire data.

For the year 1921, in view of the fact that the certainty of adequate returns from the societies is not yet assured, it is requested that the American Historical Association again make an appropriation of \$25 for the conference.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The secretary has received from his predecessor in office, Mr. Augustus H. Shearer, \$26.74, which sum remains on deposit in an account opened for the conference of historical societies. The conference was also granted in December, 1919, by the American Historical Association, an appropriation of \$25. This sum has not been drawn, but expenses connected with the sending out of the circular letter and questionnaire to the societies have been paid by the general office of the American Historical Association as follows:

Duplication of letter and questionnaire (paper supplied by duplicating company).....	\$18. 15
Postage.....	5. 00
	23. 15

It is understood that these items have been charged against the appropriation of \$25 on the books of the American Historical Association. The assistant secretary of the association states that an additional small bill for services in connection with the circular letter—probably about \$5—was due but had not yet come in when the books were closed. This will be taken care of in 1921.

Aside from the above there have been no disbursements. The call for dues was sent out in the circular letter of December 1, 1920, and as yet no returns have been received with the exception of the sum of \$10 from the State Historical Society of Iowa. The actual amount in the treasury of the conference is therefore the balance brought forward from 1919 plus the above item, or \$36.74.

JOHN C. PARISH, *Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ARCHIVES

In the last session of Congress it was found impossible to persuade the House Committee on Appropriations to make any appropriation for the national archive building. In the session now begun a more hopeful situation appears to exist, due mainly to the efforts of Mr. Moore, of this committee. There appears to be a disposition in Congress to institute a regular program of building operations in Washington, and in framing it to follow the recommendations of the building commission. That commission has given a foremost place to the national archive building in its suggestions as to a proper order for the erection of buildings, and Senator Smoot, in recent remarks in the Senate, speaking for that commission, declared strongly in favor of taking up the erection of that building first.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

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

The committee on a bibliography of modern English history regrets that it is not in a position to make a definitive report. Shortly after the committee was reconstituted at the last meeting of the association, correspondence was begun with Mr. George W. Prothero, who had been appointed general editor and who had collected much material for the first volume just before the outbreak of the war. Mr. Prothero asked for a postponement of decision in plans until he had fulfilled some postwar responsibilities toward the British Government, which he thought would be by the autumn. With the completion of this work Mr. Prothero's health suddenly failed, and he was ordered to enter upon an immediate and complete rest for six months. It was impossible for the American committee to decide upon a policy before Mr. Prothero left England, and the chairman's last letter to him remains unanswered. Nothing has therefore been done to block out a course of action for the immediate future.

It is evident, however, that something should be done to examine and arrange the materials Mr. Prothero has left in London and to prepare them for his resumption of work. The committee believes that a grant of \$150 from the association for the coming year, if it can be made, will enable them to bring the materials now in existence into order ready for a resumption of active preparation for the publication of the first volume of the work.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

## FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MILITARY HISTORY PRIZE

It will be recalled that at the Charleston meeting, in 1913, it was announced that a friend had donated \$250 to the association, to be awarded as a prize for the best essay in American military history, the details of the competition to be determined by the association. The council appointed the following committee to prepare plans and conduct the contest: Capt. A. L. Conger, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, chairman; Milledge L. Bonham, jr. (then of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge); Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress; Fred M. Fling, University of Nebraska; and Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University.

A circular was prepared and distributed, announcing the contest for 1915. Five essays were submitted, none of which, in the opinion of the committee, was worthy of the award. Accordingly it was recommended to the association at the Washington meeting of 1915 that no award be made. This recommendation was adopted and the same committee was continued in the service to conduct another contest.

In consequence of Captain Conger's being ordered to join his regiment on the Mexican border in May, 1916, a vacancy was created, which was filled by the appointment, by the council, of Prof. Robert M. Johnston, of Harvard, editor of the *Military Historian and Economist*, as chairman.

Another circular was prepared, arranging for a contest in 1918. But in June, 1918, Professor Johnston was appointed a major in the Historical Section of the General Staff, United States Army, and sent to France. He resigned from the committee and Mr. Bonham was appointed chairman, and the vacancy filled by the appointment of Prof. Frank M. Anderson, of Dartmouth College.

As every member of the committee was engaged in war work of some sort, and the historical profession was not then primarily interested in previous military events, it was unanimously decided to postpone the contest until after the war.

After the armistice was signed, the committee resumed its work, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Boyd wide publicity was given to the announcement of the contest and an effort made to interest officers of the allied armies in this contest. A circular was distributed, fixing July 1, 1920, for the closing of the contest. At the Cleveland meeting of 1919, the committee met and decided upon plans for handling the essays. The chairman, meanwhile, had removed to Hamilton College.

By July 1, 1920, eight essays were submitted, on subjects ranging from the colonial wars to the World War. Seven of the contestants were men, one a woman. Both the historical profession and the Army were represented, as well as the business world.

From July 1 to December 15, 1920, the essays were being carefully considered by the members of the committee. After much correspondence, and at least one personal conference between members, it was decided, after some hesitation, that in view of the fact that this was not a permanent competition, and because of the probability of the fund being covered into the treasury if not awarded, that a decision had better be made.

The committee awarded the prize to Mr. Thomas Robson Hay, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for his essay, "Hood's Tennessee Campaign." Mr. Hay was advised to make certain revisions before publishing it. A sketch of Mr. Hay has already been sent to the secretary of the association. Honorable mention was accorded to the following essays: "The Texas Rangers in the Mexican War," by Prof. Walter Prescott Webb, of the University of Texas; "What Happens in Battle," by Capt. John Nesmyth Greely, General Staff, United States Army.

Notice of this decision was given to the council by Mr. Boyd during the Washington meeting of 1920. The result has since been reported by the chairman to the contestants, and the essays are being returned to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee, with the request that it be discharged.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the zeal and scholarly attitude of the other members of the committee, and to thank the council and other officers of the association for their courteous and efficient cooperation with the committee.

A statement of the expenses connected with this contest is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted.

MILLEDDGE L. BONHAM, Jr., *Chairman.*

Expenditures of the members of the committee:

Mr. Anderson: For dispatching the essays to Mr. Hart.....	\$1. 00
Mr. Boyd: For dispatching the essays to Mr. Anderson.....	. 83
Mr. Hart: For dispatching the essays to Mr. Fling.....	1. 20
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For dispatching essays to Mr. Boyd, August 21.....	. 35
For return of essays from Mr. Fling, Jan. 12, 1921.....	1. 07
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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORICAL CONGRESS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Although there has been no meeting of the committee in the course of the past year owing to the absence of some of its members from the United States, there has nevertheless been considerable headway made by correspondence. In the absence of Prof. Bernard Moses, the chairman of the committee, it was deemed advisable to designate Prof. P. A. Martin, of Stanford University, as acting chairman. The committee has been in close touch with various officials of the Government who are interested in the proposed congress and have given valuable assistance in the preparation of our plans. We have been particularly indebted in this regard to Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, Mr. Sumner Welles, acting chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State, and Ambassador Edwin V. Morgan, who has been made a member of the committee and has taken an active part in its work thus far.

I had the pleasure of a brief visit in Rio early in June and was then able to confer at length with the officials of the Instituto Historico which has charge of the arrangements. The plans for the congress have been laid out along rather broad lines to include geographic and economic as well as historical investigations. This has evidently been thought desirable in view of the interests of the Instituto in the fields mentioned. It may be noted incidentally that the library of that organization is unusually strong in the literature on explorations and discoveries; hence the desire to include geographic contributions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the American delegation to the congress may have among its members one or two geographers, and your committee is endeavoring to facilitate such an arrangement.

While the Instituto has thus far received acceptances from only six or seven national historical associations of as many American republics, it has ample assurances that the attendance at the congress will be large and comprehensive. There are some 30 sections or sessions on the tentative program, one of which is devoted to the history of the United States. It is suggested, however, that so far as possible the papers submitted shall emphasize the relations between the United States and Brazil.

Your committee is now considering the designation of delegates and the suggestion of topics for papers. It was originally hoped that some contribution toward the expenses of the delegation might be secured from the Government, and tentative representations were made along that line. It now seems unlikely, however, that

such assistance will be forthcoming, and for that reason the delegates who will actually make the trip to Rio in September, 1922, will probably be compelled to meet their expenses from their own resources or from those of institutions with which they are connected.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIUS KLEIN, *Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP IN THE SCHOOLS

Your committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools, which reported progress at the meeting of the council in Cleveland on December 29, 1919, desires at this time to make a supplementary report covering the activities of the committee since the Cleveland meeting.

During the sessions of the American Historical Association at Cleveland your committee held several meetings which resulted in the adoption of decisions concerning its future work, which decisions were published in the *Historical Outlook* for March, 1920, volume 11, no. 3, pages 111-112. A summary of these decisions would be as follows:

1. It was agreed that the committee should prepare, as Part I of its final report, recommendations for the four-year high-school course.

2. *Minimum requirements.*—That these should include, as a minimum requirement for graduation on the part of all pupils taking a four-year course:

(a) A course in modern world history (except America), beginning approximately at the middle of the seventeenth century and extending to the present.

(b) A course in American history, treated topically, covering mainly the period from 1789 to the present, with special emphasis on the period since the Civil War.

This course should be primarily political, but it should take full account of economic, industrial, and social factors which explain political movements.

3. *Allocation in grades.*—That the above courses should be given, preferably, in grades 10 and 11, respectively.

4. *Other social studies.*—In addition to this minimum requirement, the committee recommends, as additional required courses, where practicable:

(a) For the ninth grade a course in industrial organization and civics which shall include "the development of an appreciation of the social significance of all work, of the social value and interdependence of all occupations, of the opportunities and necessity for good citizenship in vocational life, of the necessity for social control, governmental and otherwise, of the economic activities of the community, of how government aids the citizen in his vocational life and of how the young citizen may prepare himself for a definite occupation." In this connection, we suggest the study of 10 great industries, as follows: The fisheries and fur trade; lumbering; meat, hides and wool; wheat; corn; cotton; iron and steel; coal; gold, silver and copper; and oil.

(b) For the twelfth grade a course in the problems of American democracy. This should include some of the basic principles of economics, political science and sociology, stated in elementary terms, but should consist mainly of the study of concrete present-day problems illustrating these principles.

The committee hopes to secure the cooperation of organizations of economists, political scientists, and sociologists in preparing syllabi for the above courses.

5. *Electives in history.*—It is by no means the intention of the committee to suggest a reduction in the time usually allotted to history in the high-school program. It is rather the intention, while retaining in full force and effect the list of history offerings in the high school, to increase the positive requirements in social studies for graduation as a guaranty of citizenship training. In addition, therefore, to the above required courses, the committee recommends the offering in the future as in the past of a variety of elective courses in history and the other social studies. It is not necessary that elective history courses should be taken in strictly chronological order.



The following are the courses suggested:

- (a) The ancient world to about 800 A. D. This course should be so placed in the program as not to interfere with the required courses outlined above.
- (b) A survey of ancient medieval history to approximately the middle of the seventeenth century. If convenient, this should be taken before the required course in modern world history of the tenth grade.
- (c) The history of England and the British Empire.
- (d) A course involving an intensive study of local, State, or regional history, or of some particular period or movement in the history of the Americas.
- (e) A similar course involving an intensive study of some particular period or movement in European history. This might well take the form of the study of the background and history of the Great War.
- (f) An intensive study of the recent history of the Far East.

6. *Syllabi*.—For the proposed required courses the committee agreed to prepare syllabi containing list of topics, references for the use of the teacher, and reading list for the pupils. No such syllabi were contemplated for the suggested elective courses, the committee agreeing, however, to facilitate as far as possible the publications and use of syllabi already in existence covering such courses.

*Other recommendations*.—By reference to the detailed statement in the Historical Outlook as cited, it will be seen that the committee covered in its decisions at Cleveland the question of the junior high school, the first eight grades, and insurance in civics. It was decided to defer the preparation of courses for the first eight grades and for the junior high school—apart from the work of the ninth grade, which is applicable both to the last year of the junior high school and the first year of the four-year high school—to a later time, meantime setting out to prepare the syllabi covering the four years of the high school, to be published as Part I of the final report.

On account of the preoccupation of the members of the committee with other pressing work for which they were responsible, it became evident early in the summer of 1920 that it would be necessary to employ some assistance if the committee expected to have its promised syllabi ready for final revision at the time of the Washington meeting. In consultations held on the subject it was agreed to employ Miss Frances Morehouse, of the University of Minnesota, to work particularly upon the ninth grade course in civics and in industries and upon the eleventh grade course in American history. These are the two courses for which the chairman of the committee made himself responsible, but which, after the assumption of his new duties as superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, it was impossible for him to work out unaided. The chairman therefore outlined the two courses briefly, indicating the plan which he understood the committee to have authorized in each case. These notes were placed in the hands of Miss Morehouse, and she, in consultation with the chairman, worked out the courses in detail. It was agreed, after conference with Mr. Leland, who was secretary and treasurer of the National Board for Historical Service, to pay to Miss Morehouse for her services the sum of \$300 out of the funds which had been appropriated by the American Historical Association for the use of this committee. I respectfully suggest that the council make provision for the payment to Miss Morehouse of the sum so stipulated.

Of the other required courses, Mr. Knowlton, of our committee, made himself responsible for the tenth grade course in modern world history. My advice is that Mr. Knowlton will be prepared to present to the committee at Washington a syllabus covering his recommendations for that course.

Mr. Knowlton has also been experimenting at the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, with a civics course for ninth-grade pupils. He will probably present a syllabus covering his conception of that course, which, in that case will be considered as an alternative to the course prepared by Miss Morehouse under the suggestions of the chairman of the committee.

It has been the hope of our committee that some other committee, or some individual, would prepare a course suitable for the suggested social science work of the twelfth grade. It is understood that Miss Morehouse and others at the University of

Minnesota have been at work upon a course of that description, and there are reports, that others also have had such courses under preparation. It is possible, but not certain, that at the Washington meeting we shall be apprised of the existence of a course which may meet the approval of our committee so that it can be recommended for use in connection with the courses for which the committee holds itself directly responsible.

*The courses for the earlier grades and the junior high school.*—The chairman has been creditably informed that Prof. Henry Johnson, on whom the committee has relied very largely in making its suggestions for the earlier years, has already prepared courses covering portions of the first eight years, and that the publication of these courses has been contracted for. More definite information, however, will doubtless reach the committee during the Washington session.

*The proposed history investigation.*—It has been suggested, in letters from the treasurer of the association and from Mr. Leland, former secretary, that there is now a prospect of securing a considerable fund for the scientific investigation of history teaching. If the council or the association shall take steps to procure such a fund, the question of the relation of the present committee to the proposed investigation will need to be settled, probably at the Washington meeting. The chairman has not conferred, except incidentally, with other members of our committee relative to this subject. However, he is convinced that in case such a fund is secured and an investigation undertaken, it ought to be undertaken by a new committee, the members of which shall be so situated as to be able to devote a considerable portion of their time to the work, since under those circumstances they can be compensated for their time. It is possible that some members of our committee might desire to be continued on the new basis. But certainly the majority are men who are fully occupied in work which precludes the employment of any considerable portion of their time in such an investigation, and for these members others would have to be substituted. The most economical plan and the one which the chairman will recommend to the committee will be to ask the American Historical Association to discharge the present committee on history and education for citizenship and to provide for the appointment of a new committee to be constituted as the association may determine.

*Conservation of the work which has been done.*—With reference to the courses which have been prepared, in the form of syllabi, in so far as these may be approved by the committee for publication with a view to their introduction into the schools of the country, I hope the council may feel disposed to favor their publication for temporary use until such time as the new committee, if appointed, shall be prepared to substitute more scientifically prepared courses for them. Your committee has, in the past two years, devoted considerable time, thought, and energy to the preparation of these high-school courses, and it would seem uneconomical to allow all of this work to be dissipated, particularly at a time when high schools in many parts of the United States are clamoring for leadership in the organization of their history and civics courses.

*Summary.*—To summarize I should say:

1. The committee hopes to agree upon at least three courses at the Washington meeting.
2. These three courses will be the courses for the ninth, tenth, and eleventh years.
3. In case of agreement, these three courses should be subjected to editorial preparation for publication, and should be published.
4. Such editorial preparation for publication might well be left to the new committee which it is presumed will be appointed by the American Historical Association to conduct a scientific investigation into the subject of history teaching.
5. The present committee of eight should be discharged.

JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Chairman.*

*Resolved*, That the committee ask the council for permission to publish its final report to embody: (1) A fairly definite outline of the reorganized program for the 12 years as embodied in the June, 1919, issue of the *Historical Outlook*; (2) a straightforward statement justifying the program; (3) syllabi of certain selected topics and courses embodied in the program which will be put forth not as final recommendations but merely as suggestive of the detailed treatment that might be accorded to the various parts of the program.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A MANUAL OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

After considerable correspondence conducted with representatives of both the American Historical Association and of the American Library Association in 1919, the present committee was formally appointed at the Cleveland meeting in December, 1919, to assume charge of the work. The American Library Association is represented on this committee by Doctor Shearer, who is also a member, by appointment, for the American Historical Association. The American Library Association is ready to cooperate in any way desirable in the work, but is willing to leave the prosecution of the enterprise in the hands of this committee of the American Historical Association.

At the meeting in Cleveland the committee was able to hold several conferences and to plan the general organization of the work. They then held a conference of those persons present at the meeting whom they had been able to secure as chapter editors. Since then editors have been secured for all the proposed chapters except possibly two, which relate to fields in which few Americans have specialized. Tentative lists of titles to be included have been prepared for all the proposed chapters, about 30 in number. These lists have been carefully canvassed and criticized by the committee in two sessions, one held in New York in May and one in Middletown, Conn., in November. The members of the committee have divided the chapters among themselves for special study and have been in correspondence with the chapter editors concerning their respective lists in the light of the committee criticisms and suggestions.

The attached memoranda which have been sent to the chapter editors indicate in some detail the plans worked out by the committee. Unfortunately progress has, for many reasons, been much slower than we had hoped, but it is the purpose of the committee to prosecute the work with all possible diligence. The delay may not prove unfortunate if it shall permit publication under more advantageous conditions as regards costs.

The committee purposes to meet in Washington and to utilize all possible time during the sessions of the American Historical Association. It has arranged with the program committee for a breakfast conference with the chapter editors and all others interested on Wednesday morning, December 29.

The question of publication has been taken up with Mr. F. S. Crofts, representing Harper & Bros., who were the publishers of Dr. C. K. Adams's *Manual of Historical Literature*, of which they still hold copyright. Mr. Crofts has assured the committee of the desire of Harper & Bros. to publish the proposed manual and to arrange the most favorable terms practicable.

The work of the preparation of this manual involves a very large amount of correspondence and will necessarily require frequent meetings of the committee. The expenses of the members in attending the two meetings held in New York and Middletown were as follows:

	Railroad fares	Pullman	Hotel	Meals
Professor Fay:				
New York.....	\$9. 80	\$3. 20	.....	\$1. 40
Middletown.....	6. 50	.....	.....	.....
Professor Shipman:				
New York.....	5. 12	.....	\$2. 50	1. 40
Middletown.....	9. 62	.....	2. 50	2. 60
Doctor Shearer:				
New York.....	13. 99	.....	3. 00	2. 96
Middletown.....	34. 78	8. 10	.....	2. 00
Professor Dutcher:				
New York.....	6. 40	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	86. 21	11. 30	10. 00	12. 38

In addition, there is due to Wesleyan University for—

Stenographic service.....	\$30
Multigraphing.....	6
Stationery.....	9
Postage.....	5
Total.....	50

No exact account has been kept of the cost of these items, but the figures given are considerably inside the actual expenditures, and the amount was agreed upon with the Wesleyan authorities as satisfactory.

These total costs, then, at a minimum figure, represent a considerable excess over the grant of \$75 which, it is understood, was placed at the disposal of this committee for the current year, and which has not yet been drawn upon. Ultimately, these expenditures should be reimbursed from the profit on the publication, and appropriations for the committee at the present time should be considered merely as advances and not as absolute grants. If the work is to be carried forward during the coming year, the cost will be considerably greater than during the past year.

The abolition of the former committee on bibliography of the association and the creation of the present committee on the Manual of Historical Literature has resulted in leaving at least one enterprise of a bibliographical character, prosecuted under the direction of the association, uncompleted, and provision should be made by the association for the appointment of a separate committee to take up this enterprise and carry it to completion. The task is the preparation of a bibliography of American travel. The large mass of materials thus far accumulated is at present in the hands of Doctor Shearer.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

#### MANUAL OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

*C. K. Adams's Manual.*—At the suggestion of the American Library Association, the American Historical Association has appointed a committee to replace the Manual of Historical Literature prepared by Charles Kendall Adams and published in 1882 by Harpers (third edition in 1888). The work of Adams was divided into 13 chapters, besides the introduction, and contained criticisms varying in length from 100 to 300 words on about 970 titles. In addition, there were appended to each chapter a few pages of suggestions to students and readers, in which courses of reading were outlined with a considerable number of additional titles mentioned, sometimes with a few words of comment.

*Purpose of the new manual.*—The public to which this book will be addressed will include primarily public libraries and high schools and academies with their teachers of history. The book is to be prepared by experts in a thoroughly scholarly manner, but intended for distinctly popular use. The selection of titles and the character of the comments will, in considerable measure, be determined by the nature of the public addressed. The volume will also have its value for the scholar who wishes guidance in fields other than his own.

As the volume will serve for guidance to public libraries in their purchase of works in history, an arrangement will be made to suggest selected lists for libraries adapted to their size and resources. Assuming that the large libraries will have or purchase nearly all the works reviewed, about 40 to 50 per cent of the titles will be marked by an asterisk as desirable for libraries of moderate size, and about 20 to 25 per cent of the titles will be marked by a double asterisk as desirable for the smaller libraries.

*Content of new manuals.*—Owing to the lapse of time since the final edition of Adams's work it is practically necessary to abandon his list of titles and to prepare an entirely new list. Further, the events of the past half century and the expansion of historical activities have made necessary chapters on numerous topics not included by Adams. The committee proposes a list of 26 chapters dealing with from 25 to 100 titles each, in accordance with the importance of the subject concerned, giving a total of about 1,300 titles. In large measure, the selection will be made from works now on the market or generally available. These titles are to be entirely of publications in English which have appeared within the last 50 years (1870-1920, inclusive) or have appeared in English translation or in a new edition within that period. To these there will be devoted comments varying from 100 to 300 words with a preference for the shorter comments, the longer comments being usually reserved for those books whose contents require some detailed outline because the title is not sufficiently indicative thereof.

Each chapter will usually include, in addition to this major list, a list of a few titles of standard English works which have not been reprinted within the last 50 years and also of outstanding works in French and German. To titles in these classes comments of from 20 to 50 words will be appended. In the case of a few chapters relating to specific countries which are represented in the American population by a considerable body of immigrants, a few titles of books in the language of the country will be added with similar brief comments.

To each chapter there will be added a somewhat brief section of suggestions to students and readers, which shall refer primarily to the titles included in the chapters rather than being devoted to outlining detailed courses of reading or citing additional titles. The tentative list of chapters, chapter editors, and apportionment of titles is included herewith.

*Method of preparation.*—Each chapter will be assigned to an expert in the field concerned, who will act as chapter editor. He will assume primary responsibility for selecting the titles which will be submitted to a selected list of librarians and other scholars in the field, for criticism, and additional suggestions, on the basis of which the chapter editor will prepare his final list. The chapter editor will then distribute the titles of works in his chapter among a considerable group of other scholars to prepare the comments, which will be revised and harmonized by the chapter editor. The chapter editor will also be expected to prepare the section on suggestions to readers and students. The arrangement of titles under each chapter should probably be by a partially chronological order under subheadings, the French and German and older English works being interspersed in their proper order among the English of recent date to which the major comments are given.

The work as a whole will be under the direction of a committee of the American Historical Association, which will pass finally upon the lists to be included in the several chapters and will edit the work as a whole. It is desired that the chapter editors submit to the committee their preliminary list not later than February 15, 1920, so that the list may be circulated for criticism and suggestions and then revised by the chapter editor in time for consideration and revision by the committee at a meeting to be held about March 10, 1920, in order that they may approve the list and adjust any overlapping. The chapter editors are requested to furnish the committee, prior to that date, a list of scholars who may be asked to prepare the criticisms of some of the works included in their respective chapters. It is desired that the criticisms of the volumes shall all be in the hands of the chapter editors as early in the summer as practicable, certainly not later than July 15, so that the chapter editors may complete their work and submit it to the committee not later than September 1. The committee may thus be able to arrange for the completion of the editorial work before the close of the calendar year.

*Geography.*—A very few titles of works of a geographical and descriptive sort should be included in each chapter. These should be general in scope rather than related to a special section or topic. Perhaps these titles would best be incorporated in the suggestions to the reader.

*Bibliography.*—Each chapter shall include, perhaps in the suggestions to the reader, reference to the most important general bibliographies relating to its subject. In connection with each title mention will be made of special critical bibliographies, if they are contained in the work. The Library of Congress card number will be printed following each title, which shall be given in the form used on the Library of Congress cards.

*Articles in periodicals.*—As public libraries usually have only a limited number of sets of periodicals, and as the size of the work must be limited, articles in periodicals will not normally be included in the list of titles, save in exceptional cases where there is an important article in a generally accessible periodical covering a subject not adequately handled in an available book. The suggestions to readers and students will sometimes include references to periodicals and periodical articles. Book reviews of unusual value will occasionally be mentioned in connection with the titles to which they relate, but this practice must necessarily be limited by the small number of files of reviewing periodicals in public libraries.

*Compensation.*—There are no funds available to compensate anyone for any work in preparing this volume, except that the American Historical Association has placed \$75 at the disposal of the committee to cover necessary traveling expenses to committee meetings and to cover postage, multigraphing, etc. On the other hand, the volume ought to yield a considerable royalty, and it is suggested that the royalty be paid in such proportions as may be agreed on, to the American Library Association (which it is hoped will forego any claim), and to the American Historical Association. It is suggested that such money as shall thus come to the American Historical Association shall become a permanent fund known as the Charles Kendall Adams fund for historical bibliography, whose income shall be used alone for the promotion of the preparation and publication of works of historical bibliography.

The committee will welcome criticisms and suggestions on any matter connected with the work and the details of the plan. The committee also solicits the judgment of the chapter editors on the following problems:

I. Shall the comments be signed with the initials or names of the writers? In my judgment the initials should be used and the names of the coworkers in each chapter should follow that of the chapter editor at the head of the chapter, it being understood that the chapter editor shall feel free to suggest modifications of comments to the original writer where he regards the nature of the comments as distinctly contrary to his own views or as essentially incorrect. It should be understood that the real responsibility for the criticism will rest upon the person whose initials are appended thereto, while the chapter editor assumes responsibility for the general character of the chapter, particularly with reference to the selection of titles and the suggestions to the student and reader. Another possibility is to include the list of names of coworkers at the head of the chapter as I have indicated and to leave all the comments unsigned. This would leave a sort of distributed responsibility and would perhaps leave the chapter editor a certain amount of discretion and freedom in revising the comments of any particular writer on any particular title. In this case the chapter editor would clearly assume a larger responsibility for the character of the comments on all titles in his chapter. This question is obviously of considerable importance.

II. Ought there to be a chapter of introduction more or less similar to that of Adams's, perhaps reprinting sections of that chapter, or should an introduction of an entirely different character be prepared? If there is to be an introduction, who should be asked to write it?

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman,*  
*Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.*

SIDNEY B. FAY,  
*Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER,  
*Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.*

HENRY R. SHIPMAN,  
*Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.*  
*Committee of the American Historical Association.*

## GENERAL SCHEME OF CHAPTERS

About 1,300 titles (Adams had 970) plus "suggested titles" and cross references.

Chapter	Editor	Titles
General history.....	C. H. Hull.....	50
History and auxiliary sciences.....	G. L. Burr.....	50
Ancient history.....	Olmstead.....	30
Greece.....	Westerman.....	40
Rome.....	Boak.....	40
Medieval.....	Paetow.....	60
Modern—1500 to 1870.....	Lingelbach.....	75
Last 50 years.....	F. M. Anderson.....	80
Colonial expansion of Europe to 1815.....	W. C. Abbott.....	40
Since 1815.....	Coolidge.....	50
England.....	Cross.....	100
France.....	Bourne.....	100
Spain and Portugal.....	Merriman.....	30
Italy.....	T. F. Jones.....	50
Germany.....	Fay.....	100
Netherlands and Belgium.....	Jameson.....	25
Scandinavia.....	Larsen.....	25
Russia and Poland.....	Lord.....	50
Southeastern Europe.....	Kerner.....	40
Ottoman Empire.....	Lybyer.....	30
India and Middle East.....	Dennis.....	30
Far East.....	Treat.....	40
Oceania.....	Blakeslee.....	25
Africa.....	Beer.....	60
United States.....	To be arranged.....	
Latin America.....	Cox.....	50
Canada.....	Wrong.....	30

*To the Chapter Editors:*

At a meeting of the committee held recently in Middletown it was decided, in order to advance the work, to apportion the chapters among the four members of the committee for special study and for correspondence with the chapter editors and others as might be desirable, particularly in the next few weeks.

It was decided to arrange for a breakfast conference at the American Historical Association meeting in Washington, at 8 a. m., December 29, in the New Ebbitt House. It is hoped that the chapter editors will, as far as possible, plan to attend this conference.

In the study of the lists of titles submitted for the several chapters it has been found necessary to adhere rigidly to the policy of assigning each book to only one chapter and that the chapter to which it most clearly and logically belonged. It was, however, decided that some system of cross reference should later on be arranged.

With regard to the arrangement of titles within the chapters the following policy was approved: (1) Bibliography. (2) Geography and ethnography. (3) General books. (4) Books on periods. (5) Books on special topics.

Under these several headings briefs of books or outlines should be placed first and the major works last. In other cases where this policy does not serve, a chronological arrangement should be followed, as in the subdivision on periods.

Books published prior to 1870 and books in foreign languages should be incorporated at their proper place in the main lists. Their number, however, should be kept as low as reasonably possible, and it is to be understood that any notations on these titles shall usually be kept under 50 words. It is probable that these titles and annotations will be printed in a smaller type than the titles in the main English list.

Where two or more books by the same author are cited in the same chapter they should be treated as one number and given a review together unless such procedure should be quite incongruous. This practice will save space and permit the insertion of a larger number of titles.

In case brief outlines or textbooks are listed, it will be wise, as a rule, to select the one preferred for chief mention and review and then to give just passing men-

tion under the first title to so many additional titles as might be desirable. Thus in English history, after citing as the main title Cross, reference could be made in the briefest fashion to Tout, Cheyney, Wrong, Gardiner, etc.

In order that the list of reviewers may be completed and approved by the committee at the meeting in Washington, will you please, at your earliest convenience, send in a list of names of persons you would suggest to cooperate with us in reviewing books in your chapter? If you know of persons whom you would especially recommend to assist in any other chapters, such suggestions will also be appreciated by the committee.

NOVEMBER 23, 1920.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A PRIMER OF ARCHIVES

Mr. Leland and I have found it impossible, notwithstanding our best intentions and correspondence, to meet together during the year for the purpose of working out an apportionment of the primer, and we are able to report at this time that we shall hope to be able to do better next year, if no unexpected illness or other mishaps interpose themselves. Personally, I have given so much time as chairman of the nominating committee this year that I could give no more to the committee on the primer.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Article VII of the constitution provides that: "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.*" A majority of the members of the present nominating committee, namely, Miss Ellery, and Messrs. Fish, Hamilton, and Paltsits, strongly recommend to the executive council approval before the forthcoming annual meeting of the association of an amendment of Article II of the by-laws, as marked on the exhibit herewith; that is, to change error in the second word, so as to read "nominating" for "nomination"; to omit the words in brackets, namely, the referendum feature beginning with "at such convenient time" and ending with "then to be chosen"; and allowing two days instead of only one before the annual business meeting for the printing of additional nominations as provided otherwise by the by-law in question.

Mr. Hodder seemed disinclined to join the rest of us in our strong appeal for the elimination of the unworkable and costly referendum, which does not at all bring about the results it was supposed would come from it. It has proven itself a fiasco. I have elaborate data, which I am ready to submit to the executive council on behalf of the nominating committee, as information concerning the absurdities of the whole matter. Mr. Hodder found himself hampered by university work at the time when my elaborate analysis was sent to him, as well as to the rest of the committee members. His reply to me as chairman came only after a second request, and I judged from what he wrote that he had not read the entire docket carefully. I have since asked him to submit a minority report. He has not done so; therefore I am not able to know whether he still holds his former judgment or whether a careful reading of the docket has convinced him, as it has the rest of us, that an immediate abrogation of the useless referendum feature is for the best interests of the American Historical Association and its members. The letters from Professors Ellery, Fish, and Hamilton, giving expression of their wishes through me as chairman, are on file and are the command of the executive council, together with everything else that the executive council may wish from the nominating committee as to the duties performed by the said committee in carrying out its trust.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS, *Chairman.*



**FINAL REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LONDON HEAD-  
QUARTERS OF THE ASSOCIATION**

Upon recommendation of the committee, it was voted by the executive council on December 27, 1919, that notice should be given of the termination of the agreement of our association with the Royal Historical Society whereby our association has possessed a room in the building of the Royal Historical Society as a subtenant under that organization; that the treasurer of our association should make such payments to the Royal Historical Society as would be required to meet our legal obligations; that the furniture of the room should be disposed of by giving to the American University Union whatever articles it could use and by selling the rest; that the books should be given to the library of the American University Union; and that messages of thanks should be sent to those who have acted as officers of our London Branch.

These votes were immediately acted upon by the chairman of the committee. On January 2, 1920, Mr. H. P. Biggar, honorary treasurer of the London branch, was notified of the action of the council. After consultation with the officers of the Royal Historical Society termination of the lease was effected on the next quarter day, March 25. The books and all the furniture, excepting the carpets and the fire implements, were turned over in January to the American University Union. Later, Mr. Biggar reported that the Royal Historical Society had bought the fixtures remaining in the rooms. On July 16 Mr. Biggar was instructed to buy from the Macmillan Co. in London copies of any numbers of the American Historical Review which were lacking from the set kept in the library of the Royal Historical Society and to hold for the present whatever balance of the funds of the association remained in his hands.

His final report, filed herewith, indicates a balance remaining in his hands on October 31, 1920, of £4 12s. This sum was paid into the treasury of the association on December 22, being reckoned at \$16.27. The directions of the council have now been all carried out and the history of the London branch may be regarded as ended. The committee would wish to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

**J. F. JAMESON, Chairman.**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT  
1140 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 27,  
1920**

The council met at 10.30 a. m. Present: President Channing, presiding; Messrs. Bourne, Burr, Haskins, Jameson, Jusserand, Lingelbach, McMaster, Moore, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. There also attended Mr. Allen R. Boyd, editor; Miss P. W. Washington, assistant secretary-treasurer; Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman of the committee on publications; and Mr. Joseph Schafer, chairman of the committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools.

The secretary presented his report, which showed a total membership of 2,524, as against 2,445 a year ago. The number whose dues were paid on December 15, 1920, was reported as 2,074, as against 2,032 on December 18, 1919. The net gain in membership was 79, this being the first year since 1915 in which the membership has shown a net gain.

The secretary reported that the will of the late James Schouler, of Intervale, N. H., former president of the association contained a bequest to the association in the following terms:

To the American Historical Association I give and bequeath the framed oil portrait of myself (a replica by Corner) which now hangs in the parlor of my house at Intervale; the same to be used, loaned, given away, or sold, at the discretion of the council of said association.

The council voted to authorize the secretary to lend the portrait of Mr. Schouler to the United States National Museum.

The secretary reported that the will of the late George Louis Beer contained a bequest to the association in the following terms:

I give, devise, and bequeath to the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C., a corporation duly incorporated and existing by act of Congress, January 4, 1889, the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), to be held by said corporation as a special fund in trust for the following purposes only: The said sum of \$5,000.00 is to be invested by the officials of the said American Historical Association and the net income thereof is to be paid annually to a citizen of the United States who submits "the best work upon any phase of European international history since the year 1895"; the award to be made each year and the judges to be selected in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the said American Historical Association.

The council voted to authorize the creation of a prize to be awarded in accordance with the terms of Mr. Beer's bequest and to be known as the "George L. Beer prize."

The council voted to appoint a special committee to prepare rules for the award of the George L. Beer prize.

It was voted to instruct the secretary to secure the preparation of memorials of the late James Schouler and George L. Beer to be spread upon the records of the association.

The special committee, consisting of the president, secretary, and treasurer, which had been authorized to investigate the activities of certain so-called historical societies and to take the appropriate legal action as might be deemed advisable, reported that, while the activities of these societies were clearly shown to be of a commercial character, of no historical value, and in some instances of doubtful legality, it was, in the opinion of the committee, inexpedient for the association to initiate legal action against the organizations. It was voted to accept the committee's report and to discharge the committee. The secretary reported that the Peoples of America Society had requested the association to appoint two representatives to cooperate with that society for the study of racial elements in the United States.

The council voted that the delegates be appointed.

Upon motion by the secretary it was voted to appoint a committee on the writing of history for the purpose of studying the general question of history writing and of reporting on the appropriate means to be adopted for its stimulation and improvement.

Mr. Jameson reported for the committee on London headquarters that, in accordance with the vote of the council on December 27, 1919, the rooms occupied by the association in London had been vacated and an unexpended balance of \$16.27 had been turned into the treasury.

It was voted to discharge the committee.

The report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review was presented by the secretary.

It was voted to accept it.

The secretary reported that no report had been received from the board of editors of the Historical Outlook.

The secretary presented the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

It was voted to accept it.

The secretary reported that the committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported its inability to agree upon the award. It was voted that the essays of Messrs. Cunningham, Bennis, and Wood be submitted to the Justin Winsor prize committee for 1921 with the request that the committee make the award as early as possible.

Mr. Learned reported for the committee on publications. It was voted to give the committee full power to dispose of the stock of prize essays and to make arrangements

for the publication of Mr. Nussbaum's essay on "G. J. A. Ducher: An Essay on Commercial Policy in the French Revolution," to which was awarded the Adams prize of 1917.

Mr. Leland appeared before the council to report for the committee on the disposition of the records of the association. It was voted to authorize the committee to destroy such records of purely routine character as were in its judgment possessed of no value to the association and to deposit with the Library of Congress such records as were selected for preservation and should be deemed of no further use in the transaction of the business of the association.

The secretary presented the report from the committee on the historical congress at Rio de Janeiro, which it was voted to accept.

A statement from the committee on the military history prize was presented to the effect that eight essays had been submitted but that the award had not yet been made. It was voted to give the committee an extension of time and to instruct it to report its award to the secretary as soon as it should be made.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted.

The report of the committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools, together with its request to be discharged, was presented by the secretary. After discussion it was voted to defer action in the matter and to request Mr. Bourne to attend the conference of the committee on December 29 and to report to the council such recommendations as may seem to him appropriate.

The council adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The council met at 2 p. m. Present: President Channing, presiding; Messrs. Bolton, Bourne, Burr, Haskins, Jameson, Lingelbach, Moore, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. There also attended Mr. Allen R. Boyd, editor; Miss P. W. Washington, assistant secretary-treasurer; Mr. George M. Dutcher, chairman of the committee on a manual of historical literature; and Mr. T. J. Wertenbaker, chairman of the committee on membership.

It was voted to recommend to the association that the next meeting be held at St. Louis in acceptance of invitations extended by Washington university, the Governor of Missouri, and the mayor of St. Louis.

The report of the committee on membership was presented by its chairman, Mr. Wertenbaker. It was voted to accept the report and to authorize the chairman to enlarge the committee by appointing associate members.

The report of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history was presented by the secretary. It was voted to accept the report and to refer the committee's request for an appropriation of \$150 for 1921 to the committee on finance.

The report of the committee on a manual of historical literature was read by the secretary. It was voted to accept the report, except for the proposal that the major list should be composed exclusively of books printed in English, and to refer the matter of an appropriation for the committee to the committee on finance.

The secretary presented the report of the chairman of the conference of historical societies. The report was accepted.

The council then proceeded to consider the report of the committee on policy as presented by its chairman, Mr. C. H. Haskins. The report was read in full and was then considered section by section, action being taken as follows:

*Section 21.*—It was voted that, "pending the consideration of an amendment of the constitution raising the annual fees from \$3 to \$5, members are invited to make special contributions of from \$2 to \$5 in addition to the present dues."

*Section 1.*—It was voted that of the program committee three members shall serve three-year terms, so arranged that one member retires each year, the other members to have one-year terms and be selected with reference to locality.

*Section 2.*—It was voted that scholarly summaries or abstracts of all papers read at the meetings and not printed in the Review shall appear in the annual reports of the association.

*Section 3.*—It was voted to approve the recommendations of the committee on policy respecting the historical manuscripts commission.

*Section 4.*—It was voted to continue the public archives commission and to charge it with the preparation of the primer of archive economy, now assigned to a special committee.

*Section 5.*—It was voted to continue the present standing committee on the national archives.

*Section 6.*—It was voted to establish a committee on securing transcripts in foreign archives.

*Section 7.*—It was voted to reestablish a committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States Government.

*Section 8.*—It was voted to continue the standing committee on bibliography, to charge it with completing and publishing the bibliography of American travel, with continuing, in cooperation with the American Library Association, the compilation of the Manual of Historical Literature, and with the consideration of the other bibliographical projects (except the bibliography of modern English history) enumerated in section 8 of the report of the committee on policy.

*Section 9.*—It was voted to request the editor to report on some dependable means for carrying on the publication of Writings on American History without incurring a deficit. It was the opinion of the council that Writings should be published in the annual report until it can be brought out separately.

*Section 10.*—It was voted to comply with the request of the present committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools for the discharge of the said committee, and that the president, the two vice presidents, and the secretary be empowered to appoint a committee on history teaching in the schools.

*Section 12.*—It was voted to reconstitute a committee on hereditary patriotic societies.

*Section 13.*—It was voted to appoint a standing committee on military history whose chief function should be to advise and cooperate with the Historical Branch of the General Staff and with other governmental agencies, national and State, which are engaged in preparing histories of the war.

The council adjourned at 5.30 p. m. to meet at the New Willard Hotel on December 28 at 9 a. m.

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#### MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON DECEMBER 28, 1920

The council met at 9 a. m. Present: President Channing, presiding; Messrs. Bolton, Bourne, Burr, Haskins, Jameson, Lingelbach, Moore, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. There also attended Mr. Allen R. Boyd, editor, and Miss P. W. Washington, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The council continued its consideration of the report of the committee on policy.

*Section 15.*—It was voted that the proposal for establishing a series of historical studies be approved in principle and that the matter be referred for further report to the committee (D. C. Munro, chairman) which was appointed by the informal conference on the establishment of a journal of European history held at Cincinnati during the annual meetings of the American Historical Association in December, 1916.

*Section 16.*—It was voted to approve the recommendation of the committee respecting the Robert M. Johnston prize and the George Louis Beer prize.

*Section 17.*—It was voted to authorize the payment from the treasury of the association of traveling expenses of the association's delegates to the meetings of the American Council of Learned Societies.

*Section 18.*—It was voted to approve the plan for a university center for higher studies in Washington and to appoint representatives to confer with the representatives of other organizations interested in the enterprise.

*Section 19.*—It was voted to change the name of the committee on docket to committee on agenda, and that the two vice presidents, the secretary, and the treasurer should be ex officio members of the committee. It was voted to authorize the payment from the treasury of the association of the traveling expenses incurred by the members of the committee on agenda in attending one meeting of the committee each year.

*Section 20.*—It was voted to establish a standing committee on service.

It was voted to adopt the report of the committee on policy as a whole, subject to the changes involved in the votes of the council relating thereto and to present it to the association with the recommendation that it be adopted.

The council then proceeded to consider the recommendations of the committee on appointments with respect to committee assignments. It was voted to make the following appointments:

#### STANDING COMMITTEES

(Names of new members are printed in italics)

*Committee on program for the thirty-sixth annual meeting.*—*Evarts B. Greene*, chairman (appointed for one year); *Charles Seymour* (appointed for two years), *Walter L. Fleming* (appointed for three years), *Thomas M. Marshall*, *Norman M. Trenholme*; and ex officio, *N. A. Olsen*, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, *John C. Parish*, secretary of the conference of historical societies.

*Historical manuscripts commission.*—*Justin H. Smith*, chairman; *Annie H. Abel*, *Eugene C. Barker*, *Robert P. Brooks*, *Logan Esarey*, *Gaillard Hunt*.

*Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.*—*Clive Day*, chairman; *Isaac J. Cox*, *Thomas F. Moran*, *Bernard C. Steiner*, *William W. Sweet*.

*Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—*Conyers Read*, chairman; *Charles H. McIlwain*, *David S. Muzzey*, *Nellie Neilson*, *Bernadotte E. Schmitt*, *Wilbur H. Siebert*.

*Committee on publications.*—*H. Barrett Learned*, chairman; and, ex officio, *John S. Bassett*, *Allen R. Boyd*, *J. Franklin Jameson*, *Justin H. Smith*, *R. H. True*.

*Committee on membership.*—*Thomas J. Wertenbaker*, chairman; *Louise Fargo Brown*, *Eugene H. Byrne*, *A. C. Krey*, *Frank E. Melvin*, *Richard A. Newhall*, *Charles W. Ramsdell*, *Arthur P. Scott*, *J. J. Van Nostrand, jr.*, *James E. Winston*, *George F. Zook*.

*Conference of historical societies.*—*John C. Parish*, secretary (chairman to be elected by the conference).

*Committee on national archives.*—*J. Franklin Jameson*, chairman; *Charles Moore*, *Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr.*

*Committee on bibliography.*—*George M. Dutcher*, chairman; *Sidney B. Fay*, *Augustus H. Shearer*, *Henry R. Shipman*, (it was voted to authorize the chairman in consultation with the secretary of the association to appoint additional members).

*Public archives commission.*—*Victor H. Paltsits*, chairman; *Solon J. Buck*, *R. D. W. Connor*, *Waldo G. Leland*, *Arnold J. F. van Laer*.

*Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.*—*J. Franklin Jameson*, chairman; *Charles M. Andrews*, *Waldo G. Leland*.

*Committee on military history.*—*Brig. Gen. Eben Swift*, chairman; *Allen R. Boyd*, *R. B. House*, *Capt. Eben Putnam*, *Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr.*

*Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.*—(It was voted that this committee should be appointed by a special committee consisting of the secretary, the treasurer, and *Mr. Leland*.)

*Committee on service.*—*J. Franklin Jameson*, chairman. (It was agreed that the other members of the committee should be appointed by the secretary of the association and the chairman of the committee in consultation.)

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES

*Committee on bibliography of modern English history.*—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Wallace Notestein, Conyers Read.

*Committee on the historical congress at Rio de Janeiro.*—Bernard Moses, honorary chairman; Percy A. Martin, acting chairman; Julius Klein, secretary; Charles Lyon Chandler, Charles H. Cunningham, Constantine E. McGuire, Ambassador Edwin V. Morgan, Manoel de Oliveira Lima, W. L. Schurz.

*Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States Government.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Henry Cabot Lodge, Charles Moore. (It was voted to authorize the committee to add to its numbers.)

*Committee to formulate rules for the George L. Beer prize.*—William A. Dunning, chairman; Marshall S. Brown, Edwin S. Corwin.

*Committee on the writing of history.*—Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman; Wilbur C. Abbott, Charles W. Colby.

Upon nomination by the committee on appointments the council elected Mr. G. S. Ford a member of the board of editors of the American Historical Review for the full term of six years ending in December, 1926.

Upon nomination by the committee on appointments the following were elected a board of editors of the Historical Outlook to advise with the managing editor: Edgar Dawson, Laurence M. Larson, William L. Westermann, Sarah A. Dynes, and Daniel C. Knowlton.

The council adjourned to meet at 1140 Woodward Building on December 29 at 9.30 a. m.

#### MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT 1140 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON DECEMBER 29, 1920.

The council met at 9.30 a. m. Present: President Channing, presiding; Messrs. Bolton, Burr, Haskins, Jameson, Lingelbach, Moore, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. There also attended Mr. Allen R. Boyd, editor, and Miss P. W. Washington, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Dana C. Munro and Mr. Waldo G. Leland were appointed a committee to confer with representatives of other associations on the organization of a university center for higher studies in Washington.

Mr. Allen R. Boyd reported that the committee on the military history prize had awarded the Robert M. Johnston prize to Mr. Thomas Robson Hay for his essay, "Hood's Tennessee campaign," with honorable mention to Mr. W. P. Webb for his essay "The Texas Rangers in the Mexican War," and to Maj. J. N. Greeley for his essay, "What happens in battle."

The treasurer presented the report of the finance committee on the budget for 1921. It was voted to accept the report and to approve for adoption by the association the following budget:

## APPROPRIATIONS

Secretary and treasurer.....	\$3,000
Pacific Coast Branch.....	50
Nominating committee.....	100
Committee on membership.....	100
Committee on program.....	300
Committee on local arrangements.....	50
Conference of historical societies.....	25
Committee on publications.....	700

Council committee on agenda .....	\$300
American Historical Review .....	7, 000
Historical manuscripts commission .....	20
Justin Winsor prize .....	200
Writings on American History .....	200
American Council of Learned Societies .....	150
Committee on bibliography .....	250
Committee on the writing of history .....	75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12, 520</b>

## ESTIMATED INCOME

Annual dues .....	7, 000
Registration fees .....	150
Publications .....	100
Royalties .....	50
Interest .....	1, 400
Miscellaneous .....	50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8, 750</b>

The committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools submitted, in addition to the report previously presented, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee ask the council for permission to publish its final report, to embody: (1) A fairly definite outline of the reorganized program for the 12 years as embodied in the June, 1919, issue of the Historical Outlook; (2) a straightforward statement justifying the program; (3) syllabi of certain selected topics and courses embodied in the program which will be put forth not as final recommendations but merely as suggestive of the detailed treatment that might be accorded to the various parts of the program.

After consideration of the request by the committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools the council voted to adopt the following statement:

In discharging the committee at its own request, the council desires to record its high appreciation of its laborious services. In view of the incomplete nature of the report and of the fact that a considerable difference of opinion seems to exist among the members of the association respecting the recommendations of the committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools, the council is apprehensive that formal publication of the report by the committee would appear to commit the association prematurely, and therefore the council thinks it wise to refer the whole subject to the new standing committee on history teaching in the school.

It was voted to authorize the treasurer to pay from the appropriation of the committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools for 1920 the sum of \$300 to Miss Frances Morehouse for services rendered to the committee.

The secretary reported a request that was made to him informally by Mr. George Grafton Wilson for the appointment of a committee to cooperate with the historical section of the Navy Department. It was voted to authorize the committee on service to appoint a committee of three to cooperate with the Historical Section of the Navy Department in such manner as may be desired by the chief of the section. It was also voted to authorize the committee on service to meet similar requests in a similar way.

It was voted to authorize the committee on appointments to appoint two representatives of the association to cooperate with the Peoples of America Society in accordance with the previous vote of the council.

The council adjourned to meet at 1140 Woodward Building on December 30 at 9.30 a. m.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD  
AT 1140 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON DECEMBER 30, 1920**

The council met at 9.45 a. m. Present: First Vice President Haskins, presiding, Messrs. Bourne, Burr, Cheyney, Cross, Fay, Hayes, Jameson, Moore, Sioussat, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. There also attended Mr. Allen R. Boyd, editor, and Miss P. W. Washington, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Bourne reported that, in compliance with the request of the council, he had attended the conference on the report of the committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools. After discussion it was found to be the sense of the council that the request of the committee respecting the publication of its report should be disposed of in accordance with the statement adopted by the council in the session of December 29.

It was voted to request Mr. Robert S. Brookings, of St. Louis, to serve as chairman of the committee on local arrangements for the St. Louis meeting.

Mr. Archibald C. Coolidge was elected a member of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* for the unexpired term of Mr. E. P. Cheyney, who resigned from the board following his election as second vice president of the association.

It was voted that the committee on agenda consist of the president, the vice presidents, the secretary, the treasurer, and four other members of the council to be designated.

Mr. Daniel C. Knowlton was elected a member of the board of editors of the *Historical Outlook* in place of Mr. Sioussat, who resigned following his election to the executive council.

It was voted to establish a committee of five on endowment. The treasurer was appointed chairman of the committee with authority to appoint the other members in consultation with the secretary.

It was voted that the secretary and treasurer, in consultation with the committee on bibliography, be authorized to make arrangements for the publication of the *Manual of Historical Literature*.

It was voted that the secretary, with such consultation as he may desire, be authorized to make appointments for 1921 to the ordinary standing committees of the council.

It was voted to suggest to the committee on local arrangements for the St. Louis meeting that the sessions commence on Wednesday, December 28, and last three days.

Mr. Waldo G. Leland was appointed a committee of one to confer with representatives of other learned societies in order to obtain reduced railroad rates for the annual meetings of these societies.

The secretary was instructed to extend the thanks of the council to the committee on local arrangements for the Washington meeting, to the Librarian of Congress, to the Women's City Club, and to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for services, courtesies, and hospitalities in connection with the present meetings of the association. The secretary was authorized to write a letter to the Secretary of War in appreciation of his address at the dinner on December 29.

The council adjourned.

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTED BY CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE MEMBERS**

**APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL**

*Committee on Agenda.*—Charles H. Haskins (ex officio), chairman; John S. Bassett (ex officio), Edward P. Cheyney (ex officio), Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Jean Jules Jusserand, Charles Moore (ex officio), Frederic L. Paxson.



*Committee on meetings and relations.*—John S. Bassett, chairman; Edward Channing, Carl Russell Fish, Ruth Putnam, James T. Shotwell.

*Committee on finance.*—Charles Moore, chairman; John S. Bassett, Sidney B. Fay, Frederic L. Paxson, St. George L. Sioussat.

*Committee on appointments.*—Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman; John S. Bassett, Edward P. Cheyney, Carl Russell Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Committee on history teaching in the schools.*—Henry Johnson, chairman; Henry E. Bourne, Philip P. Chase, Guy Stanton Ford, Daniel C. Knowlton, Albert E. McKinley, Eugene M. Violette.

*Committee on service.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Elbert J. Benton, Clarence S. Brigham, Worthington C. Ford, Arthur C. Howland, Albert E. McKinley, James Sullivan.

*Committee on membership, associate members (appointed by the chairman).*—Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Henry E. Bourne, Julian P. Bretz, Robert P. Brooks, Sarah A. Dynes, Austin P. Evans, J. Montgomery Gambrill, Sheldon J. Howe, M. Berna Hunt, Laurence M. Larson, John H. Logan, Margaret J. Mitchell, Laurence B. Packard, George Petrie, Walter Prichard, Charles H. Rammelkamp, Morgan P. Robinson, Louis M. Sears, Augustus H. Shearer, Earl E. Sperry, David Y. Thomas, Frederic L. Thompson, Norman M. Trenholme, James A. Woodburn, Jesse E. Wrench, John P. Wynne.

*Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.*—Dixon R. Fox, chairman; Natalie S. Lincoln, Harry Brent Mackoy, Mrs. Annie L. Sioussat, R. C. Ballard Thurston.

*Committee on local arrangements for thirty-sixth annual meeting.*—William K. Bixby, chairman; Mrs. Nettie H. Beauregard, Ralph P. Bieber, Stella M. Drumm, David R. Francis, Benjamin Gratz, John H. Gundlach, Breckinridge Jones, Mrs. Robert McKittrick Jones, Breckinridge Long, Mrs. N. A. McMillan, Thomas M. Marshall, Charles P. Pettus, George R. Throop.

*Committee on bibliography of American travel.*—Benjamin F. Shambaugh, chairman; Solon J. Buck, M. M. Quaife.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Committee to cooperate with the Peoples of America Society in the study of race elements in the United States.*—John S. Bassett, chairman; Frederic L. Paxson.

#### Register of Attendance at the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting at Washington, D. C.

A	Arnett, Alex Mathews.	Belmende, Victor Andrés.
Abel, Annie Heloise.	Asakawa, K.	Belote, Theodore.
Adams, Randolph G.	Atkeson, Mary Meek.	Benton, E. J.
Adams, Victoria A.		Berry, Sarah.
Allison, William H.	B	Best, Harry.
Ambler, Charles H.	Baldwin, Alice M.	Betten, Rev. Francis S.
Ames, Herman V.	Baldwin, James F.	Beveridge, Albert J.
Anderson, D. R.	Barclay, Thomas S.	Bieber, Ralph P.
Anderson, Frank Maloy.	Barnes, Harry E.	Bigelow, Col. John.
Andrews, Charles M.	Bars, Katharine G.	Black, J. William.
Andrews, George Gordon.	Bassett, John Spencer.	Bolton, Herbert E.
Appleton, William W.	Becker, Carl.	Bond, Beverley W., jr.

Boucher, Chauncey S.  
 Bourne, Henry E.  
 Bowden, Witt.  
 Bowden, Mrs. Witt.  
 Bowerman, G. F.  
 Boyd, William K.  
 Brandon, Edgar Ewing.  
 Brandt, Walther I.  
 Bridges, Samuel G.  
 Briggs, Elizabeth.  
 Brook, Elizabeth Cable.  
 Brown, Marshall S.  
 Brown, Samuel H.  
 Bryan, W. B.  
 Burk, Rev. W. Herbert.  
 Burr, G. L.  
 Butler, Dorthy.

## C

Cairnes, Laura J.  
 Caldwell, Wallace E.  
 Callahan, James Morton.  
 Carman, Harry J.  
 Carpenter, William S.  
 Carrier, Lyman.  
 Carroll, E. M.  
 Chambers, Raymond.  
 Chandler, J. A. C.  
 Channing, Edward.  
 Chapman, Charles E.  
 Chen, Geoffrey C.  
 Cheyney, E. P.  
 Churchill, George M.  
 Clark, Hollis Chenery.  
 Clark, Victor S.  
 Clarkson, Jesse Dunsmore.  
 Clemen, Rudolph A.  
 Cole, Arthur C.  
 Cole, Mrs. E. W.  
 Cole, Theodore L.  
 Coleman, Christopher B.  
 Colgate, Lathrop.  
 Colvin, Caroline.  
 Conant, Isabel Fiske.  
 Conlan, Mrs. Michael.  
 Connor, R. D. W.  
 Coulomb, Charles A.  
 Coulter, E. M.  
 Cox, Isaac Joslin.  
 Creutz, Gregory M.  
 Crofts, F. S.  
 Cross, Arthur Lyon.  
 Crossman, L. E.

Crouse, N. M.  
 Curtis, Eugene Newton.

## D

Dargan, Marion.  
 Davenport, Frances G.  
 David, Charles Wendell.  
 Day, Clive.  
 DeForest, Sarah S.  
 Dodd, William E.  
 Donnan, Elizabeth.  
 Drane, Rev. Robert Brent.  
 Duncan, D. Shaw.  
 Dutcher, George M.

## E

Eckenrode, H. J.  
 Ellery, Eloise.  
 Ellis, Ellen Deborah.  
 Emerton, Ephraim.  
 Evans, Austin P.

## F

Fairbanks, Elsie D.  
 Farr, Shirley.  
 Fay, Bernard.  
 Fay, Sidney B.  
 Ferrin, Dana H.  
 Ferry, Nellie Poyntz.  
 Fitzpatrick, J. C.  
 Flick, Alexander C.  
 Flippin, Percy Scott.  
 Flournoy, F. R.  
 Fogdall, S. P.  
 Ford, Worthington C.  
 Foster, Herbert D.  
 Fox, Dixon Ryan.  
 Fox, George L.  
 Fuller, George N.

## G

Gallagher, Katharine  
 Jeanne.  
 Gardner, Elizabeth.  
 Garfield, H. A.  
 Gaskill, G. E.  
 Gaus, John Merriman.  
 Gazley, John G.  
 Gibbons, Lois Oliphant.  
 Gipson, Laurence H.  
 Godard, George S.  
 Gosnell, C. B.  
 Gould, Clarence P.  
 Graves, W. Brooks.

Gray, Helen.  
 Greenfield, Kent Roberts.  
 Greve, Harriet C.  
 Grizzell, E. D.  
 Grose, Clyde L.  
 Grouard, Maria Louise.  
 Guilday, Rev. Peter.

## H

Hamilton, J. G. de Roulhac.  
 Haring, Clarence H.  
 Harrison, Fairfax.  
 Haskins, Charles H.  
 Hayden, Joseph R.  
 Hayes, Carlton J. H.  
 Hayes, Mercy J.  
 Haynes, George H.  
 Hazard, Blanche Evans.  
 Healy, Patrick J.  
 Hearon, Cleon.  
 Heckel, Albert K.  
 Hedger, George A.  
 Heston, Hiram.  
 Hickman, Emily.  
 Hicks, J. D. H.  
 Higby, Chester P.  
 Hill, Henry W.  
 Hockett, Homer C.  
 Hodder, F. H.  
 Hodgdon, Frederick C.  
 Holt, Lucius H.  
 Hoover, Thomas N.  
 Hoskins, Halford Lancaster.  
 House, R. B.  
 Hull, Charles H.  
 Humphrey, E. F.  
 Hunt, Gaillard.  
 Husband, W. W.

Irby, Louise.  
 Irons, Mrs. W. S.  
 Isanogle, A. M.

## J

Jackson, W. C.  
 James, Alfred P.  
 Jameson, J. F.  
 Jenison, Marguerite E.  
 Jernegan, M. W.  
 Johnson, Allen.  
 Johnson, Edward P.  
 Jones, C. K.  
 Jones, Theodore F.

## K

Kellar, Herbert A.  
 Kellar, Mrs. Herbert A.  
 Kellogg, Louise Phelps.  
 Kendrick, Benjamin B.  
 Kennelly, A. E.  
 Kennelly, Mrs. A. E.  
 Kerner, Robert Joseph.  
 Kilgore, Carrie B.  
 Kincaid, Marion B.  
 Kinchen, Oscar A.  
 Kinnicutt, Lincoln N.  
 Klein, Julius.  
 Klingenhagen, Anna M.  
 Knapp, Charles M.  
 Knauss, James Owen.  
 Knowlton, Daniel O.  
 Kollock, Margaret P.  
 Konkle, Burton Alva.  
 Korff, Baron S. A.  
 Korff, Baroness S. A.  
 Kull, Irving S.

## L

Latané, John W.  
 Learned, H. Barrett.  
 Leavenworth, Charles S.  
 Leland, Waldo G.  
 Lerch, Alice Hollister.  
 Lewis, Hazel R.  
 Lima, M. de Oliveira.  
 Lingelbach, William E.  
 Lonn, Ella.  
 Lough, Susan M.  
 Lunt, W. E.  
 Lutz, Ralph H.

## M

MacCarthy, Charles Hallan.  
 MacDonald, William.  
 McDougale, Ivan E.  
 McDuffie, Penelope.  
 Mace, W. H.  
 McPayden, Donald.  
 McGuire, C. E.  
 McKinley, Albert E.  
 McMaster, John Bach.  
 Manhart, George B.  
 Manning, William R.  
 Marshall, Thomas Maitland.  
 Martin, A. E.  
 Martin, Percy Alvin.  
 Mereness, Newton D.

Merritt, Elizabeth.  
 Minot, Jesse.  
 Mitchell, Margaret J.  
 Mitchell, Samuel Chiles.  
 Moffett, Edna V.  
 Mohr, Walter H.  
 Moore, Charles.  
 Morgan, Williams Thomas.  
 Morriss, Margaret S.  
 Munro, Dana Carleton.  
 Musser, John.  
 Muzzey, David Saville.

## N

Nash, Elizabeth Todd.  
 Neilson, N.  
 Newhall, Richard A.  
 Nichols, Roy Franklin.  
 Nichols, Mrs. R. F.  
 Nicolay, Helen.  
 Norwood, J. Nelson.  
 Notestein, Wallace.  
 Noyes, Edmund S.  
 Nussbaum, Frederick L.

## O

Oakes, George W. Ochs.  
 Oldfather, C. H.  
 Ott, Mary Castle.  
 Owen, Mrs. Marie Bankhead.

## P

Packard, Laurence B.  
 Paetow, Louis J.  
 Paine, Mrs. Clarence S.  
 Paltsits, Victor Hugo.  
 Parish, John C.  
 Park, Julian.  
 Pasvolsky, Leo.  
 Patterson, David L.  
 Paullin, C. O.  
 Pearson, C. C.  
 Pearson, Henry G.  
 Pease, Theodore C.  
 Perkins, Dexter.  
 Pershing, B. H.  
 Phillips, Ulrich B.  
 Porcher, Isaac de C.  
 Priddy, Mrs. Bessie Leach.  
 Prince, L. Bradford.

Purcell, Richard J.  
 Putnam, Bertha Haven.  
 Putnam, Herbert.

## R

Rammelkamp, C. H.  
 Ramsdell, Charles W.  
 Randall, J. G.  
 Randall, Mrs. J. G.  
 Randolph, Bessie C.  
 Read, Conyers.  
 Rees, Col. Robert I.  
 Reeves, Jesse S.  
 Reuter, Bertha Ann.  
 Rhodes, James Ford.  
 Richardson, Mrs. Hester Dorsey.  
 Richardson, Lula M.  
 Ridgate, Thomas H.  
 Riley, Franklin L.  
 Rippy, James Fred.  
 Robertson, James A.  
 Robinson, Morgan P.  
 Rosenberry, M. B.  
 Rosenberry, Mrs. M. B.  
 Rostovtzeff, Michael T.  
 Rowland, Dunbar.  
 Russell, Elmer Beecher.

## S

Sanborn, Bernice.  
 Schafer, Joseph.  
 Schlesinger, Arthur Meier.  
 Sears, Louis M.  
 Shaw, Caroline B.  
 Shepherd, William R.  
 Sherwood, Henry Noble.  
 Shipman, Henry R.  
 Shoemaker, Floyd C.  
 Siebert, W. H.  
 Simmons, Lucy.  
 Sioussat, Mrs. Albert.  
 Sioussat, St. George L.  
 Skeel, Mrs. Roswell, jr.  
 Spaulding, Col. Oliver L., jr.  
 Stevens, Earnest N.  
 Stevens, Wayne E.  
 Stilwell, Lewis D.  
 Stites, Mary A.  
 Stock, Leo F.

Stockton, Rear Admiral  
Charles H.

Stone, Mrs. Mary Hanchett.  
Sullivan, James.  
Sweet, William W.

## T

Tall, Lida Lee.  
Tanner, Edwin P.  
Taylor, Col. John R. M.  
Thompson, Frederic L.  
Thorndike, Lynn.  
Tschan, Francis J.  
Tuell, Harriet E.  
Turner, Edward Raymond.  
Turner, Frederick J.  
Turner, Morris K.

## U

Ullrick, Laura F.

## V

Van Bibber, Lena C.  
Van Tyne, C. H.  
Vaughn, Earnest V.  
Vaux, George, jr.  
Vincent, John Martin.

## W

Ware, Edith E.  
Washburn, Albert H.  
Washburne, George A.  
Weber, Nicholas Aloysius.  
Wendell, Hugo C. M.  
Wertenbaker, T. J.  
Wertheimer, Mildred S.  
West, Warren Reed.  
Wheeler, Benjamin W.  
White, Elizabeth B.  
Whitney, Cornelia.  
Wilkinson, William J.

Williams, Clarence R.  
Williams, Judith B.  
Williams, Mary Wilhel-  
mine.  
Wilson, George G.  
Wilson, J. Scott.  
Wilson, Lucy L.  
Wing, Herbert, jr.  
Wittke, Carl.  
Wood, George A.  
Woodfin, Maude Howlett.  
Wriston, Henry M.  
Wyatt, Frank S.

## Y

Yoder, Bertha A.

## Z

Zéliqzon, Maurice M.  
Zook, George F.

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

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CLAREMONT AND LOS ANGELES, CALIF., NOVEMBER 26-27, 1920

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC  
COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held on Friday morning and Friday afternoon, November 26, at Pomona College, and on Saturday morning, November 27, 1920, at the University of Southern California. The annual dinner Friday evening was held at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., Prof. Herbert E. Bolton presiding. The presiding officers of the sessions were as follows: Friday morning, Prof. Waldemar C. Westergaard; Friday afternoon, Prof. R. G. Clelland; Saturday morning, Mr. W. F. Bliss, of the San Diego State Normal School.

The general topic for the Friday morning session was "Opportunities for historical research." The first paper of the session was presented by Prof. R. H. Lutz, of Stanford University, who described the Hoover collection at Stanford University. Professor Lutz prefaced his remarks with the statement that the Hoover collection may be approached for study and historical research from almost any angle. He limited his remarks, however, to a discussion of three general phases—(1) the gathering of material; (2) its classification; (3) the most important fields for historical research.

(1) The idea and general plan of starting the Hoover collection was first brought to the attention of Mr. Herbert Hoover almost at the beginning of the World War, when it was pointed out to him that a collection of war documents on all phases of the war would be of inestimable value in later years. The active gathering of documents, pamphlets, and papers of all kinds was started under the direction of Mr. Hoover at the beginning of the work of the Committee for the Relief of Belgium. His chief assistants were Profs. E. D. Adams and Lutz. Documents were collected from every source possible, large collections of invaluable material being secured in London, Brussels, and Paris, and all through the eastern European States, whole collections of private documents sometimes being purchased containing material which now can not be duplicated in the original. The process of gathering material for the Hoover collection still continues, as there remains much to be collected. It must be secured within the next few years or else be lost. This work is now going on all over the world, in every country which was at all affected by the war, and material is constantly coming in.

Contents: The Hoover collection is one of the largest of its kind in the world, being one of three great collections similar in character, the other two being that of the Library of Congress at Washington and the Musée de la Guerre at Paris, France. The collection contains over 80,000 titles and has a value roughly estimated at \$200,000.

(2) In classifying the material, five main groups have been established.

(a) Government documents of all kinds bearing on the period of the war from 1914 to 1919. These include records and reports relating to the economic, industrial, and food conditions during the war in practically every country in the world. In addition, this group contains a great wealth of documents of a military and educational nature, nearly every government having gladly sent in whole collections of documents and other material on these subjects, giving a very complete history of that country in practically all its different phases of life during the war.

(b) Delegation propaganda at the time of the Peace Conference. This includes the publications and propaganda of all kinds from over 70 delegations with their claims which were represented before the Peace Conference. It also includes propaganda material of an unauthentic nature issued or published by opposing delegations to further their interests and injure those of their opponents, as in the case of Italy. From Italy came considerable propaganda purporting to be the claims of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia in turn published propaganda purporting to be the claims of Italy. A similar case was that of the Zionists and the Anti-Zionists. Reliable and authentic material containing the claims of these nations was secured by going direct to the various delegations themselves.

(c) Society publications of all kinds. This group includes the publications of the French war societies, very complete in nature and of great historical value; publications of 300 British societies; of 200 societies in the United States; also other miscellaneous publications from societies all over the world, in both neutral and belligerent countries; others are yet to be secured. The group includes also the publications of some societies which were afterwards suppressed.

(d) The complete archives and files of the Committee for the Relief of Belgium. The Belgium Government was very grateful for the services rendered by this commission and has given an immense amount of material to the Hoover collection. Documents from this source still continue to come in.

(e) Miscellaneous material of all kinds pertaining to the war. This includes odds and ends of picturesque publications; propaganda sheets in Belgium and in Germany and in Italy; Hungarian propaganda sheets; propaganda of the Bolsheviki in eastern Europe; trench papers and other similar curiosities; also a selected bibliography of books on

the World War, written in the United States, England, France, and in other countries throughout the world.

(3) The fields of research may be divided into eight general classes, in all of which the Hoover collection offers a vast amount of original material:

(a) The social, political, and economic phases of the war as affecting England, France, and Belgium. The Government of Belgium has sent in practically everything published in that country.

(b) Political, economic, and social life of Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria during the war.

(c) The study of government documents illustrating the change in the life of European governments during the war.

(d) The psychology of the Peace Conference; its plans, claims of the delegations, their desires and antagonisms, with a comparison of their claims and adjustments as shown by the peace treaty.

(e) The history of the birth of new states: There is sufficient material now at Stanford University on which to write extensive monographs.

(f) The field of international law and diplomacy.

(g) The study of newspaper collections, of which there is a complete catalogue of the most prominent papers in the United States and in Europe during the entire period of the war. There is also the library of the British War Office. Both contain a wealth of propaganda material, offering an intensely interesting study.

(h) The field of philanthropy and the war; the record of how the United States fed a great part of Europe; this being one of the largest fields for research.

The second speaker, Prof. P. A. Martin, of Stanford University, presented "The opportunities for historical research in Latin American history," stating that the field of Latin American history until recent years has been largely neglected, most of the research work that has been done lying chiefly in the field of diplomacy. At the present time there is already considerable material for research study at Stanford University in the great number of documents of the period of the World War, secured from all the Latin-American countries for the Hoover collection. Similar documents on early periods have been secured from most of the South American Governments.

Materials for the study of Latin American history: Besides the immense amount of source material now to be found in the Hoover collection, there are a number of other collections at Stanford. A fine collection of material on Brazil from the time of its independence from Portugal has been secured through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. J. C. Branner, of Stanford University, who spent many years there. There is also an entire set of the Brazilian Historical Review from its first issue in 1842. There are in addition a complete set of



laws and Government publications from the time of the independence of Brazil from Portugal in 1822, and other publications of an economic and social nature. The aim is to build up a collection of original source material on Portugese-American history at Stanford.

Another collection has been made by Professor Coolidge, of Harvard University, which consists of the private library of the librarian of the Government of Chile, which is very complete in nature, being valued at \$125,000. Still another collection of materials for research study is that which has been secured by Prof. Hiram Bingham, at Yale University, on the wars of independence of the South American Republics. Other collections of material in this country are those of the Library of Congress, the University of Texas, and the complete library of Dr. Oliveira Lima, former ambassador from Brazil to the United States, on Brazilian history, which is now in the possession of the Catholic University at Washington and is considered the finest collection of its kind outside of Brazil. Further, there are the archives of the Department of State, rich in material, but which are closed at present.

#### THE FIELDS FOR RESEARCH IN LATIN-AMERICAN HISTORY.

The colonial period of South American history; a great many topics yet to be developed; a great deal of material also to be had at Mexico City.

The study of institutions, their growth and development in Latin-American history, e. g., the Audiencia.

The study of vice-royalties, of captaincies-general, of royal patronage, and of the early financial systems.

The Spanish-American wars for independence. This includes the study of famous leaders such as Bolivar, San Martin, Cortez.

Nationalism and the development of the new states: Opportunities for research as to the lives and achievements of the great leaders of this period, Maximilian in Mexico; the lives of Presidents of the South American Republics, as Sarmiento; all these topics remain to be developed. There are ample opportunities for further research in the fields of economics, sociology, and political science, the slave trade in Brazil offering a vast field in this connection.

There is at present a great demand for the services of men who are fitted for this type of work to assist not only in making these investigations but in offering assistance both to the United States and to the various Latin-American Governments in establishing closer relations between these countries.

Opportunities for the publication of all research work of this character are offered not only in the publications of this country but also in South America in such publications as the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and others.

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laws and Government publications from the time of the independence of Brazil from Portugal in 1822, and other publications of an economic and social nature. The aim is to build up a collection of original source material on Portuguese-American history at Stanford.

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The Huntington Library collection of American history was described by Doctor Cole, curator. The collection of American history material in the Huntington Library, which is soon to be open to the public and for research work, is of immense value. Although complete in itself, it forms but a small part of the great collection which is now being placed in the Huntington Library. The American history collection is classified as follows:

- (a) The period of discovery and exploration:
  - (1) A number of original source books, which begin with the first Latin edition of the letters of Columbus.
  - (2) The letters of Vespucius.
  - (3) The Cortez letters, both the Latin and also one French edition.
  - (4) The Las Casas tracts.
  - (5) The works of Peter Martyr.
- (b) The period of colonization and settlement:
  - (1) The MSS. of Elliott's Indian Bible and translations.
  - (2) The first almanacs printed in New York—the works of Bradford, etc.
  - (3) Materials on the settlement of Virginia—Captain John Smith's History of Virginia, with maps.
- (c) The Revolutionary period:
  - (1) The original MSS. of the letters of George III to his Privy Councilors regarding the independence of the American Colonies; the minutes of the Privy Council.
  - (2) Eight hundred Tory pamphlets issued in New York during the Revolutionary War period.
- (d) The War of 1812:
  - (1) A complete collection of original materials, military, political, and economic in character.
- (e) The period of the Civil War:
  - (1) The MSS. of Union and Confederate generals; their letters and diaries.
  - (2) A complete bibliography of books on the war in all its phases.
- (f) Other original MSS. material:
  - (1) The letters of John Fiske.
  - (2) The letters of Sherman, and letters and writings of Abraham Lincoln.
- (g) Materials on the history of California:
  - (1) The collection of Mr. Alexander MacDonald—supplementing to a great degree the Bancroft collection at the University of California.
  - (2) Old Spanish and Mexican MSS.

Lack of time prevented the reading of the following paper, "A brief statement of the opportunities for historical research in Hawaii," by Prof. K. C. Leebrick, of the University of Hawaii:

Hawaii offers an unusually unique and rich field for the historical student. The source materials are well preserved. Most of them are gathered together in or about Honolulu so that they are easily accessible and ready for study. A guide to the materials and archives is one of the tasks that needs be undertaken at once.

The primitive and unwritten history of the Hawaiian Islands can be studied from unusually large collections of material remains of all kinds. The Bishop Museum has carefully collected almost everything that will help to preserve the life and customs of the Hawaiian people or throw light upon the past history of the people and the country. A large staff of well-trained men and women are constantly at work collecting, arranging, and recording materials. The museum with its rich collections, its reports, and its library, gives the student materials admirably arranged and preserved for this use. There are other lesser collections. The original dwellings, settlements, and other remains are within easy reach of the worker.

The entire written history of the Hawaiian people and islands lies within a very recent period. The Spanish knew of the existence of the islands, but so far little has been found of record as to this early discovery. From the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands in 1778, very good descriptions of the people and the islands have been made at frequent intervals by observers, of several nationalities,

and by trained searchers in almost every field of knowledge. These records are here. Thus there is a very complete record of the people before their lives and history were altered by contact with another civilization. Europeans from the very first have endeavored to make a complete record of this people, of their traditions and folklore, and of their political history.

The political union of the islands was only achieved in 1795, after the coming of Europeans, and very largely by their aid and advice. There is a considerable body of original manuscript material, in English, covering this most vital period, which saw not only the unification of the archipelago but the modification of the customs and institutions of the people, due to European influence.

The Hawaiian people were given a written language by the missionaries who arrived in the islands in 1820. They had been sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Since that time the missionary has been the chief factor in the development of the people and the islands. There is a complete official record of the activities of this society in the English language. Other missionary societies soon came into the field; their records are also complete and available in English, French, and Latin. The various depositories, official and private, have an almost complete record of all official and vital private documents from this early date to the present. Complete files are available of most public documents; of all newspapers, magazines, books, and pamphlets printed here since the people had a written language. These are generally to be had in both English and Hawaiian. This is most unusual. There is a considerable amount of this material printed for the entire period. The first printing was done in the Hawaiian language in January, 1822, and printing in both Hawaiian and English has been continuous since that date. I am informed that complete files are available for almost all public documents and books printed from the very beginning.

Something has been done to collect documents and copies dealing with the relations with other countries. This will throw light upon the Hawaiian documents, which are almost absolutely complete.

Official documents have been unusually well kept and generally well preserved. This is especially true from 1845, when Mr. Wyllie became Minister of Foreign Affairs. A commission was appointed by the legislature in 1892 to arrange and preserve all official records. This commission did its work well. The oldest documents are English and are dated 1790.

The Hawaiian Historical Society was founded in 1892 and has done much to preserve and record public and private historical material of Hawaii. The "Reports" and "Papers" of the society are preserved in complete files and have just been carefully indexed. The society has built up a good working library of voyages to the islands; complete files of the missionary publications; of many of the books printed in Hawaii, in both Hawaiian and English; and of books printed about Hawaii. There is also a considerable quantity of pamphlet material; there are almost complete files of all newspapers and magazines; and there is some manuscript material, but it is not completely catalogued or arranged. The collection is well housed in the beautiful Territorial Public Library. There are excellent opportunities for the research student.

Shortly after the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, Mr. W. C. Ford, of the Library of Congress, came to Hawaii to investigate the archives and to have at least a part of them transferred to Washington. He was urged to recommend that the archives remain here because of their local value; that he did on the condition that they be properly housed and cared for by the Territorial government. In accordance with this recommendation, the legislature of 1903 provided money for a building; the legislature of 1905 passed an act providing for a board of commissioners of public archives. Active work began on the collection

and preservation of the documents May 11, 1905. Since that time an excellent fireproof building has been erected on the capitol grounds and close to the Territorial library. Here are found the public records and documents of the Territory of Hawaii well arranged and stored so as to insure their preservation. The librarian, Mr. Robert C. Lydecker, has performed his duties well and is a mine of information regarding the records and history of Hawaii. The archive building is an excellent place to work. I think it sufficiently important to justify me in referring my readers to Mr. Lydecker's paper on "The Archives of Hawaii," printed in "Papers of the Hawaiian Historical Society," No. 13, 1906.

Since the organization of the College of Hawaii in 1907 as an agricultural and scientific college, the library of that institution has been a depository for the United States public documents. The College of Hawaii, now the University of Hawaii (1920), therefore has part of the official United States documents from about the year 1908. Every effort is being made to complete the files and to obtain as many of the volumes before this period as are available.

In addition to these sources one should call attention to the fact that many of the men who took the government into their hands in 1893 and organized an efficient government and opened the negotiations that led to annexation by the United States in 1898 are still living, and that they and their libraries are the best sources for this most interesting period. The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Hon. S. B. Dole, former President of the Republic of Hawaii and the first governor after the annexation by the United States, for his advice and friendship. Acknowledgment is also due to the librarians of the libraries mentioned and to many of the "elder statesmen" of Hawaii.

The business session was called to order at 2 p. m. with President L. E. Young in the chair.

The committee on resolutions, Prof. P. A. Martin, chairman, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

(1) Whereas, by the death of Prof. Arley B. Show, of Stanford University, this association has lost one of its oldest members and the profession an able and conscientious scholar who throughout his long years of special work in the training of history teachers not only was a careful and stimulating instructor of those who came under his guidance but also displayed a warm personal interest in their later individual progress, doing much to elevate the standards of history teaching by inspiring the members of the profession with his own enthusiasm for accurate scholarship and for sympathetic and thorough teaching: Be it

*Resolved*, That this association place on record its high appreciation of the unique and valuable service which Mr. Show rendered to the profession of history teaching on the Pacific coast, and the sense of loss, personal as well as collective, which his death has brought to them; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the president of Stanford University and to Mr. Show's family.

(2) *Resolved*, That the funds so generously provided by the State board of education for libraries in the elementary schools be supplemented by other funds, or be so administered that the intermediate schools or high schools may obtain some of the advantages accruing from this source.

The auditing committee, Professor Clelland, chairman, reported that it had examined the statement of account with vouchers of the secretary-treasurer and found the statement correct. The report was approved.

The committee on nominations, Prof. R. H. Lutz, chairman, presented as candidates: For president, R. C. Clark; vice president, P. J. Treat; secretary treasurer, J. J. Van Nostrand, jr. For the council,

in addition to the above, W. C. Westergaard, Miss Sara L. Dole, W. F. Bliss.

On motion, the nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballots for those nominees who were declared elected. On motion of the secretary, Prof. L. E. Young was appointed delegate of the branch to attend the meeting of the council of the American Historical Association at Washington D. C.

The business session then adjourned, to be followed immediately by the general session of the afternoon.

The first speaker was Prof. R. D. Hunt, of the University of Southern California, whose subject was "The contribution of political science to education." A résumé of Professor Hunt's address follows:

History, with man as its subject, is surely one of the subjects very intimately connected with human society. This being so, it is a subject that requires expert handling. It can not be confined to any restricted area or put in water-tight compartments and still be a subject dealing with life. More than this, education itself can not be considered liberal unless it has the broadest of foundations. No teacher can confine his work or his thinking to any one narrow field.

The end of our education is intelligent citizenship. The educated man is the broad man sharpened to a point; and this is the type of men that America needs to-day, as citizens, more than ever before in her history. And not only does America need this new strength, but Europe needs it even more urgently. The civilization in practically every country of Europe is at such a low ebb that in innumerable places it is at the point of death. Austria, as an example, subsists through charity alone. This condition offers a challenge to opulent America.

At such a time as this, America must not become the victim of the diseases of Spain or Rome. She must be strong in intellectual and spiritual life, and the college men must be the ones to furnish this strength for America. At the present time our people of all classes are obsessed with a spirit of lawlessness which must be overcome. Democracy is never safe in the hands of its enemies. In President Wilson's words, "What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed, and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." But higher than law—the letter of which we can comply with—is the reign of *moral* law. America must learn to appreciate the value of morality.

Doctor Hunt gave several suggestions which should apply to the teaching of civics and citizenship as well as political science.

Stress fundamental principles. There is much ignorance of our economic fundamentals to-day.

Teach social science through social service. This point of view is a necessity for society's future leaders. Service is the aim.

Preach and practice political idealism. The common man must have his rightful place in political life, and that place must be elevated.

Restore a new type of Puritanism; "he that prays best and preaches best will fight best."

Put principle before expediency. We are all too much concerned with "putting it over" and too little with service of the public.

Exalt the spiritual meaning of life. Spirituality is the leaven of truth hidden in human thought, feeling, and action. Great grasp of religion will give to the historian insight and vision. In our education, the kind of education that a student gets

matters more than the quantity of it. He must have that which is quickened by spiritual life. In order to give this, a teacher must be a dynamic creative personality as well as a scholar, and college teachers must lead in spiritual, humanitarian vision. To do this will be to follow in the steps of the world's greatest teachers, for all of them have placed the emphasis on *life*.

The second speaker, Dr. George S. Sumner, took as his subject, "The importance of economics in the training and teaching of history."

*Résumé:* What does it profit a man to deal simply with the facts of history? The vital thing is *movement*. We must try to ascertain the motivating forces in all cases. To do this, a study of the fundamental facts of economics is necessary. Doctor Sumner would not say that the economic treatment of history is the only one to be given attention; but he does feel that of the various forces that are behind history, the economic force is the strongest. Next to this, will probably come the psychological force.

Thus, history is a means to the twofold end of vitalizing the movements of life and of giving application to present-day problems as they are seen in relation to the past.

Then, economics must not be given a separate treatment; it must be placed in its proper position with respect to the great movements of humanity. The fall of Rome had its economic problem above everything else; Turkey's condition can be explained largely from an economic viewpoint; the Spanish War of 1898 had its economic causes. We must get the benefit in our present life of the economic mistakes of the past. The actual economic condition in the past, as well as in the present, and not a theoretical condition, must be the basis of all of our present study of economics.

Mr. Victor Farrar, of the University of Washington, then spoke on "The United States policy with regard to Alaska."

Mr. Farrar gave in outline an account of his study with reference to the Alaskan question. In brief, he said that the treaty with Russia of 1824 did not define the boundary of Alaska and ended in our denial of Russia's title to Alaska. In 1838 we had not admitted Russia's title more than to say that she had a sphere of influence. Unless Russia acquired the title before 1840, she did not have it in 1867, for we know that she did not acquire it after 1840. The British negotiations suggest that such title was never obtained. But at any rate we cleared the title when our Government purchased the Alaskan Territory.

The meeting then adjourned.

The annual dinner was attended by 28 members. All present were inspired by the presidential address of Professor Young, who impressed us with his eloquent and forceful remarks. Speaking as he did out of the fullness of his experience and study and not from notes,



the president suffers at the hands of an untrained reporter. The subject, "Religious influences in the history of the West," was chosen because the speaker had come to believe that there was something fundamentally deep in the spirit of the pioneer. The religious institutions of the West express one phase of this depth of feeling. Art and music are later expressions of this same idealism. Its emphasis upon education has been constant from the beginning. A spirit so many-sided in expression can not be neglected by the historian who wishes to interpret fully the age of the pioneer.

The teachers' session, held on Saturday, November 27, 1920, 9.30 a. m. at the University of Southern California considered the general topic: "The social sciences and education for citizenship in the schools." Mr. W. F. Bliss, State Normal School, San Diego, presiding, said:

To sum up in a phrase the central idea of thought so far, I should say the business of the historian is to seek ultimately for the idealism of the people he is writing about and describing, as expressed in economic activities and in other activities and institutions; and it is the business of the teacher to bring the pupils into contact with these ideals and to inspire them to live up to them in their life activities. It is in keeping with that thought that the program for to-day has been arranged.

*Proposed programs.*—Prof. E. Dawson, Hunter College, New York City:

As a university and college teacher, I am convinced that we have a tendency in America, and even in the West, to be academic. We have a tendency not to make use of our scientific knowledge for practical purposes. I am a political scientist. Mr. Richard S. Childs says: "There is such a thing as political science, but no real red-blooded American will confess it." When speaking to some one of my friends here this morning, I said something about teaching elementary political science in the high schools. He said, "Elementary?" Some think there is nothing in political science teachable in secondary schools. If that is true, I am in favor of eliminating it from the university. Political science is the organization of democratic government.

The purpose of teaching social studies is to introduce the graduates of our high schools to the problems which confront our community, in order that we may have leadership in the solution of these problems on the basis of scientific knowledge. The twelfth year course in problems of democracy is thought of by the commission as a course in the introduction of the solution of the problems of democracy through some knowledge of scientific economics on the one hand and scientific politics on the other. As I understand it, we have not a solution as yet.

If political science is to present to us an organization based on scientific study of human psychology and human practices in past democratic efforts; then our task in teaching political science in the schools is to present them, not with a description of the constitution of the State of California or of the State of New York, two instruments of which any civilized people ought to be ashamed, but the principle is to improve those instruments in order that our Government may no longer be what Elihu Root called "An invisible government." Our political science is academic. A very distinguished political science teacher recently said: "Not a single constructive book on political science has been written by a university professor in the last five years."

In the fourth year work of the high school, as is suggested by this bulletin, elementary economics and elementary political science is to be given. What has that course to do with the course in American history, which immediately precedes it, and the course in European history, which lies one year below? What kind of European history ought we to teach in the high school, after we have walked 10 blocks down the streets of Los Angeles and seen the people? What do we want them to know?

The result of whatever history we teach should be to lead the student toward a hopeful evolution of the human race. I am confident that we have not reached, as President Butler said, "the top of the curve of western civilization." But unless we teach optimistic, constructive organization, we may possibly become pessimists. Therefore, the European history is the background of world history, into which we want to fit American history as the next step; that is, the people who wrote that report thought of those three years, not as three different courses, but as one course, beginning with whatever kind of foundation or basis we must lay down to introduce the person to American history and whatever there is about American history to help one understand the problems which confront us.

### Discussion opened by Mr. R. L. Ashley, Pasadena High School:

It seems to me that after all this problem is a very much larger one than we have been making it. It is a problem of education of a group of boys and girls passing through a certain physical and mental stage in their existence. There are two bases upon which we can place this problem for the analysis or study of it. Professor Hoose said: "You are not teaching algebra; you are not teaching history; you are not teaching English. You are teaching John and you are teaching Sally." As a matter of fact, here we have a problem. These boys and girls come to us in their 'teens. In talking over the problems as to what we shall give them, what consideration do we give to the adolescent age, to mental and physical development, to psychical reactions?

Community civics is a study of group organization and functioning approached from the standpoint of the individual in his relation to the community or communities in which he lives. I believe the only way to organize the material in social science, which we are trying to present to the students, must be to take it up from the standpoint of civics—present-day institutions, present-day activities—and study the past from that angle. We must integrate the courses. I think not more than one year of social science ought to be required in the three years of the upper high school.

We must know more about the boys and girls we are teaching, because we don't know what to give them until we know something about them. When we know something about them we can group them. They are probably varying from 8 to 9 years, mental age, to 16 or 17. The student who is mentally 16 lives in an entirely different world from the 8-year-old. The first point which I wish to contend is this—that we shall study these students and get some kind of mental measurements. Let us find something about the mental age and classify according to mental age and different capacities.

The children have had a very direct reaction to their environment, to the studies they have had. They have been growing rather rapidly up to 10 and then rather slowly to 13. Their memories are probably good and formations within the brain are developing with such rapidity that if habits are formed at that time they are never forgotten, and if not formed, are probably never formed. The teaching of civics in the grades is almost absolutely a failure, probably because we are trying to teach the kind of civics we teach in high school. The brains of these students have not formed yet and it is impossible for them to get new points of view. Before this time they are in direct relation with those with whom they have immediate dealings. They can not see the relationship between themselves and any other group. At this

point, when students are just beginning to develop other-selfness, getting new viewpoints in connection with religion, themselves, the suggestion is made that they take up the study of group organization and the relation of the individual to the group. This seems to me one of the difficulties which the student can not possibly overcome. I think it will be possible only to take this up after students have developed this new sense of relationship.

Discussion continued by Miss Anna Stewart, Los Angeles High School:

I feel that the salvation of democracy lies with the leaders and not with the average.

My reaction to Bulletin No. 28 is this: A strong desire to come to the defense of history; and it seems to me that Mr. Ashley has laid the foundation for the defense of history. I am in full accord with making the social sciences function.

The bulletin says: "History, as it is usually taught, is not adapted to the needs of pupils of the ninth grade." The conclusion is: Teach social science instead. The bulletin further reads: "Children live in the present and not in the past. The past becomes educational to them only as it is related to the present." Then they draw the conclusion that history must be set aside or used only occasionally. "Here stories and pioneer stories are of use in the early grades because children react naturally to them." Children do react to these stories. So do I; so do you. I have three books at home that I am just reading. They are all biographies. Curiosity is a part of human nature and it seems to me we may depend upon children of the eighth and ninth grades being interested in these biographies. History is a record of human experience, and human experience is necessarily based on our instincts and interests. How can you teach history? For example, I would present to an American history class some such topic as this: "The strange way in which Egyptians raised their food." I would then ask them to compare this with the way in which California raises its food. Or I might ask them to compare present-day fighting with the fighting of the Assyrians. But no, this is too simple! We must rip up the course of study! This is a course on the art of fighting or this is a course on food study.

The bulletin says "Civics should precede later history courses." Why? Does it not carry its own interpretation? I should absolutely reverse that statement. The Los Angeles elementary schools are shot through with community civics. All that can be taught of human relationships is being taught throughout the elementary grades. We need a good strong socializing course in the normal schools for the preparation of our teachers to teach these subjects as they should be taught.

If we are going to presume that students will drop out at the end of the ninth or tenth year, what shall we offer them after civics? I would suggest a reading course, teaching them how to read magazines and books and how to use a library.

Knocking chronology seems to be the pastime of social science writers. The bulletin says to teach crusades chronologically if you want to, but when it comes to institutions it is necessary to describe them. Why do we care about descriptions of the church as an institution? Only because it played an important part in a great historical drama. The same might be said about feudalism. Feudalism is a part of the great movement of the Middle Ages, and its rise, supremacy, and decline are of interest to us.

Chronology functions horizontally as well as vertically. Chronology functions horizontally when we are studying parallel contemporary movements. For example, in studying slavery, can I take just slavery? No; I have to say slavery and the need for a great labor supply. Chronology functions vertically when we take things in sequence order. Grover Cleveland is quoted: "I do not understand any

theory unless I know how it came to be; I do not understand any problem unless I know how it came to be." That is chronology.

I am going to speak in defense of ancient history. It offers us an easier approach pedagogically and presents fewer details. The factors and viewpoints stand out and it is these that give us our ladder to the social sciences. We have a spiritual kinship with Judea, Greece, and Rome. Ancient history challenges attention. Things are different and arouse our curiosity. What was the cause of the recent war? I think you will find it in the heart of the ancient world as much as anywhere else. Zimmerman, in *Nationality and Government*, writes: "It is not the principle of nationality that would bring peace and good government to Europe, but the principle of toleration."

Why should chronology be put in opposition to sociology? I believe they are Siamese twins, myself. A social worker recently said: "First we locate the family—ancestry, time, place, circumstances, etc." Historically speaking, it is chronology that does that for us. "Until we place the family, we can do nothing for them," continued the social worker. I conclude, then, that as to the chronological plan there are no gaps that are more serious than any other plan. The social plan is easier pedagogically. It offers all that any other plan offers and something more. That something more is the very essence of history itself.

Turning to the California situation, and recognizing that it may be unlike that of other places, how shall we organize the high school? I think four years can be used to very great advantage. There should be a citizenship course every term. I am not sure the social science department should always get it. The English department, I believe, should sometimes have it. In our high school, in B-9, they have patriotic ballads and debates. In the A-10 there are courses on vocational guidance. Already the English department is doing very definite work. I should like to see it more definite.

Bulletin No. 28 does not wholly apply to California. Ninth-year civics is undesirable because it eliminates twelfth-year civics. It is practical and definite, not vaguely socializing. We need leadership, but we can't get it from the man with the dinner pail or from the newsboy. We can get it from the high-school students. I don't think we spend much time on the dry outlines of the constitution. It is always the informing principle that we are concerned with. In handling our material we should have our approach vary; otherwise, the thing becomes monotonous. In the senior year it might be approached in this manner: First, state the problem; secondly, survey it historically. In organizing a course of study I have always been guided by the one keynote, "integration." In the selection of material it has been the interpretation of experience. What do I mean by "integration"? I mean this: I don't have a current events class, but every single social science class uses current events in one way or another—events related in some way to the subject under consideration.

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III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

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Washington, December 28, 1920

Reported by

JOHN C. PARISH

*Secretary*

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES**

Reported by JOHN C. PARISH, *Secretary*

The sixteenth annual session of the conference of historical societies met at Washington, D. C., in joint session with the National Association of War History Organizations, on Tuesday morning, December 28, 1920, with Mr. James Sullivan, State historian of New York, in the chair. Three papers were presented to the conference. Mr. Karl Singewald, of the Maryland War Records Commission, read a careful survey of "Progress in the collection of war history records by State war history organizations." Mr. Albert E. McKinley, of the University of Pennsylvania, followed with a paper on "Suggestions and plans for State and local publications on war history." The third paper was presented by Mr. Joseph Schafer, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, on the subject of "Coordination of historical societies within the States." The discussion of this paper was led by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was participated in by various delegates to the conference. The text of these papers and an account of the discussion which followed are given in the later pages of these proceedings.

The meeting was followed by a business session presided over by the chairman of the conference, Mr. George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut. Mr. John C. Parish, secretary of the conference, reported informally on activities for the year. Announcement of the meeting was sent out in November to all the societies, together with questionnaires as to conditions and activities and a reminder of membership dues, upon which the conference was largely dependent for its existence. At the time of the meeting about 90 replies from the questionnaires had been received and dues had come in sufficiently to cover the expenses of the year and leave \$73.24 in the treasury. The secretary, in his report to the council of the American Historical Association, had asked for a renewal of the appropriation of \$25 from that body, which was granted.

The secretary stated that it was the intention to publish the proceedings of the conference in separate form during the year without waiting for the reprint from the annual report of the American Historical Association. The proceedings for the year 1917 had been dis-

tributed to the societies and included reports on over 400 societies, the largest number yet listed.

It was recommended by the secretary that the conference proceed definitely to the carrying forward of two movements which have long been agitated and to that end he proposed that two active committees be appointed, one to take steps for the publication of a handbook of historical societies, the other to take action with reference to a continuation of Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies.

The following motions were then carried by the conference:

Moved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this conference to lay plans and provide media for the compilation and publication of a handbook of American historical societies.

Moved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this conference to lay plans and provide media for the compilation and publication of a continuation of the 1905 volume of Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies through the year 1920.

The chairman later appointed the following members of these committees:

The committee on the handbook.—Mr. George N. Fuller, of the Michigan Historical Commission; Mr. Solon J. Buck, of the Minnesota Historical Society; Mr. John C. Parish, of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The committee on the Griffin bibliography.—Mr. Joseph Schafer, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Mr. Appleton P. C. Griffin, of the Library of Congress; Mr. Julius H. Tuttle, of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. Dunbar Rowland, chairman of the committee on cooperation of historical societies and departments presented the following report which was adopted by the conference:

*To the Conference of Historical Societies:*

The committee on cooperation of historical departments and societies submits this its seventh and final report.

At the 1907 meeting of the association held in Madison this committee was appointed for the purpose of bringing about cooperation among historical agencies having common interests and holding membership in the American Historical Association.

The first report of the committee was submitted in 1908 at the Richmond meeting. The following recommendations made in that report were adopted by the conference:

"First. That the historical agencies of the Mississippi Basin join in a cooperative search of the French archives for historical material relating to the States embraced in that territory.

"Second. That a complete working calendar of all materials in the French archives relating to the Mississippi Basin be prepared by an agent appointed by the representatives of the conference having the matter in hand.

"Third. That the calendar when completed be published and distributed under the representatives of the conference.

"Fourth. That the necessary money for the preparation, publication, and distribution of the calendar be raised by voluntary contributions from the historical agencies represented in the conference."

The annual reports of 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914 which appear in the annual reports of the American Historical Association for those years give a detailed account of the progress of the work, the sums contributed, and the expenditures of the fund to 1914.

In August, 1914, as the work of the committee in the French archives was nearing completion, France was invaded by the armies of Germany, and the state of war, which continued until November, 1918, compelled the postponement of the undertaking until the return of peace. For that reason no reports have been made to the conference since the meeting of 1914.

As soon as practicable after the defeat of Germany the work in the French archives was resumed. The work of editing and preparing the calendar for publication was also put in operation by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, and this important task is now nearing completion.

The fund for calendaring this collection of archives concerning the history of the great Mississippi Basin was subscribed through the generosity of the following historical agencies: Alabama Department of Archives and History, Chicago Historical Society, Indiana State Historical Society, State Historical Society of Iowa, Kansas State Historical Society, Louisiana Historical Society, Michigan Historical Society, Mississippi State Department of Archives and History, State Historical Society of Missouri, Texas Historical Society, Wisconsin State Historical Society, and Clarence M. Burton.

The sums subscribed by each contributor appear in the report of the committee of 1913. In round numbers \$3,000 was subscribed. There is now in the hands of the treasurer of the committee \$355.69, and that amount is sufficient to complete the work.

The annual reports of the committee have made frequent mention of the expert service freely extended by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. We can not express too often our obligation to Dr. J. F. Jameson and Mr. W. G. Leland of the Department of Historical Research of that institution—to Doctor Jameson for securing the cooperation of the Carnegie Institution, and to Mr. Leland, the representative of the committee in direct charge of the work in Paris.

Your committee recommends the acceptance of the proposal of the Carnegie Institution to edit, publish, and distribute the calendar. In no other way could that part of our undertaking be done quite so well. The details of the proposal will be presented to the conference at this meeting by a representative of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution. The progress of editing, publishing, and distributing the calendar will be reported to the conference by those having in charge that part of the work.

May we again express our great obligation to the historical agencies which made possible the success of our undertaking by making liberal and unselfish subscriptions to the calendar fund.

The principle of cooperative work along such lines is most helpful and beneficial to the societies engaging in it. Such work should by all means be continued.

We hope we may be permitted to say in this final report that the successful completion under the direction of this conference of the work of calendaring the French archives, in so far as they concern the Mississippi Valley, is of very great importance to the historians of the country. To have undertaken and finished a task of such magnitude is an achievement worthy of the highest praise.



It has been a privilege for the committee to act as the representative of the conference. You have made our duties most pleasant and agreeable. We thank you for giving us the opportunity to serve you. We report that our work is done, request the release of the committee, and file this our final report.

Respectfully submitted.

DUNBAR ROWLAND, *Chairman.*

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

J. F. JAMESON.

B. F. SHAMBAUGH.

EUGENE C. BARKER.

DECEMBER 28, 1920.

The following is a partial list of the delegates present at the session:

Abbot, Mrs. Louis A., State historian, District of Columbia.

Ambler, Chas. H., West Virginia University.

Belote, Theodore T., United States National Museum.

Bond, Beverly W., jr., University of Cincinnati.

Boyd, Wm. K., Trinity College, New York.

Callahan, J. M., West Virginia University.

Clark, William Bell, Pennsylvania War History Commission.

Conlan, Mrs. Michael, Oklahoma Historical Society.

Connor, R. D. W., North Carolina Historical Commission.

Doane, Rev. R. B., North Carolina.

Eaton, Allen, Russell Sage Foundation.

Eckenrode, H. Z., Southern Historical Society.

Fitzpatrick, J. C., Library of Congress.

Ford, Worthington C., Massachusetts Historical Society.

Fox, Dixon Ryan, New York State Historical Association.

Fuller, George N., Michigan Historical Commission.

Godard, George S., Connecticut State Library.

Handman, M. S., University of Texas.

Heckel, A. K., Lafayette College.

Hoover, T. N., Ohio Historical Commission on War Material.

House, R. B., North Carolina Historical Commission.

Husband, W. W., Vermont Historical Society.

Jenison, Marguerite E., Illinois Historical Library.

Latane, Edith, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va.

Latane, John H., Johns Hopkins University.

Latane, Lucy T., Maryland War Records Commission.

Leland, Waldo G., Carnegie Institution of Washington.

McKinley, Albert E., Pennsylvania War History Commission.

Paine, Mrs. Clara S., Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

Palsits, Victor H., New York Public Library.

Parish, John C., State Historical Society of Iowa.

Parker, H. Gilbert, Office of adjutant general of Delaware.

Pease, T. C., Illinois State Historical Library.

Robinson, Morgan P., Virginia State Library.  
 Rowland, Dunbar, Mississippi Historical Society.  
 Ryan, Daniel J., National Catholic War Council.  
 Schafer, Joseph, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.  
 Schlesinger, Arthur M., State University of Iowa.  
 Shoemaker, Floyd C., State Historical Society of Missouri.  
 Sioussat, Mrs. Albert, Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.  
 Steiner, Bernard C., Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.  
 Spaulding, Col. Oliver L., Historical Branch, General Staff, United States Army.  
 Stokes, Horace W., Frederick A. Stokes Co., publishers.  
 Sullivan, James, New York State Historical Association.  
 Vincent, John Martin, Johns Hopkins University.  
 Wilson, J. Scott, Virginia War History Commission.

Upon consultation with the handbook committee, which has laid plans and begun work on the preparation of a handbook of the societies, it has seemed best not to publish in the proceedings at this time the data secured in November and December, 1920, from approximately 90 of the societies. This material will be used by the committee in the preparation of the more comprehensive publication.

## PAPERS AND DISCUSSION.

### PROGRESS IN THE COLLECTION OF WAR RECORDS BY STATE WAR HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS<sup>1</sup>

By KARL SINGEWALD

Secretary, Maryland War Records Commission

The article, "The collection of State war records," by Franklin E. Holbrook, secretary of the Minnesota War Records Commission, printed in the American Historical Review, October, 1919, is a conspectus of the origin, organization, and activities of the various State war history agencies, although not arranged by States, but topically.

The collection of material relating to the war was carried on, of course, to some extent from the beginning of the war by all active State historical commissions, historical societies, libraries, etc. The compilation of war records in a thorough way, however, in most cases could not be done by such institutions without a great extension of their activities, requiring special appropriation and extra staff. Those agencies that were able to take up the undertaking in a thorough way from the beginning were in a most fortunate and advantageous posi-

<sup>1</sup>In connection with the preparation of this paper, questionnaires were sent to all of the States addressed to the agencies known to be engaged in war history work. Replies were received from 20 States. Some information was already in hand in regard to the work in most of the States. All comparisons made in this paper must be qualified as being based upon the incomplete information available.

tion. States reporting systematic collection of material during the war include Alabama, Iowa, New York, and Ohio.

General realization of the importance of the compilation of war records, and financial provision for this purpose, came after the first year of our participation in the war. Action was largely through the State councils of defense, pursuant to recommendation by the Council of National Defense, at the instance of the National Board for Historical Service. In a few States the war history committees appointed were to function independently, but in the great majority of States they were to act through or in conjunction with existing State agencies—historical commissions, historical societies, State libraries, or universities.

The next stage was legislative action. In practically all of the States where the historical work was under way it was continued by legislative enactment and appropriation. At present nearly all of the States are engaged to some extent in the undertaking. A number of the States are known to be working in a large way—with a comprehensive program and somewhat adequate facilities. These States are Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In carrying on the undertaking the State agencies very generally have enlisted county and local cooperation. In most cases special historical committees have been named, but local historical societies and libraries also have been utilized. In New York the act of April 11, 1919, provided for appointment of local historians by local appointing boards. Approximately 1,500 appointments were authorized thereby, and about 50 per cent have been made. In some States, including California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, appropriations for the local work have been made by local governments, usually small in amount—\$100 to \$500, but large amounts, in some cases; for instance, the city of Buffalo, \$40,000. Illinois reports that in several counties sufficient funds have been available to employ some one to take charge of the work. Pennsylvania states that local provision was made very generally either by public appropriation or by turning over balances of welfare or welcome funds. In many of the States supplies have been furnished by the State office, and in a few States small allowances made for local expenses.

The general experience with the local committees is that they are very uneven in their work. In the majority of cases the results are not very satisfactory. Large results are obtained only where some qualified person is found willing to give considerable time and attention to the work. The following States report more than ordinary

success in the local work: Illinois, a number of excellent county collections and several published histories; Indiana, complete reports covering the organizations as scheduled in Bulletin No. 10 from more than half of the 92 counties in the State; Michigan, county committees working pretty generally; Pennsylvania, a considerable number of counties doing excellent work. Naturally, the importance of the local war history is recognized, and the compilation of the records taken up effectively, in greater degree where the counties and cities are of considerable size and importance. The city of Buffalo, for instance, appropriated \$40,000 and has published a war history.

A survey of war history work State by State would be of great interest, but is impracticable in this paper, both on account of limitation of space and of incompleteness of information in hand. It will be possible herein merely to discuss briefly the larger phases of the undertaking and to indicate roughly the progress made in some of the States.

#### INDIVIDUAL MILITARY RECORDS

In a few States, including New Hampshire and Rhode Island, record was kept systematically during the progress of the war of those who entered the military and naval forces. Generally, however, this was not done, and the later efforts to compile State rosters have proven very difficult.

No part of the war records work was so generally undertaken by the States as that of obtaining the records of the soldiers and sailors. In most of the States forms were prepared and campaigns were conducted with wide publicity. Cooperation of patriotic organizations was enlisted and local committees employed.

In general, the success of these efforts has not been very marked. The indifference of the men has proven a serious obstacle. A few States report unusually large results. A statement from New Hampshire, as of March, 1920, reported 85 to 90 per cent obtained. In South Dakota, by act of legislature, the assessors were instructed to make a canvass throughout the State, without extra compensation, however. In this way, about one-third of the records were obtained. This was followed up by a systematic campaign through the schools, with good results. South Dakota now reports a roster containing names beyond the number credited to the State by the departments in Washington, but no statement is in hand of the percentage of records filled out. Maryland has obtained nearly one-half of the records. For Baltimore city, the percentage is over one-half, due largely to active cooperation by the police department. In Minnesota, the administration of the bonus act was utilized as an opportunity to obtain the records. Minnesota reports over 80,000 records out of 108,000 applying for the bonus. Pennsylvania reports over 37,000

in the State files, 45,000 in the hands of the Philadelphia committees, and thousands in the hands of other local committees. In Philadelphia canvass was made by the police department.

California has pressed the collection of these records, especially through the local committees. Results are very incomplete, but arrangements have been made for the American Legion to conduct a systematic campaign whereby it is hoped to obtain most of the records. Kentucky plans binding the service record sheets for each county into a volume, to be placed in the county clerk's office when completed and to be protected by being recorded as permanent county records.

Special attention, naturally, has been given to the compilation of rosters and records of those who died in the service, and of those who received decorations and citations. Most of the States have this part of the work pretty well up.

In most of the States effort has been made to obtain—along with the records—photographs and such material as diaries, letters, and narratives. Results obtained in this way have not been conspicuously large. Illinois, however, reports a large collection of soldiers' letters, through special effort and cooperation of organizations such as the Service Star Legion. New York has collected thousands of letters through a clipping service. Pennsylvania reports 8,000 photographs, thousands of letters, and a few diaries.

The entire aspect of this matter of individual military records was changed greatly when it became assured that the departments in Washington would furnish to the several States abstracts of the service records. The Adjutant General of the Army was given an appropriation for this purpose by the act of July 11, 1919. Thus far the records of casualties have been sent to the States. A similar appropriation was made to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, by the act of June 4, 1920. It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of the fiscal year. The Marine Corps, also, is preparing records for the States.

These official records are being sent to the adjutants general of the States. A number of the States plan publication of military rosters. Such publication generally is to be by the adjutant general or in conjunction with his office. In view of these official records, some of the State war history agencies have concluded to leave the matter of the individual military records entirely with the adjutants general. It may be remarked, however, that the records furnished from Washington are brief abstracts of the service records, with very little of the further biographical information called for by the forms used by the State agencies.

The basis followed by the War and Navy Departments in crediting men to the several States is the home addresses given at the time

of entering the service. The records furnished to a State, therefore, will not include former residents who were living elsewhere at the time of entering the service, nor persons living in the State at the time of entering the service, but who gave their addresses in the State of their former residence and family connections. Moreover, of course these records will not include those who served in the military forces of the Allies. Pennsylvania, it may be mentioned, reports having obtained a list of 3,583 men from the State who entered the British service.

In addition to the problems suggested in the last paragraph, there are other questions of inclusion arising in compiling the military roster to include those who served on the Mexican border in 1916. A little nearer is the case of service in the National Guard on Federal duty after April 6, 1917, but prior to the incorporation of the National Guard into the United States Army, August 5, 1917. The United States Public Health Service, in terms of the act of Congress, was made a part of "the military forces of the United States." A part of the personnel of the Lighthouse Service, by virtue of act of Congress, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, but is not counted as part of the Navy. Even the United States Coast Guard records are not in the possession of the Navy Department, although the entire personnel was enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force.

Altogether, unless the State roster is based simply upon service in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps according to the official records furnished from Washington, the task of compilation will be very difficult and the results at best not entirely complete. The only way to obtain the names not included in the records sent from Washington is by building up a State roster systematically from local sources.

#### MILITARY UNITS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

Much attention is being given to the collection of material relating to military units composed largely of men from the respective States, and to camps and other military establishments located in the State during the war.

There are, of course, two sources of such material—(1) local sources; (2) the records in Washington. In respect to military units, the records obtainable from what may be termed local sources include:

Histories. (a) Manuscript histories of nearly all units were prepared under official direction before demobilization. These are usually short and sketchy. (b) Printed histories of many units have been published, in many cases under the auspices of veterans' organizations of the respective units.

Diaries, narratives, etc., by members of the units.

Copies of official papers—orders, reports, maps, etc.—retained by members of the units.

Newspapers or news bulletins issued by the units.

Photographs and other exhibits.

A number of States have been very active in collecting such material from the returned service men. It may be mentioned that Pennsylvania has obtained copies of a large part of the orders and messages of the Seventy-ninth Division.

The records in Washington are, of course, of prime importance. Every unit, upon demobilization, was required to pack up all of its records and ship them to The Adjutant General in Washington. Here should be complete sets of official papers and documents of the units, whereas records collected from local sources are generally fragmentary. Thus far, very little use has been made of the records in Washington by the State agencies. The photographs taken by the Signal Corps of the Army are the most important general source of photographs.

In the case of camps and military establishments, the classes of material and the sources are similar to those of military units. A number of States report considerable collections of historical reports, camp newspapers, photographs, etc. Here, again, there has been little use as yet of the great store of records in Washington.

#### INDIVIDUAL CIVILIAN RECORDS

A number of States, in the compilation of the individual military records, have included records of those who served with the military or naval forces as workers under the welfare organizations—Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc.

Maryland has undertaken on a more comprehensive basis the compilation of individual civilian records. The purpose has been to include the names of all Marylanders who rendered service of more than ordinary importance in relation to the war in a civilian capacity, whether in Government position, in industry, profession, relief activities, etc. The index includes the officers and leading workers of the principal war agencies in the State and in the several counties. Some idea of the degree of inclusion may be given by the statement that the index contains about 2,500 names for the entire State, as compared with about 62,000 in the military service. The persons whose names are in this index are requested to fill out a form of record and to furnish reports of their work.

California, also, has given special attention to obtaining full accounts of services of individual Californians in relation to the war in a civilian capacity. Some of the local committees have made use of questionnaires for this purpose. Mention should be made, also, of

Virginia's plan of selecting a roll of 100 Virginians who rendered the most distinguished war service. The records of the 100 will be published in the war history.

#### NONMILITARY WAR AGENCIES AND ACTIVITIES

Apart from the distinctly military activities, there were a number of agencies of prime importance conspicuously known as war agencies and activities, such as the Council of National Defense, War Industries Board, Shipping Board, Railroad Administration, War Loan Organization, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, American Red Cross, and the seven big welfare agencies operating under the supervision of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. These, however, are only the most conspicuous. The number of agencies, emergency and permanent, governmental and private, national and local, performing services of great importance in relation to the war is very large. Then, if we look beyond the more important agencies and activities, it is a fact that practically every organization and individual in the country did something in the general war effort.

In the endeavor to compile the war records, therefore, the problem is ever present of how far to go. In the widest scope, anything and everything pertaining to the life and activities of the people during the war period is part of the war record. The question of what to include arises both in respect to what organizations and activities to cover, and also as to what classes of records to gather.

In respect to organizations included, Pennsylvania has doubtless covered the field more extensively than any other State. About 105,000 pieces of mail have been sent out to about 65 groups, the organizations covered including not only the important war agencies, but also churches, schools, libraries, clubs and societies, banks, insurance companies, industrial and commercial establishments. Some 4,300 reports are in hand, including 1,081 reports from banking institutions and 961 from industrial establishments. Indiana, also, has requested reports from churches, fraternal orders, clubs, banks and manufacturing establishments, with "fairly satisfactory" results. In most of the States, the matter of obtaining reports from individual local organizations, such as churches, schools, clubs, banks, etc., has been left to the local committees.

In respect to material to be gathered, there is the broad general consideration that the State war history agencies are interested particularly in material of special State concern. In the case, however, of activities within the State that are part of the operations of organizations of a national scope, the States are interested in material relating to the national organization, as well as in material especially concerning the particular State.



Most of the State war history agencies have sets of formal publications of United States Government departments and services bearing on the war, whether collected specially or as part of the regular acquisitions of the institutions with which they are connected. The same is largely true of formal publications of the principal nongovernmental agencies of national scope performing service in relation to the war. When it comes to lesser material, such as pamphlets, periodicals, bulletins, circulars, posters, etc., and to the publications of the hundreds of less important agencies, the State collections are necessarily fragmentary. Alabama engaged in collection from the beginning of the war, and reports a very complete set of all material issued by the principal war agencies. Iowa and Pennsylvania also have important collections of material. Texas reports over 1,500 pamphlets relating to the war. The number of such publications issued altogether would run into the hundreds of thousands.

The problems in respect to gathering material issued by agencies of national scope may be understood from a few illustrations. Any collecting agency would eagerly receive such important acquisitions as a set of publications of the Committee on Public Information, or the war bulletins of the American Red Cross, or of the Y. M. C. A. A complete set, however, of books, pamphlets, periodicals, bulletins, circulars, etc., issued by Red Cross during the war would fill several shelves. Then there is a vast quantity of material not relating especially to the war, but of increased interest during the war. For instance, the bulletins of information and of instruction issued by the Department of Agriculture are regular publications, but during the war were of special use in stimulating food production. Publications, also, of the hundreds of religious, professional, trade, and other organizations of national scope are of some interest from the standpoint of war history. There is certainly no clear line of limitation in regard to such material, and, as already remarked, the collection of such material by the State war history agencies is rather desultory.

In regard to agencies and activities within the State, there is, of course, greater reason for systematic effort to make a complete collection of material. The distinctive effort in this field is to obtain historical reports, both of state-wide activities and of local activities. In a large percentage of cases it is necessary to have these reports specially prepared for the historical records. The reports by the States, generally, indicate a very fair measure of success along this line. Pennsylvania and Illinois have done especially well in obtaining reports from members of the draft boards.

A number of the States are making special efforts to secure the deposit of files and records of war agencies in the war records collections. Some of the most important records were required to be

shipped to Washington—notably, of the draft boards, Food Administration, and Fuel Administration. Minnesota reports, however, having obtained the files relating to war activities of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., A. L. A., J. W. B., W. C. C. S., U. W. W. C., and some of the branch offices of the United States Employment Service in the State. Texas, also, reports a very fair measure of success in obtaining the files of war work organizations such as the Liberty loan, war savings, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., W. C. C. S., and Salvation Army. Generally speaking, the most important files of war activities within the States are those of the State councils of defense or committees of safety. These files, of course, are in official possession of the States, and in a number of cases have come into the custody of the war history agencies. The files of the women's section, Maryland Council of Defense, are an extremely valuable mass of material. The women's section was an exceptionally efficient organization, coordinating all women's activities in relation to the war, and the files containing regular, systematic reports of all departments and of the county chairmen.

#### WAR INDUSTRIES

The subject of war industries does not appear to have been taken up generally with any degree of thoroughness. In a number of States this is being left largely to the local committees.

Pennsylvania, where the industrial contribution was probably the most marked, has gone further than any other State in the compilation of the records. By considerable effort and expense, a list was compiled in Washington of Pennsylvania firms having Government war contracts. There were 2,732 Pennsylvania firms having direct war contracts. Questionnaires were mailed to the firms on this list. In the case of the most important industrial establishments, this was followed up by personal visit and research. Reports are in hand from 961 establishments. Excellent reports have been received from nearly all of the important establishments.

Illinois also reports having compiled a list of firms having war contracts, by assistance of the bureaus in Washington and of the Illinois Manufacturers Association. A questionnaire was sent out and a large percentage of returns received. Maryland, similarly, has compiled a list of firms, and is just sending out questionnaires.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS, POSTERS, AND OTHER EXHIBITS

A few words may be devoted especially to the subject of photographs, posters, and other exhibits. Many of the States report large collections of photographs—of individuals, of military units, camps, or other military activities, and of civilian activities in relation to the war. Texas has acquired 15,000.

Posters are of two classes—those used generally throughout the country, and those of local origin. Those of the first class are, of course, the more conspicuous, but those of the second class are of greater significance for the State collections. Illinois reports a collection of about 800 posters; Indiana, “a complete collection for all of the State drives”; New York, a collection of all important posters; Pennsylvania, 866 posters; Texas reports a collection of about 2,000 posters, broadsides, etc.—1,200 American, the rest foreign. The method of exchange has been utilized to good advantage.

Only a few of the State war history agencies appear to have given much attention to the collection of other exhibits. Minnesota states that, in cooperation with the museum department of the historical society, a noteworthy collection has been gathered of war relics and mementos, including military equipment and insignia, service flags, etc. Ohio, also, reports a large collection of emblematical material.

#### NEWSPAPERS

Fortunately, libraries very generally preserve newspaper files. In most States, therefore, files of newspapers with state-wide circulation and of some of the local newspapers are to be found in State libraries, and files of most local newspapers in local libraries. New York, for instance, reports that the State library maintains files of the principal newspaper of each county and of the leading city newspapers.

Most of the State agencies have made special efforts to obtain files for the war period of as many as possible of the newspapers published in the State. Such files, however, are difficult to obtain. Very few newspapers keep back copies other than a single file of their own, and a great many small local newspapers lack even a single complete file. California reports that several county committees have submitted complete files of local newspapers. The State war history department has over 50,000 clippings of war interest. Illinois has obtained a number of complete or partial files for 1917–18 besides the files regularly kept by the library. Indiana reports special effort, with fairly satisfactory results, to secure a complete file of at least one newspaper of each county for 1917–18. Items of war interest are clipped and mounted.

In addition to general newspapers, some attention has been given to the collection of special newspapers and periodicals. Ohio, especially, reports a very large collection of religious periodicals, trade, labor, and agricultural papers, and racial newspapers.

Generally speaking, excellent progress has been made in the work of the State war history agencies, but a great deal remains to be done in the collection of records, apart from the matter of publication. In California, the war history department is to be discontinued as

a separate department of the State historical survey commission in January, 1921. In some States, on the other hand, the increased facilities necessary for effective work have but recently been provided. In most of the States the work is proceeding actively, with prospect of continuance for some time to come.

There are it may be mentioned, a number of important special collections of material that are of direct interest to the States. These include the war records compiled by the National Catholic War Council, by the American Jewish Committee, and by the denominations of the Protestant Church. A description of such collections, however, is not within the scope of this paper.

#### PROGRESS IN THE COLLECTION OF WAR HISTORY RECORDS BY STATE WAR HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS

By ALBERT E. MCKINLEY

Secretary of the Pennsylvania War History Commission

The topic of to-day embraces plans and suggestions for war histories by official State bodies. It excludes on one side the publication plans of the War and Navy Departments and other branches of the National Government, and on the other the more or less elaborate plans for more or less accurate histories by private publishing concerns.

Consideration of plans for publication came almost as early as the realization of the necessity for collecting data relating to the war history of our several States. In some cases publication was held consciously in view from the start. Thus the State Historical Society of Iowa stated in its publication "Iowa and War" (No. 19, January, 1919, p. 3), "Collection without compilation is fruitless, and compilation without publication is useless. The collection of the materials of war history should accompany the writing of that history, and the writing of the history should accompany the collection of the materials."

With this concept of the interrelation of collection, compilation, and publication, the Iowa society proceeded to outline a tentative plan for a history of Iowa's part in the World War, and also prepared a similar outline for a local or county history. At least four other States—Minnesota, Virginia, California, and Pennsylvania—have issued somewhat similar outlines, either for local or State histories, or both, which in some cases were based upon the Iowa outline.

It early became apparent that there were really three classes of historical material in which a State might be interested: (1) Service records of individuals, including casualties and citations in the military and naval service; (2) histories, narrative and documentary, of units in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, composed largely of

citizens of the interested State; (3) the internal history of the State in war time, including the operations of the National Government in the State, the activities of the State government, and the work of civilian individuals and organizations. Plans for publication in the several States from which reports have been received differ greatly in the attitude toward these three classes and in the agencies to which were intrusted the work of preparation for publication.

*Individual service records.*—At the outset of their work many of the war history bodies in the several States, basing their decision upon the experience of the Civil War, prepared service record blanks to be filled in by soldiers' families or, after return from the field, by the soldiers themselves. Such records might admittedly be inaccurate or incomplete, but they might contain material not included in The Adjutant General's Office, and until the records of the latter office were available they would be valuable for local historical purposes.

The action of Congress in the summer of 1919 in providing funds for sending transcripts of service records to the States and in directing that these records be sent to the adjutant general in each State has had several influences. In the first place, it promises to place at the disposal of the States the service records of their citizens much more quickly and at less expense to the States than was anticipated. It has tended to discourage the distribution, filling out, and collection of the local record blanks within the States, and it has placed in the hands of the adjutant general of each State the personal records of its citizens.

It is but natural, therefore, from the character of the usual duties of a State adjutant general and the records now being received from Washington, that plans for publication of individual war records should center largely in the offices of the adjutants general. The following statement from Delaware illustrates this policy:

The Governor of Delaware has requested the adjutant general of this State to collect all available data in regard to the part played by the service men of this State in the World War, which includes biographies and photographs of the men who made the supreme sacrifice and the personal, family, and military records of the remainder of the men, and at the coming session of the general assembly next month to introduce such a bill to put in book form the above information, with, of course, separate chapters for those who died or were wounded or cited.

Indiana reports that the manuscript of a "gold star volume" is now ready for the press; and that the adjutant general will prepare for publication a State roster containing the names of all Indiana service men and the units to which they were attached. Iowa, with its roster commission, composed of the governor and the adjutant general, organized by act of assembly early in 1919, is probably better prepared than any other State to push the work of publication as

soon as the records are received from Washington. The adjutant general of Illinois has in contemplation the publication of a roster, which will occupy, according to estimates, 42 volumes. Missouri has a similar work under consideration. For the two largest States—New York and Pennsylvania—the publication of an adequate roster is a stupendous task. Our presiding officer, Doctor Sullivan, estimates that 100 volumes would be necessary for the Empire State's records, and Pennsylvania's would not fall far behind that figure.

It thus appears that publication plans for individual service records are largely in the hands of the respective adjutants general, and that the ultimate decision upon publication is dependent upon the speed at which records are received from Washington (on December 1, 1919, only 11 per cent of the Army records had been received), upon the force at the disposal of the adjutants general for compilation and comparison, and upon the appropriation of funds for publication.

*Histories of combatant units in which States are largely interested.*—Most interest naturally centers in those Army units into which the State militia went. The militia companies and regiments had been a matter of local pride before the World War; their records up to 1917 are preserved in the offices of the adjutants general of the several States; their members were anxious to bring back with them an adequate record of what their units accomplished. Hence local patriotism combined with what is relatively an abundance of historical data makes the preparation and publication of unit histories of the militia comparatively a simple matter. Illinois has already sent to the press a history of the Thirty-third Division, prepared by Col. Frederick L. Huidekoper, who was division adjutant. The history will comprise three volumes, of which the first will contain a narrative history of division operations, and the other two will be devoted to maps and reports. Twenty thousand copies of the first volume will be distributed free to members of the division. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for this publication. In a similar manner the States of Michigan and Wisconsin made appropriations for a history of the Thirty-second Division.

But far more difficult is the preparation of a history of the units into which the selective service men entered. The men had no previous historical or personal associations with the unit; the officers were drawn from all over the Union; and the men themselves, or the officers did not usually show the same interest in bringing back the records of the units which is so apparent in the militia divisions and regiments. While a number of regimental and divisional organizations of the selective service units have been formed, and a considerable body of publications has been privately printed, yet to the writer's knowledge there is not as yet any definite plan for official State publications relating to any of these units.

With regard to the agencies directing the publication of unit histories, it seems true that this work is not considered so purely a duty of the adjutants general as are the individual service records. And it is to be hoped that adequate historical supervision and editorship will be retained in each State over the preparation and publication of such unit histories.

The regularly established or specially created historical bodies in the several States have taken as their peculiar field the collection, compilation, and in some cases, the publication of matter relating to the internal history of the State in war time. As Mr. Singewald has pointed out, these bodies have principally bent their energies to collecting material, and few of them are ready to-day to announce plans for publication. This reluctance may be due partly to the present incomplete character of their collections, partly to the absence of available funds for editorial purposes, partly to the lack of the "leave to print" which is given to most of the regularly constituted State departments, and partly to the unwillingness of legislatures to commit the States to a regular plan of war history publications. To these reasons may be added an indifference to the history of the war which we have all found to exist in many quarters.

The State Historical Society of Iowa, with its funds for publication, its ability to secure trained investigators and writers, and its determination to collect, compile, and publish, is more favorably situated than any other State. Within the last month it has issued the first of its Iowa Chronicles of the World War, a volume upon Welfare Campaigns in Iowa, by M. L. Hansen. Four other manuscripts are ready for the printer: Welfare Work in Iowa, The Red Cross in Iowa, The United States Food Administration in Iowa, and The Sale of War Bonds in Iowa. The topics selected for this series will follow in a general way the subjects proposed in the Tentative Outline For a State War History; but no set order will be adhered to, and modifications may be made from time to time.

Other definite plans for publication include a manuscript already completed for the Indiana Historical Commission upon the history of the five Liberty loans in Indiana, and two volumes proposed by the war records section of the Illinois State Historical Library, dealing respectively with "Statistics relating to Illinois and the war" and "Documents relating to Illinois and the war."

More indefinite projects or simply suggestions are as follows: New York, a three-volume work, including general material under subject headings, and material arranged by counties, towns, incorporated villages and cities throughout the State outside of New York City. Minnesota, an eight-volume history, including three devoted to a roster, two to military matters, one to material resources, one to home defense and civilian morale, and one a "narrative summary of the whole story."

Maryland, three volumes—one to be a roster, one military history, and one the record of nonmilitary activities.

From these facts concerning actual plans for publication certain deductions are possible.

1. Owing to the character of the records and their deposition in the offices of the adjutants general of the several States it seems logical that the preparation and publication of individual service records should be left in the hands of these officials. This is particularly true in the larger States, where a very extensive force and great expenditure of money will be necessary before publication can be completed.

2. There may be some competition between the State adjutants general and the State historical bodies with reference to the compilation and publication of unit histories in which the State is interested. Such histories should be prepared and edited in the light of the best historical scholarship. A wealth of information is now, or soon will be, at the disposal of historical scholars for the preparation of such histories. Whether the actual work of publication is done by the adjutants general or by purely historical bodies, there ought to be cooperation in order to secure an historically accurate account. Such unit histories should, of course, be well illustrated with photographs and maps.

3. The histories of civilian activities require research skill of the highest character, including the ability to use with discrimination newspapers, current correspondence, and personal reminiscences. Such work can best be directed by regularly established historical organizations.

4. Omitting from our view individual service records, the following is presented as an outline for a State's war history in moderate compass.

Military and naval participation of the State, including the history of units in which the State is most interested; the history of the preparation and organization of the selective-service machinery; and the United States camps and other establishments within the State limits.

Economic participation in the war, including agriculture and food production, industries, transportation and communication, war finance, trade and commerce.

Civilian welfare and morale work, including financial campaigns for welfare work, the actual conduct of welfare work, the war activities of professional classes, educational organizations, religious bodies, and means for maintaining public morale through the press, patriotic organizations, and other means.

A summary in one volume containing a general review of the State's contributions to the victory of the country.



Such an analysis can readily be extended by larger States into a considerable series of volumes, while in the smaller communities it could be placed in three or four volumes.

The paper presented by Mr. Joseph Schafer, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, dealt with the subject of "Coordination of historical societies within the State." He told of cooperation in Wisconsin between the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the county and other local agencies, by which the State is being mapped out and subjected to an intensive historical survey particularly along the line of settlement and land tenure, a project frequently referred to as the Wisconsin Domesday Book. This topic has been discussed in print by Mr. Schafer in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for September and December, 1920, and a third paper will be published by the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, opened the discussion. He said that there was little to discuss in the propositions so clearly laid down by the speakers. The plans and methods described seemed pertinent and adequate, worthy of trial and application. The conditions of historical societies in the East and the West were different, too different to be brought into a common rule. In the West the State historical society is the model, but in the East the private society, incorporated but not aided by the State, still prevails. There are also the questions of age and opportunity. The account given by Mr. Schafer of material permitting the history of almost every acre in his State from its first survey to be related made the mouth water, for there is no such material in the older communities. In Massachusetts, for example, grants were made to townships and to individuals, but in such general terms as to defy exact description or location. Then, too, the history of the eastern communities has become fixed in the local history of more than half a century ago, ponderous volumes, compiled on no method, by writers inexperienced in historical presentation, and intended to laud the town and its people irrespective of its relative importance among the towns of the State or section. Such volumes are distinguished rather by what they omit than what they contain; and the same dreary details, crudely thrown together and connected by little sequence or relation, have made that form of history distasteful. Later came commercialized history, compiled for personal reasons and made possible by those willing to pay for notice which they could have in no other way. Professor Turner has shown in his "Frontier in American History" how negligible for historical purposes the State boundaries are; they rather confuse, if observed, for being artificial they do not mean distinctions in race, territory, or natural conditions. So the eastern town history indicates little of the general questions of institutions, people, or economy. Genealogy is not

race; a farm is not apt to be a type; and a township is not a national unit unless historically treated by a master. I except two works which can well be taken as examples of what local history can be: *Three Episodes of New England History*, by Charles Francis Adams, and *The History of the Town of Southampton (N. Y.)*, by James Truslow Adams.

In Massachusetts alone there are more than 300 societies engaged in collecting or in handling historical material. Hardly a town of size is without its historical society, busily engaged in collecting what it can, and eager to prove its right to exist by a publication, more or less occasional, and naturally of widely varying merit. In the wish to introduce some method into this active ferment, the Bay State League of Historical Societies was formed and now welcomes at stated times in the year delegates from the 75 societies that have become members. Historical pilgrimages to various towns, a light spread, a paper of not too solid content, and social intercourse serve to create a spirit of solidarity, and it is hoped this spirit will be developed further so as to give the means of directing local activities and even of controlling publications. This would prevent the duplication of publication, waste of funds in printing the trivial or unimportant, and introduce better and more uniform practices in preparing material for the press. At present the high cost of printing acts as a safety valve, checking a natural tendency to print merely for the sake of printing.

The favorable drift of societies toward combination and union has been somewhat modified, if not checked, by the World War. Formerly each society gathered its books and manuscripts of local origin and had a modest museum containing subjects few in number but clothed with local interest and with pertinency to the real objects of a museum. Each town could show something different from what could be seen elsewhere. Owing to the war these little collections have been swamped by war relics and become "standardized." But a German helmet, fragment of a shell, a gun or war medal has little pertinency to local or State history. The effect has been to revivify local phases of history. Each town, institution, or company is intent upon getting what may tend to glorify its part in the war. This has always been the effect of war—to cultivate the local historical interest. What is wanted is to encourage progress toward general history. Mr. Ford doubted if this could be accomplished for some years, so strong had the local feeling become. Each State, town, and institution must get out its "war records" before due attention will be given to general history, and to exert a supervising influence in the East will be difficult. This should not hinder attempts toward that end. A State historical society is in a better situation to accomplish good in control than where the State takes no active part in historical study or in supporting a historical activity;

but it yet remains to be proved that the incorporated society is less efficient in the main lines than a State organization, and it is less under direction, less easily influenced.

The secretary of the conference urged the importance and value of federation of historical agencies within each State and Province of the United States and Canada. Mrs. Albert Sioussat, of the National Society of Colonial Dames, and Mr. George S. Godard, of Connecticut, commented on the subject of the relation of patriotic societies to such federations. Mr. Godard mentioned the work which such societies had done in listing the old homes of the early Connecticut settlers. Mr. James Sullivan spoke on the forms which such cooperation had taken in the State of New York in regional leagues of local historical societies. He called attention to the Federation of Historical Societies of the Genesee County in the western part of New York State; the Mohawk Valley Historical Association, which is a league of all of the local historical societies in the Mohawk Valley; and the contemplated leagues such as were being planned in Long Island, the lower and upper Hudson valleys, the Champlain district, and the like.