

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**FOR**  
**THE YEAR 1921**

**IN ONE VOLUME**  
**AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME**



**WASHINGTON**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**  
**1926**

## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

MAY 24, 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 1921. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

## ACT OF INCORPORATION

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

JUNE 30, 1922.

SIR: We submit herewith, as provided by law, the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1921.

The report includes the proceedings of the association for the thirty-sixth annual meeting at St. Louis on December 27-30, 1921, together with the proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association at its sixteenth annual meeting at Portland, Oregon, November 25-26, 1921.

In order to keep the contents of the annual reports within a compass that will permit the publication of more than a single report in a year and so gradually bring the reports to date, abstracts of the papers read at the meeting at St. Louis and not the papers in full appear in the report for 1921. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the executive council of the association at its meeting on December —, 1920.

A bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during the year 1921, with some memoranda on other portions of America, compiled by Grace Gardiner Griffin, is presented for publication as a supplemental volume to this report, under the general title "Writings on American History, 1921."

Very respectfully,

H. BARRETT LEARNED,

*Chairman of the Committee on Publications.*

ALLEN R. BOYD, *Editor.*

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



## CONTENTS

	Page
I. Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Historical Association .....	27
II. Proceedings of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association .....	95
III. Proceedings of the seventeenth annual conference of historical societies .....	107
IV. Conference of Archivists .....	121
Conference on the teaching of history in schools .....	121
V. Problems of economic history .....	125
VI. Ancient history .....	139
VII. Medieval history .....	145
VIII. Conference on English history .....	154
General session on the history of France .....	156
IX. Modern European history: Europe after the Congress of Vienna ..	159
X. Conference on the history of the Far East .....	169
Conference on the Hispanic-American history .....	170
XI. American history .....	175
XII. Agricultural history .....	217
XIII. The history of civilization .....	227
XIV. The history of science .....	239

### SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME.

Writings on American history, 1919, 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 \$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 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 30, 1921

#### PRESIDENT:

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

#### VICE PRESIDENTS:

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

WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., LITT. D.,  
*Washington, D. C.*

#### 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.*

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.*

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

(Elected Councillors.)

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**  
**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

---

**OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 25, 1921**

**PRESIDENT:**

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

**VICE PRESIDENT:**

**EUGENE I. McCORMAC, PH. D.,**  
*University of California.*

**SECRETARY-TREASURER:**

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

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:**

(In addition to the above-named officers)

**ROBERT G. CLELAND, PH. D.,**  
*Occidental College.*

**CRYSTAL HARFORD, L. B.,**  
*University High School, Oakland, Calif.*

**HENRY S. LUCAS,**  
*University of Washington.*

**OLIVE KUNTZ, PH. D.,**  
*Reed 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., 1885-1886.  
 †JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.  
 †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.  
 †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.  
 †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.  
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.  
 †JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.  
 †HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.  
 †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.  
 †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.  
 †JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1897.  
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.  
 JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.  
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.  
 †CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.  
 †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.  
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.  
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.  
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.  
 SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.  
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907.  
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.  
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.  
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.  
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.  
 †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1912.  
 WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.  
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., 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.  
 JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1921.

### EX-VICE PRESIDENTS

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884-1886.  
 †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1884-1888.  
 †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1886-1887.  
 †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1887-1889.  
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1888-1890.  
 †JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1889-1891.  
 †HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1890-1893.  
 †EDWARD GAY MASON, A. M., 1891-1894.  
 †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894.  
 †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895.  
 †JAMES SCHOUER, LL. D., 1895, 1896.  
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896, 1897.  
 JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1897, 1898.  
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1893, 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., Litt. 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.  
 CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., 1920, 1921.

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 BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.  
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1891-1894.  
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.  
 †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1894-1895.  
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-1895.  
 †H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1895-1899.  
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1895-1899; 1901-1904.  
 †EDWARD 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 E. 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, 1922

### OFFICERS

*President.*—Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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

*Second vice president.*—Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.

*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.; Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, French Embassy, Washington, D. C.

## STANDING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

*Committee on agenda.*—Charles H. Haskins (ex officio), chairman; Edward P. Cheyney (ex officio), Woodrow Wilson (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.*—Charles H. Haskins, chairman; John S. Bassett, Edward P. Cheyney, Carl Russell Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes.

*Committee on nominations.*—Henry E. Bourne, chairman, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; William E. Dodd, 5757 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nellie Nellson, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; William L. Westermann, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

*Delegates in American council of Learned Societies.*—J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1924); Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1925).

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Committee on program for the thirty-seventh annual meeting.*—David S. Muzzey, chairman, 492 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles Seymour, 127 Everit Street, New Haven, Conn. (term expires 1922); Walter L. Fleming, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. (1923); Eloise Ellery, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1924); Wilbur H. Siebert, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; 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-seventh annual meeting.*—Max Far-  
rand, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

*Board of editors of the American Historical Review.*—J. Franklin Jameson, managing editor, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1925); William E. Dodd, 5757 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1927); Guy Stanton Ford, 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).

*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 Justin Winsor prize.*—Isaac J. Cox, chairman, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; C. S. Boucher, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University, West La Fayette, Ind.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; C. Mildred Thompson, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

*Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.*—Conyers Read, chairman, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. McIlwain, 19 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; Nellie Neilson, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Louis J. Paetow, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; 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.; Herbert A. Kellar, McCormick Agricultural Library, Chicago, Ill.

*Committee on membership.*—Louise Fargo Brown, chairman, 263 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Elizabeth Donnan, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; 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.; John W. Oliver, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.; 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.

*Conference of historical societies.*—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman,<sup>2</sup> 48 Whitson Street, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; 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.; A. P. C. Griffin, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Julius H. Tuttle, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

<sup>2</sup> Elected at the business meeting of the Conference of Historical Societies.

*Committee on handbook of historical societies.*—George N. Fuller, chairman, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.; Solon J. Buck, 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.; Gaillard Hunt, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Historical Section, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

*Committee on bibliography.*—George M. Dutcher, chairman, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Henry R. Shipman, acting chairman, 27 Mercer Street, Princeton, N. J.; 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.

*Subcommittee on the bibliography of American travel.*—M. M. Qualfe, chairman, State Historical Library, Madison, Wis.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; Homer C. Hockett, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

*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.; John H. Edmonds, 438 State House, Boston 9, Mass.; Robert Burton House, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

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

*Committee on military history.*—Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, chairman, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Thomas R. Hay, 129 La Crosse Street, Edgewood, Pa.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., historical section, Army War College, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise, 735 Southern Building, 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, Boston, Mass.; Stella Herron, 1933 Elysian Fields, New Orleans, La.; Theodore D. Jervy, 23 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.; Louise Phelps Kellogg, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herbert I. Priestley, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; 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. Dyne, 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 historical research in colleges.*—William K. Boyd, chairman, Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Benjamin B. Kendrick, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Asa E. Martin, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; William W. Sweet, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

*Committee on the George L. Beer prize.*—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman, 1938 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Robert H. Lord, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mason W. Tyler, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

*Representatives in National Council of Teachers of Social Studies.*—Henry Johnson, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Arthur M. Schlesinger, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

*Committee on endowment.*—Charles Moore, chairman, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

*Committee on the University Center in Washington.*—J. F. Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Gaillard Hunt, State Department, Washington, D. C.; H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; W. G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

*Board of editors, Studies in European history.*—George B. Adams, chairman, 57 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.; Arthur E. R. Boak, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Robert H. Lord, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Wallace Notestein, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

#### 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.*—John B. Stetson, jr., chairman, Elkins Park, Pa.; Percy A. Martin, vice chairman, Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, Calif.; James A. Robertson, secretary, 1422 Irving Street NE., Washington, D. C.; Charles Lyon Chandler, Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Charles H. Cunningham, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Julius Klein, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; Manoel de Oliveira Lima, 3536 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Edwin V. Morgan, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Constantine E. McGuire, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; William S. 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.; John S. Bassett, secretary, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Wilbur C. Abbott, 74 Sparks Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles W. Colby, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

*Committee to cooperate with the Peoples of America Society in the study of race elements in the United States.*—John S. Bassett, chairman, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Frederic L. Paxson, 2122 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wis.

*Committee on the Brussels Historical Congress.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Clarence W. Alvord, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Carl Russell Fish, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Tenney Frank, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; James T. Shotwell, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Paul Van Dyke, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

## 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 over 2,600, 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 edited 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.

The association also offers the George Louis Beer prize in European international history. This prize is \$250 and, in accordance with the terms of a bequest by the late George Louis Beer, of New York City, will be awarded annually to a citizen of the United States for the best work on European international history since 1895.

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 \$5, there being no initiation fee. The fee for life-membership is \$100, 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

#### JUSTIN WINSOR AND HERBERT BAXTER 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 of 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.

#### GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

In accordance with the terms of a bequest by the late George Louis Beer, of New York City, the American Historical Association announces the George Louis Beer prize in European international history. The prize will be \$250 in cash, and will be awarded annually for the best work upon "any phase of European international history since 1895."

The competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works that shall be submitted to the American Historical Association. A work may be submitted in either manuscript or print, and it should not exceed in length 50,000 words of text, with the additional necessary notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.



Works must be submitted on or before July 1 of each year in order to be considered for the competition of that year. In the case of printed works the date of publication must fall within a period of 18 months prior to July 1.

A work submitted in competition for the Herbert Baxter Adams prize may at the same time, if its subject meets the requirements, be submitted for the George Louis Beer prize; but no work that shall have been so submitted for both prizes will be admitted to the competition for the Beer prize in any subsequent year.

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

The prize is designed especially to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established reputation.

Only works in the English language will receive consideration.

Inquiries concerning these prizes should be addressed to the chairmen of the respective committees, or to the Secretary of the American Historical 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.)

1920. F. Lee Bennis: "The American struggle for the British West India carrying-trade, 1815-1830."

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 1553 to 1718."

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

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

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

1917. Frederick L. Nussbaum: "Commercial policy in the French Revolution: a study of the career of G. J. A. Ducher."

1919. William Thomas Morgan: "English political parties and leaders in the reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1710." (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, VII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

1921. Einar Joranson: "The Danegeld in France."

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, Pease, Purcell, Nussbaum,<sup>1</sup> 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.

## STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP

December 15, 1921

### I. GENERAL

Total membership	2,633
Life	116
Annual	3,286
Institutions	231
Total paid membership, including life members	2,106
Delinquent (total)	527
Since last bill	502
For one year	25
Loss (total)	219
Deaths	29
Resignations	67
Dropped	123
Gain (total)	323
Life	4
Annual	309
Institutions	15
Total number of elections	304
Net gain or loss	109

### II. BY REGIONS

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	387
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	828
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	159

<sup>1</sup> Published in 1923.

North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	517
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	72
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	324
Pacific coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California	242
Territories: Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands	7
Other countries	97
	<b>3,633</b>

## III. BY STATES

	Members	New members, 1921		Members	New members, 1921
Alabama	9	2	New Hampshire	28	1
Alaska			New Jersey	73	6
Arizona	5	1	New Mexico	7	1
Arkansas	6	2	New York	389	52
California	138	12	North Carolina	30	3
Colorado	18	1	North Dakota	9	1
Connecticut	86	2	Ohio	118	11
Delaware	11		Oklahoma	14	3
District of Columbia	126	30	Oregon	20	3
Florida	8	1	Pennsylvania	166	17
Georgia	29	4	Philippine Islands	3	
Hawaii	2	1	Porto Rico	2	
Idaho	8	2	Rhode Island	22	3
Illinois	182	15	South Carolina	19	1
Indiana	54	5	South Dakota	11	1
Iowa	47	7	Tennessee	17	2
Kansas	31	5	Texas	44	5
Kentucky	22	4	Utah	6	
Louisiana	13		Vermont	11	3
Maine	14	2	Virginia	73	12
Maryland	63	9	Washington	26	2
Massachusetts	226	11	West Virginia	19	5
Michigan	90	11	Wisconsin	73	12
Minnesota	51	7	Wyoming	2	
Mississippi	5	1	Canada	31	2
Missouri	76	34	Cuba	2	
Montana	8	1	Latin-America	5	1
Nebraska	22	1	Foreign	59	10
Nevada	4		Total	2,633	328

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

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-30, 1921

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

"Poscitur," if one may borrow an exordium from Horace, and freely translate it, "We are put to it." It is expected and required of the editor of the American Historical Review that in each April number there shall be one article "covering" the then recent annual meeting of the American Historical Association. It is a large order, when a meeting consists of 25 sessions, held in 11 different places, and in some instances held three or four at a time, and including in the aggregate at least 65 papers. It may be that so prodigious a bill of fare is welcome to most of those who attend, each member being sure to find something that interests him, something that lies in or near his "specialty." It may be that no one but the reporter of the proceedings is confused by their multiplicity. Yet sometimes the thought arises that it is not the soundest appetites which are ministered to by the complicated hotel menu and that healthy minds might well ask the question—

What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,  
Of Attic taste?

The experiment of a simple program of high quality might well be tried and might have unifying effects of considerable value.

Howsoever these things may be, the attempt to deal with the St. Louis meeting must nevertheless be made. No one has the right to expect that such a chronicle shall be highly readable, but perhaps it is possible this year to lighten it by some omissions. By decree of the association a year ago, upon recommendation from the committee on policy, it was resolved that hereafter a carefully composed summary of each paper read at any meeting should appear in the annual report, whether the full text of the paper were printed in that volume or elsewhere or not at all. In view of the fact that some account of each paper will thus be accessible in print, it may be less necessary than heretofore that each should be summarized in these pages.

It added to the diversity, though also to the pleasure and interest of the occasion, that several other historical societies met at St. Louis during the same days, December 28, 29, and '30, 1921. With the Agricultural History Society, which by treaty has an organic relation to the American Historical Association, there were two joint sessions

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<sup>1</sup> This account of the St. Louis meeting is taken, with some modifications and abridgements, from the American Historical Review for April, 1922.

devoted to the agricultural history of the United States. With the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, many of whose members are also members of the older body, there was a joint session devoted to topics in the earlier economic history of the Mississippi Valley, and that society had also a subscription dinner on the evening of the 27th. The American Catholic Historical Association also began its sessions with a dinner on that evening; this was followed on the ensuing days by sessions comprising many interesting papers in American and European church history, by fruitful practical conferences on the general bibliography of church history, on Catholic archives in the United States, and on Catholic historical publications, and finally by a general session in which Prof. James J. Walsh, president of the society, read his presidential address, on "The Church and peace movements in the past." Much active interest, with promise of much useful work in the future, was manifested in the meetings of all three of these societies. Two other organizations which convened at the same time were the Missouri Historical Society, of St. Louis, and the State Historical Society of Missouri, of Columbia, both of which participated in the exercises of the second evening, when there was a general session commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the admission of Missouri into the Union in 1821.

But besides the elements of diversity, there were of course also elements making for unity. The hotel in which headquarters were established, the Planters Hotel, gave abundant opportunities for conversation and sociability. The Missouri Historical Society entertained the guests on one of the evenings at the city club with a "smoker" for the men and a reception for the women; and there were several occasions on which the society came together as a whole, and not in specialized sections. Most notable of these was the dinner offered to all the members by the trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, founded as an institution 33 years ago by the will of Henry Shaw, of St. Louis. After the dinner an address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Frederic A. Hall, chancellor of Washington University; and the president of the association, the French ambassador, Mr. Jusserand, delivered the brilliant and instructive address which appears in the April, 1922, number of the Review.

Another unifying, and very agreeable, occasion was the luncheon hospitably offered by Washington University on the second day, which gave members a gratifying opportunity to see the noteworthy campus and buildings of that institution, in whose halls most of the exercises of that day took place. To these should be added two general sessions, in which, with no alternative program to attract them elsewhere, members listened to the commemoration of the

Missouri centennial, already mentioned, and to a group of papers in French history; at the latter session—held, it will be remembered, on soil that once was French—the ambassador of France presided.

The local arrangements, despite the number of places involved, ran very smoothly. For them the association was indebted to the local committee headed by Mr. William K. Bixby and Mr. Charles P. Pettus, and especially to Prof. Thomas M. Marshall, of Washington University. Evidently the committee must have exerted itself valiantly on the side of publicity also, for the St. Louis newspapers gave the meeting an amount of attention to which the association is not accustomed; ordinarily, in the cities where the association meets, the newspapers devote less space to the lucubrations of the historians than to the local weather, the latest bankruptcy, or the firemen's ball.

By a very gratifying action on the part of the railroad authorities, a reduction of fares such as used to be granted before the war was accorded once more on this occasion, though the number of attendants required in order to secure the concession was placed at a height which it will often be difficult for the combined societies to reach. The registration of the American Historical Association at this thirty-sixth annual meeting was 325, as against 360 at the thirty-fifth. The difference is only such as could be accounted for by the greater distances by which western members are separated from St. Louis as compared with those which separate the average eastern member from Washington, and the attendance may be regarded as excellent even upon pre-war standards.

The chairman of the committee on the program was Prof. Evarts B. Greene, who provided what was, by general agreement, an unusually interesting program.

In accordance with the customary form of these annual surveys, one may well report first upon the various practical conferences before speaking of those papers which lend themselves more readily to a systematic or chronological order. First, then, of the conference on the teaching of history in schools. Its topic was that which has been so anxiously debated in recent years, that of the relations in the school curriculum between history and the other social sciences or studies. The two papers which served as the basis of discussion were one by Prof. Rolla M. Tryon, of the University of Chicago, describing various forms of adjustment practiced in elementary and secondary schools—independent courses, simultaneous or successive, in history and the cognate studies, and courses in which all these elements are fused, during either the whole or the earlier part of the curriculum—and one by Prof. Eugene M. Violette, of the State Teachers' College at Kirksville, Mo., on the various adjustments possible in the curriculum of the college. The discussion showed

plainly the perplexities of the present situation, the uncertainty as to how the contending claims of all these studies upon the pupil's time and mind, or, more exactly, upon the minds of school superintendents, can be reconciled. It would appear that it can only be done by joint effort of the representatives of all these studies in some one organic body. With this in view, though many efforts at solution of the problems may prove helpful, especial interest attaches to those undertaken by the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies,\* a body formed for just such cooperative study, and in which it was intended that the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Sociological Society should each be represented. The executive council of the association at this session requested the committee on history teaching in the schools to take an active part in the movement of cooperation, which seems to be indicated as affording the best pathway out of the existing perplexities, and appointed as its representatives two members of that committee, Professors Henry Johnson and Arthur M. Schlesinger.

In the conference of archivists the question how the States can be persuaded to take better care of their archives was discussed in the light of the experience of Iowa, with many helpful practical suggestions, by Mr. C. C. Stiles, of the Iowa State Department of History, and in the light of Connecticut experience by Mr. George S. Godard, of the Connecticut State Library. Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, chairman of the association's public archives commission, read a history of its achievements during the 22 years of its existence, and there was some discussion of its future, in view of the fact that the reports upon the contents of State archives, which have constituted its chief published work, are now nearly completed.

The conference of historical societies, which enjoys a certain degree of autonomy under the auspices of the association, elected Mr. Paltsits as its president for the next two years. Two papers were read in its session. In the first Dr. Newton D. Mereness described the different varieties of historical material in Washington having value for the individual State—papers in the War Department relating to frontier defense, in the Indian Office relating to Indian relations, in the Department of State relating to the administration of territorial governments, in the Post Office Department relating to the development of communications and transportation, in the General Land Office on land matters, and in the House and Senate files on all these subjects. Dr. Theodore C. Pease, of the Illinois State Historical Library, in a paper on historical materials in the depositories of the Middle West, showed how collections of historical material in

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\* More recently named National Council for the Social Studies.



that region had developed under a succession of concepts as to what constitutes history—from that view which made it consist almost solely in glorifying the heroes of the frontier and the wars of the Republic to the study of past politics as history, and ultimately to broadening inclusion of the economic, social, and religious aspects of the history of the State and of the whole region of which it forms a part.

For less formal consideration of special fields in which groups of members have a practical and effective interest there were several "luncheon conferences," and a "dinner conference" of those especially interested in the work of the hereditary patriotic societies. At the preceding annual meeting the council had appointed a special committee on relations with these societies, and this committee, under the efficient chairmanship of Prof. Dixon R. Fox, of Columbia University, has made considerable progress in drawing the representatives of those societies into common consultation on matters of historical interest.

The topics of the respective luncheon conferences were: The history of science, that of the Great War, English history, American colonial history, Hispanic-American history, and the history of the Far East. The original intention respecting these conferences, when they were instituted some years ago, was that they should be occupied with free and informal discussion, especially with practical discussion as to what tasks or problems most deserved to have the labor of scholars expended upon them, and in what manner that labor might best be directed, the prime objects being the exchange of experience and the promotion of scientific work. But though these conferences, as they now run, by no means lack those elements of interest, in the main they have come to consist of formal written papers, often no different in character from those read in the main sessions—and no shorter. It would seem as if college professors, accustomed to talk informally to classes several times a week, might cut loose on these occasions from written texts, and, if there are tasks in their fields which they wish to urge others to engage or cooperate in, tasks suffering to be undertaken, might be aware of the superior hortatory power which resides in the spoken word as compared with the 10-minute or 30-minute "paper."

The free and characteristic talk of Professor Breasted on wheat in ancient Egypt, and like topics, in the conference on the history of science, and that of Professor Haskins on opportunities for research in the history of science afforded by European libraries, were examples of the value and attractiveness of this method. Another theme interestingly handled in that conference was that of Prof. Archer

B. Hulbert, of Colorado College, the various ways in which the natural sciences can be invoked to aid in the study of American history.

In the conference on the history of the Great War, Dr. Wayne E. Stevens, of Dartmouth College, described, with illustrations, the critical problems involved in the use of the official records of that war, problems of both external and internal criticism, attended by difficulties arising out of the enormous volume and varied character of the material, the multitude of inaccurate and unauthentic versions of documents, the haste with which documents were prepared, their technical language, and the various factors of human and military fallibility. Capt. Shipley Thomas described the contribution made to the history of the war by a group of officers of the American Expeditionary Force, mostly regimental intelligence officers, one from each combat-unit, who were assembled at Langres for the purpose, a few days after the armistice, and for two months were occupied with the study and discussion of the military operations in which they had taken part.

In the "luncheon conference" on English history, Prof. Arthur L. Cross, of the University of Michigan, indicated the dangers involved in the growing tendency to lay the chief emphasis, in historical teaching, on recent history and world-history. Also he pointed out the advantage of legal history as a teaching instrument. A paper on this subject, the need of the study of legal history by the law student or by college students preparing for the law school, by Prof. Clarence C. Crawford, of the University of Kansas, was read at this luncheon, and one by Prof. Clarence Perkins, of the University of North Dakota, on "Electioneering in the time of Sir Robert Walpole."

The conference on American colonial history realized most completely the original ideal of these conferences, the speakers directing attention to a large number of fields calling urgently for more thorough research and indicating methods or materials for their cultivation. Thus, Professor Root of Wisconsin dwelt on the financial relations between England and the colonies as deserving further study, Professor Bond of Cincinnati on studies concerning colonial agents and concerning the relations between different regions in the colonial period, Professor Gipson of Wabash College on possibilities in the field of eighteenth-century colonial biography.

In the conference on Hispanic-American history, Professor Hackett, of the University of Texas, described the materials for Spanish history to be found in the library of the late Señor Genaro García, of Mexico, recently acquired by that institution; Dr. Arthur S. Aiton, of Michigan, discussed the establishment of the viceroyalty in the New World under Mendoza as a projection into that continent of a Spanish institution which had already had a long development

in Spain itself; and Professor Robertson, of Illinois, read a paper on the policy of Spain toward her revolted colonies in 1823-24.

Finally, in the conference on the history of the Far East, Professor Rostovtzeff, of Wisconsin, sketched the history of the influence of the art of Central Asia on South Russia and China, and a paper was read on Prince Shotoku and the Taikwa Reform in Japan in 645 A. D. by Mr. Langdon Warner, director of the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

Of the more formal sessions devoted to the reading and consideration of formal papers, the one which had the widest scope, and which may therefore deserve to be first spoken of, was a session devoted to the history of civilization. In opening it, its chairman, Professor Breasted, of Chicago, in an extended paper entitled "New light on the origins of civilization," adverted to the new opportunities for exploration and study in the Near East opened up by recent events, and to the want of adequate organization in America for exploiting these opportunities. He then passed to a description of the organization and methods of the Oriental Institute established at the University of Chicago, its collections, and its undertaking to edit, with much European aid, those early Egyptian coffin inscriptions, archaic forerunners of the Book of the Dead, which should present us with our first chapters in the history of religion and morals. He then described his very interesting and fruitful archaeological expedition of 1920 in Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and Syria. Finally, from general considerations respecting the origins of civilization he passed to the origins of science in particular, and described the contents of the Edwin Smith medical papyrus of the sixteenth century B. C., now belonging to the New York Historical Society.

In the same session, Prof. Ferdinand Schevill, of the same university, speaking on "The relation of the fine arts to the history of civilization," mentioned with emphasis that the history of the fine arts could not be brought into accord with those theories respecting progress which are now dominant in the study of history. Gen. Eben Swift, United States Army, had a paper upon the development of the art of war, Prof. William L. Westermann, of Cornell University, on historical aspects of commerce and economics, especially on the difficulties attending their treatment in respect to periods prior to the existence of trustworthy statistics.

In a session specially devoted to economic history, Prof. N. S. B. Gras, of the University of Minnesota, read a paper on "The development of metropolitan economy in Europe and America."<sup>2</sup> That of Prof. Harry E. Barnes, of Clark University, on "The significance of sociology for economic and social history," dwelt on the impossibility

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<sup>2</sup> Amer. Hist. Rev., July, 1922.

of treating these subjects suitably without possessing an adequate knowledge of sociology, and of sociology in its latest and most satisfactory and most inclusive forms. While sociology, he said, furnishes the historian with his knowledge of the principles and patterns of human behavior, with which alone he can proceed intelligently in historical synthesis, the historian can provide the sociologist with invaluable genetic and comparative data, by recourse to which the sociologist can vastly improve the breadth and accuracy of his subject. "There is no danger of sociology engulfing or absorbing history. There will always be an ample opportunity for productive labor in gathering the concrete material descriptive of human progress." The last part of the paper was given to specific illustrations of the workings of the chief sociological factors in history.

The papers on ancient history, in the session set apart for that subject, were all concerned with the history of the Roman Empire. Recent advances in our knowledge of that field were indicated by Prof. A. E. R. Boak, of Michigan, who adverted especially to the modern debates respecting the nature and theory of the principate, the worship of the emperor, the growth of the bureaucracy, the origin of the colonate, the religious transformations, the influence of Egypt and of Parthia. Prof. Frank B. Marsh, of Texas, endeavored to show to what extent and in what sense we may rightly regard the Empire as a continuation of the Republic, and, urging the need of emancipating our minds from the influence of literary sources originating in the Antonine period, argued that Augustus made a serious effort to conform his settlement of the world to the old republican and aristocratic tradition. Prof. Charles H. Oldfather, of Wabash College, described the chief varieties of new light from the papyri, dwelling particularly on their contribution to our knowledge of administration and of economic conditions in Egypt.

Of the papers in medieval history, that of Prof. August C. Krey, of Minnesota, on "The international state of the Middle Ages and some reasons for its downfall." That of Prof. Louis J. Paetow, of California, on "The twelfth and thirteenth centuries in the history of culture" was largely a plea for a fuller study of medieval Latin, and even for its use as an international language in our time. That of Prof. Lynn Thorndike, of Western Reserve University, on Guido Bonatti, dealt with an astrologer of the thirteenth century, placed by Dante in the eighth circle of the Inferno, and especially with his *Liber Astronomicus*.

Mention has already been made of an afternoon session occupied with the history of France. Of its five papers, four related to French history of the last 200 years, one, that of Prof. Earle W. Dow, of Michigan, to a medieval theme, that of town privileges

under the "Établissements de Rouen," a subject which derives its importance from the fact that the Rouennese system was adopted, wholly or in part, by some 30 or more French towns, from the Channel to the Pyrenees. The ducal or royal charters of various dates from 1144 to 1278, and the communal Établissements were carefully analyzed, their development traced, and allusion made to the light they cast on municipal life. Prof. Albert F. Guérard, of the Rice Institute, followed with a paper of marked excellence of literary quality, fair and discriminating, on Voltaire's philosophy of history as shown in the *Essai sur les Moeurs*, the *Histoire de la Civilisation*, and the *Siècle de Louis XIV*, and on the rational humanitarianism which he represented. Monsieur Bernard Faÿ, of Paris, in a paper characterized by similar felicity of expression, yet by much evidence of research, discussed the close relations between the revolutionary philosophy in France and in the United States at the end of the eighteenth century—Luzerne's press, Vergennes's *Nouvelles d'Angleterre et d'Amérique*, the manner in which the young French revolutionaries brought American ideas of politics and morals to bear on bourgeois minds (moral ideas more permanently than political), and after the moral bankruptcy of the Directory the manner in which Madame de Staël, Benjamin Constant, Châteaubriand used their ideas of American society in their efforts toward a new catholicism. Professor Fling, of Nebraska, gave a sketch of the history of the French Revolution; Professor Hazen, of Columbia University, described the part which France has played in liberating other countries—Greece, Belgium, Rumania, and Italy.\*

Europe after the Congress of Vienna was the general subject of another session, with papers by Prof. William A. Frayer, of Michigan, "A criticism of the Italian settlement of 1815"; by Prof. Robert J. Kerner, of Missouri, on "Nationalism and the Metternich system"; by Prof. Parker T. Moon, of Columbia University, on "British jealousy of French imperialism after 1815"; and by Prof. J. M. S. Allison, of Yale University, on "The July days and after." Professor Frayer urged that Italy having no man capable of ruling the whole peninsula to divide it again into individual states, checking and balancing each other, was a more defensible policy than had commonly been thought, and indeed was practically inevitable. Doctor Kerner drew from the failure of Metternich's policy of repressing nationalism a hundred years ago the lesson that, however, nationalism may prove to be outworn in regions of Europe already industrialized and otherwise economically advanced, it marks a necessary stage in the evolution of the new, chiefly agricultural, states lying to the eastward. Professor Allison's main effort was to ac-

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\* Printed in the *North American Review* for April, 1922.

count for the failure of the government of Louis Philippe. He considered its downfall to have been due not to the laborers but to the radical leaders, who, though unorganized and discordant, were able under the leadership of the Friends of the People to take sufficient advantage of the ministry's instability to wreck the general control.

In the session arranged for military history, after a paper by Col. Charles R. Howland, United States Army, on "The causes of the World War," Col. Conrad H. Lanza read one on "The Thirty-fifth Division on September 29, 1918," of particular interest to a St. Louis audience because that division consisted largely of Missouri and Kansas troops. The incident discussed occurred in the Ardennes, the division having a position on the right bank of the Aire. An attack which it was to make on the morning of the day named proved a failure, and the division was "withdrawn for reorganization," but Colonel Lanza showed in detail that the responsibility for the failure must be widely distributed, that it was due to misunderstandings and blunders on the part of many officers in Army, corps, division, and brigade staffs.

Few, if any, of the sessions evoked more interest than that which was devoted to the history of the American Revolution. It gave gratifying evidence that, though school-board politicians and members of legislatures still regard that history as solely a series of military events, in which the children of light, uniformly animated by the most glorious and unexampled patriotism, were uniformly victorious over the base children of darkness, serious students of history in increasing numbers take a rational view of the episode, and study it as they would study any other portion of history, with an eye chiefly to the political and social developments involved. This was made especially manifest in the discussion which followed the papers, in which Professors McLaughlin, Becker, Schlesinger, and Morison all took an illuminating part, and which, in a degree unusual in our meetings, was real discussion. The papers were two. Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, of Michigan, in his paper on "The American Revolution in the light of the last two decades of research," described and critically discussed the contributions made to a sounder knowledge of the period by various investigators, including the late George L. Beer and Professors Alvord, Becker, and Andrews, with exposition of the present-day opinion.

In the other paper, entitled "In re the American People *v.* George III," Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, of Minnesota, opposed to the older habit of ascribing all objectionable legislation to the sole influence of George III, the need of more thorough and discriminating study of the views and actions of the politicians who surrounded him. Doctor Alvord maintained the hypothesis that the factions of George Grenville and of the Duke of Bedford, desiring vindication for the repeal of the stamp tax, were the leaders in ministry and Parliament

who caused the American Revolution. The active causes in the colonies were the financial depression succeeding the French and Indian War, the development of a non-English people in the colonies, and the propaganda put forth first for political purposes and then for the gaining of independence. The remarks of Professor Schlesinger included some very pertinent suggestions as to lines along which the history of this propaganda might well be further pursued.

The other period of American history to which a session was given was that of the generation following the Civil War. Mr. Paul L. Haworth, of Indiana, opened the session by a discussion of the emergence of the problems of the period out of war and reconstruction. The question of the status of the former Confederates and of that of the seceded States proved comparatively simple. The problem of the Negro was more difficult and remains unsolved, though by reason of his having been left economically dependent upon his former master no very acute labor problem has arisen. But in the years from 1865 to 1877 financial problems of great importance claimed attention, problems connected with the debt, the tariff, and the currency, and in the field of economics the stimulation of manufactures accelerated the transition from the agricultural to the industrial age, forcing to the front new questions, for whose solution the American mind was ill prepared.

Prof. Theodore C. Smith, of Williams College, illustrated the Congressional dealings with these problems, and especially with those of finance, in a paper on "Light on the period from the Garfield papers." The collection was described as a rich mine of information on Congressional and party history from 1863 to 1880, but especially for the period after 1875, when, the Democratic Party controlling the House, Garfield became "floor leader" of the Republican minority. When his own party was in power his advocacy of resumption and of tariff reform had prevented him from becoming chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Three of the papers read in this session were devoted to the consideration of fields of study and research still imperfectly cultivated. Prof. Arthur C. Cole, of the Ohio State University, discussed the application of the principles of historical criticism to newspapers and periodicals, and, since adequate direct use of these voluminous sources by the general historian has become a physical impossibility, urged the building up of systematic means for their intelligent use through the making of a large number of careful monographs on various phases and various examples of modern American journalism. Prof. Francis A. Christie, of the Meadville Theological School, treating of the field of religious development, set forth as the most conspicuous movement of the period the national organization, or

drawing together of loosely related churches, combined with a shifting of emphasis to ethical and philanthropic interests; hence such developments as the Christian Commission and Sanitary Commission of the Civil War, the conferences of the Evangelical Alliance, the Federal Union of the Churches of Christ, and the various interdenominational lay societies. Several of these deserve fuller study. Another factor was the development in the theological schools, with large consequences in clerical and other minds, of a scientific method for dealing with the data of religion. Fields awaiting full and dispassionate treatment are the progress of efforts toward social reform, the marked adaptation of Catholic churchmanship to the principles of American political life, and the vogue of a new conception of divine grace in the circle of Christian Science and New Thought. Miss Ella Lonn, of Goucher College, propounded a remarkably wide variety of questions calling for investigation in the political, financial, economic, social, and cultural history of the South after reconstruction, specifically of the years 1875-1890.

The papers read in the two joint sessions held with the Agricultural History Society happily combined the history of American agriculture with that of American social conditions. Thus, Prof. Archer B. Hulbert, of Colorado College, discoursing of the soil factor in Pennsylvania and Virginia colonization, showed how the abundant wheat crops of the Lancaster County region in Pennsylvania enabled that region to take the lead in furnishing the means of transportation—developing the Conestoga horse, the Conestoga wagon, the first turnpike, the first canal of any length—and, with these and its manufacture of firearms, in promoting the earlier waves of migration toward the West. Dr. Joseph Schafer, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, showed how the Wisconsin Domesday Book, the plan of which is being prepared under his supervision, casts abundance of fresh light—the light of exact data in place of tradition—on the processes of pioneer settlement in one State at least, and illuminates the character of land speculation, the choices made of lands, the differing social result of settlement in forested and in prairie townships. In the paper by Prof. William W. Carson, of De Pauw University, on "Agricultural reconstruction in North Carolina after the Civil War," two matters were mainly discussed: the transition from wage labor, experimented with in the first few years after emancipation, to the system of cultivation on shares; and the westward extension of cotton cultivation, by means of fertilizers, and that of tobacco, of varieties suitable to lands hitherto considered too poor for that staple.

The other three papers in agricultural history looked rather at the political relations of agricultural industry and life. Prof. Theodore C. Blegen, of Hamline University, had as his theme "The



Scandinavian element and agrarian discontent." Sketching the early history of agricultural settlement on the part of the Scandinavians, and their relation to the Republican Party down to the nineties of the nineteenth century, he attributed their defections from that party, at that time and later, to the general agrarian movement, particularly the Farmers' Alliance and the Populists, and to the influx of immigrants unfamiliar with the Republican tradition. The Scandinavians have been influenced almost exclusively by economic and political, rather than by racial reasons; the habit of independent voting has continued. In quite another quarter, Prof. Melvin J. White, of Tulane University, traced the influence of agricultural conditions upon Louisiana State politics during the nineties, from the initial discontent of the small white farmer of the hill parishes, and his adhesion to the Farmers' Alliance and the People's Party, through the movements of fusion with the Republicans in 1892 and 1894, to the electoral reforms of 1896 or the constitutional convention of 1898, which redressed most of the grievances of which the People's Party had complained. The paper by Prof. Edward E. Dale, of the University of Oklahoma, on the cattle ranching industry in that State, was mainly concerned with governmental relations and with influences of the industry upon the development of the West and upon the country as a whole. He described with skill the rapid growth of the business, the extraordinary and spectacular developments which led to its downfall and to the opening of Oklahoma to agricultural settlement, and the incompetence of Congress and government to deal with a situation involving an industry so technical.

Very naturally and appropriately, one of the sessions was devoted to papers commemorating Missouri history. Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, of the St. Louis bar, described the State constitution of 1820, the general course of legislation under it, and the experiences which led to extensive modifications of the governmental system in the constitution of 1875. Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, set forth a variety of incorrect traditions concerning the Missouri Question and a variety of paradoxes in Missouri history, urging a closer and a broader study of its development.<sup>5</sup> Under the title, "A side light on the repeal of the Missouri compromise,"<sup>6</sup> Dr. H. Barrett Learned presented an investigation, based on contemporary newspapers and the papers of Philip Phillips, Member of Congress from Alabama at the time of the repeal, designed to show that Phillips's careful formulation of an amendment

<sup>5</sup> For these two papers, see the *Missouri Historical Review* for January, 1922

<sup>6</sup> Published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, March, 1922, XIII, 303-317, under title, *The Relation of Philip Phillips to the Report of the Missouri Compromise in 1854.*

to the Nebraska bill about January 19, 1854, probably influenced the ultimate form of that bill. Prof. William O. Lynch, of Indiana University, in a paper on "The influence of the movements of population on Missouri history before the Civil War," analyzed the population according to origins, period by period, and showed how ineffective relatively were the efforts of proslavery and antislavery partisans to direct immigration into Kansas at the height of the Kansas conflict; between 1850 and 1860 Tennessee contributed to Missouri eleven times the number of people that she furnished to Kansas, Kentucky five times the number, and even New England sent more settlers to Missouri. In 1860 Missouri ranked seventh in population among the Union States; she also ranked seventh in the number of soldiers sent to the Union armies.

Last of the sessions, and last to be here spoken of, was one held in concert with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, of which the general theme was the economic history of the Mississippi Valley. Prof. Cardinal Goodwin, of Mills College, read a paper on "The fur trade and the Northwest boundary, 1783-1818," a topic closely allied to that of Professor Bemis's article.<sup>7</sup> Mrs. N. M. Miller Surrey, of New York, who on behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington is compiling the "Calendar of manuscripts in Paris archives relating to the Mississippi Valley," devised originally by a committee of the association, drew from her great repository of notes the materials for a paper on "The growth of industries in Louisiana, 1699-1763," full of new and detailed information, especially on the development of agricultural industries in that colony during the French period. For a later period, Prof. Albert L. Kohlmeier, of Indiana, showed the relations between commerce and Union sentiment in the Old Northwest in 1860, demonstrating how, despite the commercial attachments of the northern part of the region to the northeastern States and of the southern portion to those of the southeast, which caused discord and hesitation in 1860, conditions of greater force held the region to unity, and by the middle of 1861 gave Union sentiment an overwhelming majority.

It is difficult, perhaps it is unnecessary, to generalize respecting papers so numerous and so multifarious. Many contributed new matter or new points of view, some made little or no such contribution. There was a gratifying tendency, which we believe to be general in the historical profession since the war, to pursue subjects having real importance, episodes which have had significant consequences or aspects of history which the interests of the present day have made worth while, as distinguished from topics which are pursued because it has been the conventional habit of our guild to

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<sup>7</sup> Amer. Hist. Rev., April, 1922.

pursue them, *idola tribus*, so to say. On the whole, it seems that most of the papers were good, but that few were of extraordinary excellence. Certainly few of the papers by Americans showed any of that gift of expression, those fruits of wide reading, which marked the papers of the two Frenchmen, and many were distinctly ill-written.

It remains to record the results of the business meeting of the association, at which the first vice president, Professor Haskins, presided. The secretary's report showed a total membership of 2,633, as compared with 2,524 reported a year ago, a gain of 109 members. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$13,264, expenditures of \$12,584, but it is to be noted that the excess of receipts over expenditures, \$680, is almost entirely accounted for by the receipt of \$650 in life-membership fees, which by vote of the association are to be kept, as is proper in such cases, in a separate fund. Still further it is to be noted that \$2,904 of the receipts was derived from the voluntary contributions, additional to annual dues, which members have made in response to the invitations sent out in company with the annual bills. Therefore the need of a larger regular revenue remains apparent, and the constitutional amendment proposed last year, increasing annual dues from \$3 to \$5, and life-membership fees from \$50 to \$100, beginning with September 1 next, was voted without dissent. It is hoped and believed that the change, in which the association only follows at last a step which the analogous societies have already taken, will not cause the withdrawal of more than a very few, if any, of the members; and an increased revenue will enable the association to resume or promote activity along several lines of investigation or other work which in recent years its poverty has compelled it to suspend or renounce. Meanwhile, the large response to the suggestion of contributions has given most gratifying evidence of the interest which members have in the association and of their desire to sustain it effectively. The budget proposed by the council is printed on a later page.

The amendment to the by-laws, relative to discontinuance of the primary ballot for nominations to office and to membership in the nominating committee was rejected; it was voted that the portion of the by-laws referred to should be so interpreted as not to make the results of the preliminary ballot mandatory upon the committee on nominations, but merely an aid in the making of its recommendations.

It was voted, upon hospitable invitation from Yale University and upon recommendation from the council, that the annual meeting of December, 1922, should be held in New Haven. The council recommended that that meeting should begin not earlier than Wednesday morning, December 27, and should close not later than

Saturday noon, December 30. It was recommended that the meeting of December, 1923, be held in Columbus.

Reports from several committees were presented, and an oral report on behalf of the Pacific Coast Branch, by Prof. Robert C. Clark, its official representative on the present occasion. On report from the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, that prize was awarded to Dr. Einar Joranson, of the University of Chicago, for an essay on the Danegeld in France. This may be the best place in which to mention that the award of the Justin Winsor prize, delayed a year ago, was finally made to Mr. F. Lee Bennis, of the University of Indiana, for an essay on the American struggle for the British West Indian carrying trade, 1815-1830. A series of rules for the award of the George Louis Beer prize, for the "best work upon any phase of European international history since the year 1895," was proposed by the committee appointed a year before and adopted by the association. Copies can be obtained from the assistant secretary. A committee of five was appointed for award of the prize. The annual elections followed precisely the list presented by the committee on nominations. Prof. Charles H. Haskins was elected president for the ensuing year, Prof. Edward P. Cheyney first vice president, Hon. Woodrow Wilson second vice president. Prof. John S. Bassett and Mr. Charles Moore were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. The eight elective members of the executive council were all reelected, none of them having yet served the usual three years. For the committee on nominations to be presented next autumn the association chose Professors Henry E. Bourne, William E. Dodd, William E. Lingelbach, Nellie Neilson, and William L. Westermann; the committee has since chosen Professor Bourne as chairman. The council elected Prof. William E. Dodd a member of the board of editors of the Review, in the place of Professor Van Tyne, whose term had expired.

PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,  
DECEMBER 27-30, 1921

*Tuesday, December 27*

7 p. m. SUBSCRIPTION DINNER OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. St. Louis Club.

7.30 p. m. SUBSCRIPTION DINNER OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. City Club, 911 Locust Street. Open to members of all the historical associations and to others interested in American history. Chairman, William E. Connelley, Kansas State Historical Society. The Mississippi Valley Historical Association: Its past and future; Clarence W. Alvord, University of Minnesota.

8 p. m. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. Planters Hotel.

*Wednesday, December 28*

10 a. m. CONFERENCE ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN SCHOOLS. Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce. Chairman, Daniel C. Kowilton, Lincoln School, New York City. Desirable adjustments between history and the other social sciences: Rolla M. Tryon, University of Chicago; E. M. Violette, State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo. Discussion: A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota; Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin; Bessie L. Pierce, State University of Iowa; Louise Irby, North Carolina State College for Women.

10 a. m. MEDIEVAL HISTORY. St. Louis Court of Appeals, Pierce Building. Chairman, Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois. Guido Bonatti, an astrologer of the thirteenth century mentioned by Dante: Lynn Thorndike, Western Reserve University. The international state of the Middle Ages—some causes for its downfall: A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota. The twelfth and thirteenth centuries in the history of culture: Louis J. Paetow, University of California. Discussion: Frederic Duncalf, University of Texas; E. F. Seybolt, University of Illinois; James F. Willard, University of Colorado; J. E. Wrench, University of Missouri.

10 a. m. CONFERENCE OF ARCHIVISTS. Assembly room, St. Louis Public Library. Chairman, Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society. How can the States be persuaded to take care of their historical archives?: Lessons from North Carolina, R. D. W. Connor, University of North Carolina; Lessons from Iowa, C. C. Stiles, Iowa State Department of History; Lessons from Connecticut, George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library. Discussion led by John W. Oliver, Indiana Historical Commission.

The future of the Public Archives Commission: The achievements and possibilities of the Commission. Victor H. Paltsits, chairman of the Commission. Discussion led by J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution, Washington.

Victor H. Paltsits, chairman of the Commission. Discussion led by J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution, Washington.

10. a. m. AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. Joint conference with the Agricultural History Society. Art League Room, Planters Hotel. Chairman, Lyman Carrier, United States Department of Agriculture. The Norwegian element and

agrarian discontent; Theodore C. Blegen, Hamline University. The Wisconsin Domesday Book in agricultural history; Joseph Schafer, Wisconsin State Historical Society. History of the livestock industry in Oklahoma; Edward E. Dale, University of Oklahoma.

12.15 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE. American Hotel Annex. Chairman, Lynn Thorndike, Western Reserve University. Opportunities for research in the history of science in European libraries; Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University. American history and the natural sciences; Archer B. Hulbert, Colorado College. Informal discussion on opportunities for research, and on the relations of the American Historical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science in promoting the study of the history of science.

12.15 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE WAR. Banquet Hall, American Hotel Annex. Chairman, Frank M. Anderson, Dartmouth College. Critical problems involved in the use of the official records of the World War; Wayne E. Stevens, Dartmouth College. The contribution to the history of the World War of a group of officers of the A. E. F.; Shipley Thomas, New York City. Informal discussion on the general subject, opened by Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University.

12.15 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY. Main dining room, American Hotel Annex. Chairman, Verner W. Crane, Brown University. Discussion opened by B. W. Bond, jr., University of Cincinnati; W. T. Root, University of Wisconsin; L. H. Gipson, Wabash College; M. W. Jernegan, University of Chicago.

2.30 p. m. AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Art League room, Planters' Hotel. Chairman, Herbert A. Kellar, McCormick Library, Chicago, Ill. The influence of agricultural conditions upon Louisiana State politics during the nineties; Melvin J. White, Tulane University. Agricultural reconstruction in North Carolina after the Civil War: Wallace W. Carson, De Pauw University. The soil factor in Pennsylvania and Virginia colonization: Archer B. Hulbert, Colorado College.

3 p. m. GENERAL SESSION ON THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. Assembly room, Chamber of Commerce. Chairman, the president of the association. Town privileges under the "Etablissements" of Rouen: Earle W. Dow, University of Michigan. Voltaire's philosophy of history: Albert F. Guérard, Rice Institute, Houston, Tex. Significance of the French Revolution: Fred M. Fling, University of Nebraska. The Revolutionary philosophy in France and in the United States at the end of the eighteenth century: Bernard Fay, Paris, France. The part France has played in liberating other nations: Charles D. Hazen, Columbia University.

7 p. m. BANQUET FOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION given by the Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden at the Hotel Jefferson. Address of welcome, Chancellor Frederic A. Hall, Washington University. Presidential address: The rearing of ambassadors, Jean Jules Jusserand, ambassador of the French Republic, president of the American Historical Association.

*Thursday, December 29*

10. a. m. THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Old Chapel, University Hall, Washington University. Chairman, James A. James, Northwestern University. A survey of the historiography of the American Revolution for the past 20 years: C. H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan. In re the American

People v. George III: Clarence W. Alvord, University of Minnesota. Discussion: A. C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago; Carl Becker, Cornell University; A. M. Schlesinger, Iowa State University; Samuel E. Morison, Harvard University.

10 a. m. THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION. Graham Memorial Chapel, Washington University. Chairman, James Henry Breasted, University of Chicago. New light on the origins of civilization: the chairman of the conference. Art and architecture: Ferdinand Schevill, University of Chicago. Warfare: Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, United States Army, retired. Commerce and economics: William L. Westermann, Cornell University. The task of the historian in the light of the recent reassessment of human nature: James Harvey Robinson, New School for Social Research, New York City. Informal discussion.

12.30 p. m. COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. Francis Gymnasium, Washington University. Chairman, Otto Heller, Washington University. Speakers: John Spencer Bassett, Smith College; Herbert E. Bolton, University of California.

2.30 p. m. MILITARY HISTORY. Assembly Room, Jefferson Memorial. Chairman, Col. C. H. Lanza, United States Army. Causes of the European War: Col. C. H. Howland, United States Army. The Thirty-fifth Division on September 29, 1918: Col. C. H. Lanza, United States Army. Discussion.

2.30 p. m. CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES. G. A. R. Room, Jefferson Memorial. Chairman, George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library. Secretary, John C. Parish, Iowa State University. The future of the State Historical Society: Benjamin E. Shambaugh, State Historical Society of Iowa. Historical material in Washington of value to the State: Newton D. Mereness, Washington, D. C. Historical materials in the depositories of the Middle West: Theodore C. Pease, Illinois State Historical Library. Discussion.

2.30 p. m. PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC HISTORY. Jefferson Hall, Jefferson Memorial. The development of metropolitan economy in Europe and America: N. S. B. Gras, University of Minnesota. Discussion: Mildred E. Hartough, University of Minnesota; R. J. Kerner, University of Missouri; Guernsey Jones, University of Nebraska. The significance of sociology for economic and social history: Harry E. Barnes, Clark University. Discussion: J. Fred Rippy, University of Chicago; M. S. Handman, University of Texas; W. B. Bodenhafer, Washington University; J. E. Gillespie, University of Illinois.

6 p. m. DINNER CONFERENCE OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES. American Hotel Annex. Chairman, Dixon R. Fox, Columbia University.

6 p. m. DINNER CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE WAR HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS. Main dining room, American Hotel Annex. Chairman, James Sullivan, University of the State of New York.

8 p. m. GENERAL SESSION COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMISSION OF MISSOURI TO THE UNION. City Club. Chairman, Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago. The first constitution of Missouri: Frederick W. Lehmann, St. Louis. Traditions concerning the Missouri question: Floyd C. Shoemaker, Missouri Historical Society. A side-light on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise: H. Barrett Learned, Washington, D. C. The influence of the movements of population on Missouri history before the Civil War: William O. Lynch, Indiana University.

10 p. m. SMOKER FOR MEN AND RECEPTION FOR LADIES given by the Missouri Historical Society, City Club.

*Friday, December 30*

10 a. m. **ANCIENT HISTORY: THE ROMAN EMPIRE.** St. Louis Court of Appeals, Pierce Building. Chairman, M. I. Rostovtzeff, University of Wisconsin. Recent advances in our knowledge of the Roman Empire: General survey; A. E. R. Boak, University of Michigan. The Empire as a continuation of the Republic; Frank B. Marsh, University of Texas. Greco-Roman religion; Carl F. Huth, University of Chicago. New evidence from the papyri; Charles H. Oldfather, Wabash College. Light from the East; A. T. Olmstead, University of Illinois. General discussion.

10 a. m. **MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY: EUROPE AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.** Ball Room, Planters Hotel. Chairman, Sidney B. Fay, Smith College. A criticism of the Italian settlement of 1815; William A. Frayer, University of Michigan. Nationalism and the Metternich system; Robert J. Kerner, University of Missouri. British jealousy of French imperialism after 1815; Parker T. Moon, Columbia University. The July days and after; J. M. S. Allison, Yale University. Discussion: H. R. Shipman, Princeton University; Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University; Bernadotte Schmidt, Western Reserve University; Laurence B. Packard, Rochester University.

10 a. m. **RECENT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES: THE STUDY OF THE GENERATION FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR.** Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce. Chairman, Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin. The emergence of the problems of the period out of war and reconstruction; Paul L. Haworth, West Newton, Ind. Light on the period from the Garfield papers; Theodore C. Smith, Williams College. Fields for study and research: The use of the newspaper and periodical sources; Arthur C. Cole, Ohio State University. The field of religious development; Francis A. Christie, Meadville Theological Seminary. The South after reconstruction; Ella Lonn, Goucher College. Discussion: Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas; Louis Pelzer, State University of Iowa; Charles R. Lingley, Dartmouth College.

12.30 p. m. **LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE FAR EAST.** American Hotel Annex. Chairman, K. S. Latourette, Yale University. Prince Shotoku and the Talkwa reform in Japan in 645 A. D.; Langdon Warner, director, Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia. The present state of Chinese research in the United States; Berthold Laufer, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Discussion: Informal discussion of possible college course in this field, opened by the chairman.

12.30 p. m. **LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON HISPANIC-AMERICAN HISTORY.** Banquet Hall, American Hotel Annex. Chairman, Herbert I. Priestley, University of California. Materials for Spanish history in the Genaro Garcia Library; Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas. The establishment of the Vice-Royalty in the New World—a projection of Spanish institutions; Arthur S. Aiton, University of Michigan. The policy of Spain toward her revolted colonies in 1823-1824; William S. Robertson, University of Illinois. Some reflections on the Cabildo; William W. Pierson, jr., University of North Carolina. Discussion.

12.30 p. m. **LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON ENGLISH HISTORY.** Main dining room, American Hotel Annex. Chairman, Norman M. Trenholme, University of Missouri. Recent history tendencies and a suggestion; Arthur Lyon Cross, University of Michigan. Electioneering in the time of Sir Robert Walpole; Clarence Perkins, University of North Dakota. The study of English legal history; C. C. Crawford, University of Kansas.



3.30 p. m. ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION. Ball Room, Planters Hotel. Reports of officers and committees, election of officers, announcement of committee appointments, miscellaneous business.

8 p. m. JOINT SESSION WITH THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Ball Room, Planters Hotel. Chairman, Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Growth of industries in Louisiana, 1699-1763; Mrs. N. M. Miller Surrey, New York City. The fur trade and the Northwest Boundary, 1783-1818; Cardinal Goodwin, Mills College. Federal policy and the fur trade; Lester B. Shippee, University of Minnesota. Commerce and Union sentiment in the Old Northwest in 1860; Albert L. Kohlmeier, Indiana University.

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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE PLANTERS HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 30, 1921

The meeting was called to order at 3.45 p. m., Mr. Haskins, first vice president, presiding.

The report of the secretary was read, received, and placed on file.

The report of the treasurer was presented. The Chair appointed Mr. G. S. Ford and Mr. F. M. Anderson an auditing committee to inspect the report of the treasurer before final adoption. The committee reported that it found the treasurer's report correct, and it was voted that it be accepted.

It was voted to adopt the budget as recommended by the council.

The secretary reported that the council recommended that the next meeting of the association be held in New Haven in 1922, with the expectation that the meeting in 1923 should be in Columbus, Ohio. The recommendation was approved.

It was voted to adopt the recommendations of the special committee to formulate rules governing competition for the George Louis Beer prize.

Mr. R. C. Clark presented an informal report for the Pacific Coast Branch.

After discussion it was unanimously voted to adopt the following amendment to the constitution, offered by Mr. George L. Burr at the last annual meeting:

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 resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members and be exempt from the payment of fees."

In response to an inquiry from the floor, the chair announced that unless there was contrary opinion on the part of the members present, he should rule that the amendment just adopted should become effective September 1, 1922, the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The chair called for action on the following amendment to the by-laws, offered by Mr. Paltsits at the last annual business meeting:

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 writing 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.

After discussion, participated in by Messrs. Paltsits, Sullivan, Anderson, Paxson, Cox, and McLaughlin, the motion was put on the adoption of the amendment and carried in the negative.

Mr. A. C. McLaughlin moved that by-law II be so interpreted as not to make the results of the primary ballot mandatory on the nominating committee, and that this interpretation be placed in the minutes as expressing the opinion of the association. The motion was adopted.

Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman, reported for the committee on publications.

The secretary reported for the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize that the prize had been awarded to Mr. Einar Joranson for an essay entitled "The Danegeld in France."

It was reported that the Justin Winsor prize for 1920 was awarded to F. Lee Bennis for his essay entitled "The American struggle for the British West India carrying trade, 1815-1830."

The secretary reported from the council the following appointments to committees:

#### STANDING COMMITTEES

[New members in italics]

*Committee on program for the thirty-seventh annual meeting.*—David S. Muzzey, chairman (term expires in 1922); Wilbur H. Siebert (1922), Eloise Ellery (1924). (The other members of the committee are: Charles Seymour, appointed in 1920 for the term expiring in 1922; Walter L. Fleming, appointed in 1920 for the term expiring in 1923; and ex officio, Nils Andreas Olsen, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, and John C. Parish, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies.)

*Committee on local arrangements, thirty-seventh annual meeting.*—Max Farland, chairman.

*Board of editors of the American Historical Review.*—William E. Dodd (to serve six years from January 1, 1922).

*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.*—Isaac J. Cox, chairman; C. S. Boucher, Thomas F. Moran, Bernard C. Steiner, C. Mildred Thompson.

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

*Committee on publications* (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, secretary; John S. Bassett, J. Franklin Jameson, Justin H. Smith, Herbert A. Kellar.

*Committee on membership.*—Louise Fargo Brown, chairman; Elizabeth Donnan, A. C. Krey, Frank E. Melvin, Richard A. Newhall, John W. Oliver,

Charles W. Ramsdell, Arthur P. Scott, J. J. Van Nostrand, jr., James E. Winston.

*Conference of historical societies.*—John C. Parish, secretary.

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

*Committee on bibliography.*—George M. Dutcher, chairman; Henry R. Shipman, acting chairman; William H. Allison, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer.

*Subcommittee on the bibliography of American travel.*—Solon J. Buck, Homer C. Hockett, M. M. Quaife.

*Public archives commission.*—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman; Solon J. Buck, John H. Edmonds, Robert Burton House, Waldo G. Leland.

*Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.*—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; Gaillard Hunt, Waldo G. Leland.

*Committee on military history.*—Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, Thomas R. Hay, Eben Putnam, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Lieut. Col. Jennings C. Wise.

*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 service.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Elbert J. Benton, Clarence S. Brigham, Worthington C. Ford, Stella Herron, Theodore D. Jervey, Louise Phelps Kellogg, Albert E. McKinley, Herbert I. Priestley, James Sullivan.

*Board of editors of the Historical Outlook.*—Edgar Dawson, Sarah A. Dynes, Daniel C. Knowlton, Laurence M. Larson, William L. Westermann.

*Committee on historical research in colleges.*—William K. Boyd, chairman; E. Merton Coulter, Benjamin B. Kendrick, Asa E. Martin, William W. Sweet.

*Committee on the George L. Beer prize.*—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman; George H. Blakeslee, Robert H. Lord, Jesse S. Reeves, Mason W. Tyler.

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

*Representatives in National Council of Teachers of Social Studies.*—Henry Johnson, Arthur M. Schlesinger.

*Delegate in the American Council of Learned Societies.*—Charles H. Haskins (term expires in 1923).

*Committee on endowment.*—Charles Moore, chairman.

#### 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.*—John B. Stetson, jr., chairman; Percy A. Martin, vice chairman; James A. Robertson, secretary; Charles Lyon Chandler, Isaac J. Cox, Charles H. Cunningham, Julius Klein, Manoel de Oliveira Lima, Edwin V. Morgan, Constantine E. McGuire, William S. Schurz.

*Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Charles Moore.

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

*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.

The report of the committee on nominations was presented. No other nominations were made and it was voted unanimously that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the candidates nominated by the committee.

This was done and the following elections were duly declared:

President, Charles H. Haskins.

First vice president, Edward P. Cheyney.

Second vice president, Woodrow Wilson.

Secretary, John Spencer Bassett.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Executive council: Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carl Russell Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, Ruth Putnam, James T. Shotwell, St. George L. Sioussat.

Committee on nominations: Henry E. Bourne, William E. Dodd, William E. Lingelbach, Nellie Neilson, William L. Westermann.

Mr. Haskins called Mr. Moore to the chair.

It was voted to instruct the secretary to extend the thanks of the association to the trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the chancellor of Washington University, the trustees of the Missouri Historical Society, the committee on local arrangements, and the program committee, and the other similar organizations whose courtesy and assistance in behalf of the association during the annual meeting have promoted the success and pleasure of the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 5.15 p. m.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The year just ending is characterized by quiet growth in the life of the association. No striking events have occurred, but its activities are sound and widespread. It is carrying out in a safe and extended way the work the association was created to perform, the promotion of the study of history in all its proper phases. The necessary interruption caused by the World War has been passed and the organization has returned to its normal task, the service of humanity through the development of history.

During the year the secretary spent eight weeks during the summer and the early autumn in Washington without expense to the association. He was thus enabled to avail himself again of the assistance of Miss Washington, the efficient assistant secretary, and Mr. Leland, the former secretary. One result of this experience was to impress again on his mind the large amount of information about the activities and purposes of the association that lies hidden in its records, information that only time and study can reveal. In this connection I venture to suggest that you consider the preparation of a brief historical sketch and functional exposition of the life of the association. Such a sketch would make the association more real than it is now to our widely scattered members and prevent some misunderstandings that arise from not knowing what the association is doing. If it is prepared it should be accompanied by a code of the rules and regulations of the association.

*The committee on agenda.*—This committee held its first meeting in New York on November 26, 1921. Through the courtesy of the Columbia University Club of New York it assembled under very comfortable circumstances. The members who attended were Messrs. Cheyney, Cross, Fay, Haskins, Hayes, Moore, Paxson, and Bassett. Its report is now before you. Some of the business that was presented was of such a nature that it seemed possible to take final action on it subject to the approval of the council. Matters of this

nature have been assembled in Part I of the report. All such matters as seemed to the committee to require further consideration before the council are presented to you in Part II. The committee voted to request the council to interpret the council vote of last December whereby the treasurer was authorized to pay the traveling expenses of the members of this committee to attend one meeting. It wishes to know if it was intended that hotel bills should be included in the term "traveling expenses."

*Membership.*—December 15, 1921, the association had 2,633 members, of which 2,286 were annual members, 116 life members, and 231 institutional members. The total paid members, including life members, were 2,106. The delinquents for one year were 25, and those delinquent since the last bill was sent out were 502. During the year the association lost 219 members, of which 29 were through death, 67 through resignation, 123 through the application of the rule requiring the dropping of delinquents. In the same period the association gained 328 new members, of whom 300 were annual, 4 life, and 15 institutional members. Thus the net gain in membership was 109.

Comparing these statistics with the statistics for the preceding five years it is seen that in 1917 the total membership was 2,654, in 1918 it was 2,519, in 1919 it was 2,445, in 1920 it was 2,524, and in 1921 it is 2,633. For these years the item of loss and gain in membership stands: For 1917 a loss of 85, for 1918 a loss of 135, for 1919 a loss of 74, for 1920 a gain of 79, and for 1921 a gain of 109. For this improvement in the membership of the association credit is largely due to the efforts of the committee on membership, which for two years has been under the able direction of Professor Wertenbaker. It is a cause of regret that he feels that he can not hold the chairmanship longer. If the council accepts his resignation it would be a graceful and just thing to do to pass a vote of thanks for his efforts in the position from which he will retire.

A detailed analysis of membership has been made out by Miss Washington and is open for inspection. It shows that during the past year the largest proportional gain in membership in the United States has been made in the South Atlantic States, while the next largest gain has been made in the North Atlantic States. There has been a net loss in the New England and the South Central States. In 1917 the total membership was 2,654 and at this time it is 2,633, which shows that it has about got back where it was five years ago. Examining the regional statistics for these two years, we find a loss of 58 in the New England States, 12 in the North Central States, 18 in the South Central States, 16 in the Pacific Coast States. On the other hand, we find a gain of 26 in the North Atlantic States, 10 in the South Atlantic States, 37 in the West Central States, 2 in the Territories, and 8 in other countries.

Too much emphasis can not be laid upon the work of the committee on membership. On its success depends the growth of the association. Reference to the list of committees will show to what extent the committee on membership has drawn upon the aid of other members of the association in appointing associate members. The duty of these members lies in becoming responsible for the discovery and nomination of worthy members of the association in assigned regions.

*Deceased members.*—The following members have died during the year:

James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Me.

Melville M. Bigelow (life member), Boston.

W. F. Bliss, San Diego, Calif.

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, Baltimore.

Albert A. Cain, Cambridge, Ohio.

Ellen Scott Davison, Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Edward I. Devitt, Washington.

Charles A. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Bates Hopkins (life member), New York.

George S. Hosmer, Detroit, Mich.

John Woolf Jordan, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Kathryn Leitch, Van Nuys, Calif.

Charles McCarthy, Madison, Wis.

Harry Albert McGill, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

John Winthrop Platner, Cambridge, Mass.

M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J.

Reinhardt Rahr, Manitowoc, Wis.

Joseph G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia.

Richard Cutts Shannon, Brockport, N. Y.

Oliver W. Shaw, Austin, Minn.

Allen C. Thomas (founder), Haverford, Pa.

William J. Trimble, Moscow, Idaho.

Stephen M. Weld, Wareham, Mass.

Barrett Wendell, Boston.

George Peabody Wetmore (life member), Newport, R. I.

Samuel H. Wheeler, Bridgeport, Conn.

Cornelia d'Auby Williams, Utica, N. Y.

Thomas Hunter Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio.

*A publication fund.*—One of the normal functions of an organization like ours is to publish works of history and works that contain the materials for use by historians. By a rule of the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution some of our own papers from the program of the annual meeting are ruled out of the annual report. Others are ruled out by necessity. Lack of funds has made it advisable to discontinue the publication of the prize essays. From Mr. Conyers Read, chairman of the Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee, comes the sensible complaint that little interest exists in the competition since this rule has been made. My own reflection on this situation is that there should be funds enough to do what publishing we think essential to our progress and best usefulness. An association as strong as this should be able to collect a publication fund that is adequate. Much smaller societies have done as much. I do not think we can afford to delay longer in the long-deferred plan of organizing efforts to create an adequate endowment fund for the publication of such material as we deem wise.

In the same connection it seems the duty of the association to make its prizes for historical works in keeping with the dignity of the association. It is logical for this association to offer the most valued prizes for historical competition in this nation. Two other organizations, one a school of journalism and the other a religious organization, have taken the honor out of our hands. The situation that results should not be suffered to continue. To change it should be the subject of our careful consideration. It seems to me that the association would lose something that it has held from the beginning if the public were to come to think that it no longer stands as the chief sponsor of the historical spirit in the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

*Comparative financial statement for the fiscal years 1921 and 1920*

## INCOME

	1921	1920
From members, annual dues.....	\$7,059.71	\$6,990.27
From members, contributions.....	2,903.75	1,652.60
American Historical Review, contribution.....	500.00	
	\$10,463.46	\$8,642.87
Endowment fund, interest.....	1,368.51	1,330.21
Bank balances, interest.....	67.44	39.64
	1,435.95	1,369.85
Royalties.....	72.49	49.70
Publications sold:		
Prize essays.....	213.53	60.23
Papers and reports.....	97.71	24.40
Writings on American history.....	20.20	12.75
Directory.....	5.00	13.95
	336.44	111.33
Registration fees.....	54.25	107.87
Miscellaneous.....	159.91	51.50
	12,522.50	10,333.12
Cash balance Dec. 1.....	3,881.16	5,084.72
Total.....	16,403.66	15,417.84

## DISBURSEMENTS

Office of secretary and treasurer.....	\$2,928.77	\$2,754.43
Pacific Coast Branch.....	43.80	45.05
London headquarters.....		31.45
	\$2,972.63	\$2,830.9
Committees of management:		
On nominations.....	46.93	103.00
On membership.....	23.85	71.35
On program.....	383.15	259.30
On local arrangements.....	203.30	50.00
On policy.....	39.75	133.68
On agenda.....	75.03	
	772.01	617.33
Historical activities:		
Committee on bibliography.....	295.39	
Committee on publications.....	677.29	674.37
Committee on history and education.....	300.00	
Conference of historical societies.....	25.00	23.15
Historical Manuscripts Commission.....		20.00
Writings on American history.....	200.00	200.00
American Council of Learned Societies.....	163.89	122.85
American Council on Education.....		10.00
	1,651.57	1,050.3
Prizes:		
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, for W. T. Morgan "English political parties and leaders in the reign of Queen Anne".....		200.00
Robert M. Johnston prize, for T. R. Hay, "Hood's Tennessee campaign".....	250.00	
American Historical Review.....	7,040.90	5,087.85
	12,687.11	9,786.48
Cash advances (endowment fund).....	1,119.12	
	13,806.23	9,786.48
Total receipts.....	23,398.19	16,667.84
Total disbursements.....	20,800.76	11,636.68
Bank balance December 1.....	2,597.43	5,031.10

## ENDOWMENT FUND, 1921

## Receipts:

Transferred from Central Trust Co. of New York.....	\$188.91
George L. Beer prize bequest.....	5,000.00
Andrew D. White fund (cash on hand).....	1,000.00
Andrew D. White fund (royalties).....	5.62
Life memberships.....	650.00
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1920.....	150.00
	\$6,994.53
Cash advances.....	1,119.12
	8,113.65

## Purchased for:

## The endowment fund:

7 per cent Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, 1930, at 105½, (\$2,000)—	
Cost of bonds-----	\$2,110.00
Accrued interest to date of purchase-----	12.44
Commission-----	3.00
	<u>\$2,125.44</u>

## The George L. Beer prize fund:

7 per cent Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, 1930, at 106½ (\$2,000)—	
Cost of bonds-----	2,130.00
Accrued interest to date of purchase-----	14.00
Commission-----	3.00
	<u>2,147.00</u>
4¼ per cent Liberty bonds, 1938 (\$3,000)—	
Cost of bonds-----	2,793.60
Accrued interest to date of purchase-----	6.38
Commission-----	3.75
	<u>2,803.73</u>

## The Andrew D. White fund:

4¼ per cent Liberty bonds, 1947 (\$1,200)—	
Cost of bonds-----	1,034.48
Commission-----	3.00
	<u>1,037.48</u>
	<u>\$8,113.65</u>

## ENDOWMENT FUND

*Principal account*

## Unrestricted (including Herbert Baxter Adams bequest, 1902, \$4,875):

4¼ per cent Liberty bonds—		
1928—	Cost	
Two at \$1,000-----	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Four at \$100-----	400.00	400.00
One at \$50-----	50.00	50.00
1933-1938—		
One at \$5,000-----	4,697.25	5,000.00
One at \$500-----	500.00	500.00
Three at \$100-----	300.00	300.00
1927-1942—		
Two at \$10,000-----	18,928.50	20,000.00
One at \$1,000-----	948.80	1,000.00
Two at \$1,000-----	1,835.80	2,000.00
Two at \$100-----	189.05	200.00
7 per cent Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, 1930 (two at \$1,000)-----	2,113.00	2,000.00
George L. Beer prize fund: <sup>1</sup>		<u>\$33,450.00</u>
4¼ per cent Liberty bonds, 1938, three at \$1,000-----	2,797.35	3,000.00
7 per cent Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, 1930, two at \$1,000-----	2,133.00	2,000.00
Andrew D. White fund: <sup>2</sup>		<u>5,000.00</u>
4¼ per cent Liberty bonds, 1947—		
One at \$1,000-----	864.40	1,000.00
Two at \$100-----	173.08	200.00
		<u>1,200.00</u>
		<u>39,650.00</u>

<sup>1</sup> Bequest of George L. Beer, 1919, to establish an annual prize for an essay on the history of European international relations since 1895.<sup>2</sup> Gift of National Board for Historical Service for participation in the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies.



*American Historical Review*

Cost

4½ per cent Liberty bonds, 1933-1938:

One at \$1,000	\$945.40	\$1,000.00
Two at \$100	189.24	200.00

\$1,200.00

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

*Statement for year ending November 30, 1921*

## Receipts:

Macmillan Co., for editorial expenses, as per contract	\$2,400.00
Interest on investments	51.00
Interest on bank account	22.73
Cash balance, Dec. 1, 1920	1,321.40
Total receipts	<u>3,795.13</u>

## Disbursements:

Petty cash	\$172.46
Printing, stationery, supplies	33.99
Binding	34.00
Publications	12.00
Transcription of documents	59.22
Travel	262.64
Payments to contributors to Review—	
January, 1921, number	409.25
April, 1921, number	423.75
July, 1921, number	460.75
October, 1921, number	388.25
Additional payment to the Macmillan Co. of 15 cents per copy on account of October, 1920, number of the Review sent to members of the American Historical Association	381.45
Payment to the American Historical Association, in accordance with vote of the board of editors, May 28, 1921	500.00
Cash balance, Nov. 30, 1921	657.37
	<u>3,795.13</u>

## Investments:

4½ per cent Liberty bonds, 1933-1938—	Cost.
One at \$1,000	\$945.40 \$1,000.00
Two at \$100	189.24 200.00
	<u>1,200.00</u>

CHARLES MOORE, *Treasurer.*

## 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.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

GUY STANTON FORD.

DECEMBER 30, 1921.

## REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY

DECEMBER 16, 1921.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from December 1, 1920, to November 30, 1921. Our report, including two exhibits, is as follows:

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

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

We verified the cash receipts, as shown by the records, and the cash disbursements were compared with the canceled checks and vouchers on file. They are in agreement with the treasurer's report.

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

We inspected securities of the association, which agree with the records, as follows:

American Historical Association, general:		
Liberty bonds, par value	\$35,650.00	
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bonds, par value	4,000.00	
		\$39,650.00
American Historical Review, Liberty bonds, par value		1,200.00

Respectfully submitted.

THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,  
By C. R. CRANMER, *Resident Manager.*

[SEAL.]

Approved:

F. W. LAFRENTZ, *President.*

Attest:

A. F. LAFRENTZ, *Secretary.*

*EXHIBIT A.*—Receipts and disbursements, general, December 1, 1920, to November 30, 1921

## Receipts:

Annual dues	\$7,059.71
Life memberships	650.00
Registration fees	54.25
Voluntary contributions	2,903.75
Publications	336.44
Royalties:	
General	\$72.49
Andrew D. White fund	5.62
	78.11
Interest:	
Liberty bonds	1,368.51
Bank account	67.44
	1,435.95
Special contribution, the American Historical Review	500.00
Walter E. Beer, executor, the George L. Beer prize fund	5,000.00
Transferred from Endowment fund	188.91
Miscellaneous	56.87
Total receipts	18,263.99
Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1920	5,031.16
	23,295.15

## Disbursements:

Secretary and treasurer	2,928.77
Pacific Coast Branch	43.86
Committee on nominations	46.93
Committee on membership	23.85
Committee on program	383.15
Committee on local arrangements	\$203.30
Less, refunded	103.04
	100.26
Committee on policy	39.75
Committee on agenda	75.03
Committee on bibliography	295.39
Committee on publications	677.29
Committee on history and education	300.00
Conference on historical societies	25.00
Writings on American history	200.00

## Disbursements—Continued.

American Council of Learned Societies	\$153.89
Robert M. Johnston prize	250.00
American Historical Review	7,040.90
Securities purchased	8,080.83
Accrued interest on securities to date of purchase	32.82
Total disbursements	20,697.72
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1921	2,597.43
	23,295.15

## EXHIBIT B.—Receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review, December 1, 1920, to November 30, 1921

## Receipts:

The Macmillan Co., per contract	\$2,400.00
Interest:	
Liberty bonds	\$51.00
Bank account	22.73
	73.73

Total receipts	2,473.73
Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1920	1,321.40
	3,795.13

## Disbursements:

Petty cash	172.46
Stationery, printing, and supplies	33.99
Contributors to Review	1,682.00
Binding	34.00
Publications	12.00
Transcription of documents	59.22
Traveling expenses	262.64
The Macmillan Co., additional payment on account of October number of Review	381.45
Contribution to the American Historical Association	500.00

Total disbursements	3,137.76
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1921	657.37
	3,795.13

## REPORT BY THE SECRETARY FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(December 30, 1921)

The deliberations of the council have been made lighter by the creation of the council's committee on agenda, which met on November 26 at the Columbia University Club in New York. Many matters of routine were disposed of at that meeting subject to the approval of the council. Others were considered and put into shape for easy and proper consideration when the council met in full session. The business of special interest that came before your council and the disposition made of it were as follows:

The publication of the Austin Papers was taken under consideration, and it was voted that the editor of the Austin Papers be notified that the council, on the basis of its present information, is not prepared to recommend the publication of anything beyond the third volume.

The council expressed its approval of the movement undertaken by the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies. The committee on history teaching in the schools was asked to take active part in cooperation with it and to report to the association at the next meeting. It was voted that the desired cooperation with other associations can best be obtained through a

council, or joint body, embracing representatives of the organizations concerned.

It was voted to accept the invitation of Yale University and the New Haven Colony Historical Society to hold the next annual meeting at New Haven. It was also voted that the first meeting should not be earlier than Wednesday morning, December 27, and the last meeting not later than noon, December 30. It was also voted as the opinion of the council that the annual business meeting should be earlier than the final session. It was also voted that it was the expectation of the council that the meeting for 1923 should be in Columbus, Ohio.

It was voted to accept the report of the special committee on the disposition of records and that the special committee be discharged. (See report of the committee, page 61 of this report.)

It was voted to create a standing committee on research in accordance with a report from a special committee of the council appointed at the meeting of the committee on agenda.

It was voted to approve the report of Mr. Leland for a special committee on railroad rates and that the committee be discharged with a vote of thanks for the services of Mr. Leland. (See page 61-62.)

It was voted to accept the report of the special committee to formulate rules for the George L. Beer prize, and that the committee be discharged with thanks for its services. (Report of the committee, see page 72-73.)

The offer of Mr. Richard H. Lee, counsel for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to investigate complaints against doubtful publications was communicated to the meeting.

Mr. J. F. Jameson was authorized to prepare on behalf of the association a memorial to Congress in regard to an archive building in Washington.

The report of Mr. D. C. Munro for the special committee on the creation of a publication of studies in European history was accepted and the committee was discharged. The president and secretary of the association were authorized to appoint the board of editors of this publication after conference with persons interested in the creation of the publication.

The report of Mr. D. C. Munro for the special committee on a university center in Washington was accepted and the committee was discharged. It was voted to create a standing committee of five members to keep in touch with the movement and report to the council with regard to its activities.

The council reelected Mr. Charles H. Haskins as one of the two representatives of the association in the American Council of Learned Societies.

Mr. Learned reported for the committee on publications. The council voted that announcement be made in the business meeting of the sale of copies of the prize essays at special prices. The chairman of the committee was authorized to contract with a printer for the publication of the prize essay of Mr. Frederick L. Nussbaum. This essay was awarded the prize before it was announced that such essays would no longer be published at the expense of the association, and it was the opinion of the council that the association is under obligation to publish it. It would have been published earlier but for delay in preparation for the printer and in efforts to obtain satisfactory terms for printing.

The committee on bibliography reported through Mr. S. B. Fay, a member of the committee. The council approved the decision of the committee that the bibliography now being prepared should be entitled "A guide to historical literature." The proposed work is not to be issued as a revision of any work hitherto published.

At the close of the report the secretary read the list of appointments to committees and other offices for 1922.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISPOSITION OF RECORDS

The committee has held several conferences in Washington and has agreed on the principles which should govern the disposition of the association's records. These are in accordance with those that were reported orally to the council in December, 1920. The following classes of records are to be destroyed to within five years of date:

*Membership:*

- Correspondence relating to payment of dues.
- Bills for dues.
- Correspondence between secretary and treasurer, and with Macmillan respecting members, and mailing list of the Review.

*Publications:*

- Orders and requests for publications with replies thereto.
- Receipts for publications.
- Orders to printers to ship publications.
- Routine correspondence with Smithsonian Institution and Government Printing Office and Superintendent of Documents.
- Correspondence relating to proofs.

The following classes of records are to be preserved:

*Membership:*

- Applications, nominations, acceptances, resignations, notices of decease.
- Any letters, although in the category to be destroyed, which have autographic or personal interest.

*Publications:*

- Correspondence with authors.
- Records of sales and other disposals of publications.

*Finance:*

- Records of receipts and expenditures, including vouchers, canceled checks, stubs, bank statements, deposit slips, treasurer's reports and statements.

*Committee records:*

- All committee records turned over to the secretary's office, and all committee reports. But reports which have been printed, and routine correspondence of the committee without value may be destroyed.

*Reports of officers:*

- Original reports of the treasurer shall be saved, whether or not they have been printed. Reports of other officers may be destroyed, provided they have been printed.

*Minutes:*

- Original minutes of the business meetings of the association and the original minutes of the council must be saved, even when they have been printed.

*Correspondence:*

- All correspondence dealing with matters of policy must be saved, as well as correspondence dealing with the work of the association and its officers and committees, its relations with other organizations, etc. In short, correspondence must not be destroyed unless it clearly falls within one of the categories of material which is to be destroyed.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Chairman.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD RATES

As chairman and sole member of the committee on railroad rates I beg to report that I have secured from the following passenger associations a reduction as explained below:

- New England Passenger Association,
- Trunk Lines Passenger Association,
- Southeastern Passenger Association,
- Central Passenger Association,
- Western Passenger Association,
- Southwestern Passenger Association.

The territory covered includes all of the United States except the States of Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, and Arizona, which are in the Transcontinental Association from which I have not as yet heard. In Canada points in Ontario on the Michigan Central, Pere Marquette, and Wabash systems are also included.

The reduction is one-half of the one-way full-tariff fare, applicable on the return trip, which must be by the same route as the going trip, and is contingent upon the attendance of 350 persons, bona fide attendants at the meetings, who have paid a full-tariff fare, going, of not less than 67 cents, and who have fulfilled all the requirements respecting the securing and validation of certificates.

A complete explanation of what must be done in order to secure the reduction has been prepared and is to be printed in the program.

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO G. LELAND,  
*Committee on Railroad Rates.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

The committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize has voted to award the prize to Einar Joranson's "The Danegeld in France." Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt will represent the committee at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association and will make formal announcement of the winner at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

CONYERS READ, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

In cooperation with the editor, Mr. Allen R. Boyd, I am able to make the following statement regarding the annual reports for the year 1920-21. Since last December three volumes have been printed and in part distributed: The annual report for 1917, a single volume, and the annual report for 1918, two volumes. The second volume for 1918, The Autobiography of Martin Van Buren, has had an unusually large sale; it caught the attention on its appearance of various reviewers and was thus given some publicity. The report for 1919, Volume I, will contain such papers as were secured at the Cleveland meeting, Miss Griffin's "Writings on American History, 1919" (the fourteenth number in this useful series of bibliographies), and four papers provided by the Agricultural History Society. Volume II in two parts contains the first installment of the Stephen F. Austin Papers, forming a part of the fifteenth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Prof. E. C. Barker, editor, has discovered so much new material that it has seemed only wise on the part of your committee and Mr. Boyd to exercise restraint and for the present to send no additional copy to the press.

The appropriation for the committee for the year was \$700. The balance of this amount remaining on November 30, 1921, was \$22.71. A condensed statement of receipts and expenditures, December 1, 1920, to November 30, 1921, follows:

RECEIPTS	
Prize essays.....	\$213. 53
Papers and annual reports.....	97. 71
Royalties.....	72. 49
Writings on American history.....	20. 20
Directory.....	5. 00
	<hr/>
	408. 93

## EXPENDITURES

Editorial services-----	\$400.00
Indexing-----	50.00
Storage and insurance-----	113.28
Miscellaneous-----	114.01
	<hr/>
	677.29
	<hr/>
Balance-----	22.71

The return for the prize essays during the year may seem large. The explanation may be found in the statement that your chairman, acting in consultation with Mr. W. G. Leland and Mr. Charles Moore, sold to the various authors as many copies as was possible of their respective essays at the nominal figure of 25 cents per bound copy and 5 cents per unbound copy. As a result of these transactions, the association owns to-day only the following volumes:

	Bound	Unbound
Muzzey-----	17	253
Krehbiel-----	---	195
Carter-----	---	180
Turner-----	---	430
Cole-----	---	275
Williams-----	235	8
Pease-----	347	---
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	599	1,341

I recommend that the remainder of these essays be offered henceforth to members of the association and the public at the same nominal prices. Cost for storage and insurance should be for the coming year a slight figure.

Figures for other publications follow:

	Bound	Unbound
Papers-----	---	615
Annual reports-----	2,464	78
Church history papers-----	98	---
Writings on American History-----	995	869
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,557	1,562

It may not be generally understood that our annual allotments by Congress for printing our annual reports have been \$7,000. In order to avail ourselves of these annual amounts, we are obliged to use them during the fiscal year beginning on July 1. Otherwise any unused balance of the total amounts reverts to the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Boyd, after some investigation of past appropriations, has furnished me with the following figures:

Of the allotment of \$7,000, the balance unexpended was as follows:

1916-----	\$4,000
1917-----	450
1918-----	1,900
1919-----	4,900
1920-----	1,000
	<hr/>
	12,250

As recently, however, as June 5, 1920, according to a communication from the Acting Public Printer, there was an apparent deficit of \$4,538.09. In other

words, up to that date in 1919-20 the association would seem to have spent \$11,588.09.

It is Mr. Boyd's belief that our annual losses of our allotments during the past five years have come through the fact that the Government Printing Office has felt obliged to give precedence in the matter of printing to numerous emergency demands on the part of Congress or the executive departments. In brief, the machinery of the Government has been put to the severest strain, and much copy provided by the association has been sidetracked and for months overlooked. Within the coming year the treasurer of the association, in cooperation with the committee, will seek to straighten out a financial arrangement that seems at present anomalous and by no means clear.

At a meeting of the council in Washington on December 27, 1920, the editor was asked to report on some dependable means for carrying on the publication of the Writings on American History. In reply to this request Mr. Boyd writes: "The Government Printing Office is apparently prepared to accept without challenge the Writings as a supplemental volume, and it is believed that the additional expenses will not require an increased allotment once the arrears have been cleared. At any rate it would seem much better, certainly it would be much less expensive to the association, to issue the publication as part of the report rather than to publish it under present conditions independently."

Respectfully submitted.

H. BARRETT LEARNED, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The conference of historical societies met in Washington, D. C., in December, 1920, in joint session with the National Association of War History Organizations, and three papers were read and discussed. In the business meeting which followed, Mr. Dunbar Rowland, chairman of the committee on cooperation of historical departments and societies, submitted the seventh and final report of the committee. He reported that the project undertaken by the committee in 1908—that of directing a cooperative search by the historical agencies of the Mississippi Valley of the French archives for historical material relating to the States embraced in that region—had been carried to a successful conclusion, and recommended that the proposal of the Carnegie Institution for Historical Research to edit, publish, and distribute a calendar of this material be accepted. A motion was carried that the report of the committee be adopted and the committee be discharged. This places in a fair way toward completion a highly important piece of work.

Upon the suggestion of the secretary, the conference voted to create committees to take steps toward the preparation of a handbook and toward the compilation of a continuation of the Griffin Bibliography of Historical Societies. The chairman of the conference appointed the following persons to act upon these committees:

*Committee on handbook.*—George N. Fuller, chairman, Michigan Historical Commission; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society; John C. Parish, State Historical Society of Iowa.

*Committee on the continuation of the Griffin bibliography.*—Joseph Schafer, chairman, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Appleton P. C. Griffin, Library of Congress; Julius H. Tuttle, Massachusetts Historical Society.

The chairman and secretary of the conference interviewed Mr. Griffin after the close of the session with regard to the continuation of the Bibliography of



Historical Societies, and the committee has since taken the matter in hand, but has nothing as yet to report.

The committee on the handbook met at Madison, Wis., in May and laid plans for operation. It was determined to make the canvass by States, endeavoring to secure one individual in each State to collect the material for the societies therein and arrange it for compilation in the handbook. The chairman of the committee has made progress in securing this assistance.

A questionnaire sent out on December 1, 1920, to the societies asking for data elicited response from only about 90. This material was placed in the hands of the chairman of the handbook committee.

The secretary sent out a circular in August, 1921, reminding the societies of the dues for the support of the conference. As a result the receipts have been larger than ever before, as shown by the appended financial report, and have permitted the separate publication of the proceedings of the conference. The number of societies remitting dues, however, is comparatively small. The secretary believes that a more equitable basis of financial support may be found in assessing each society \$1 instead of an assessment upon the basis of 1 cent per member. This would lighten the burden of most of the societies, and though it might mean a reduction of the revenue at first it ought to bring a wider support. The secretary plans to propose such a change to the conference at the December meeting.

The notice of the December meeting and a copy of the preliminary announcement have been sent to each society, together with the proceedings of the conference in the session of 1920.

JOHN C. PARISH, *Secretary.*

*Statement of finances of the conference of historical societies for the year 1921*

**Receipts:**

Cash on hand Dec. 20, 1920	\$36.74
Dues from societies, 1921	102.30
Appropriation from American Historical Association	25.00
	<u>184.04</u>

**Expenses:**

Bill from 1920	5.00
Mailing out circular letter, Sept., 1921—	
Typing mailing list	\$4.50
Multigraphing letter	4.10
Envelopes	5.50
Addressing and mailing	3.00
Postage	5.00
	<u>22.10</u>
Postage	2.90
Printing of proceedings of 1920	90.65
Multigraphing circular letter, Dec., 1921	3.45
Postage on proceedings	8.00
	<u>132.10</u>
Balance on hand Dec. 20, 1921	31.94
	<u>164.04</u>

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The committee on bibliography wishes to report that its work upon the proposed revision of Adams' Manual of Historical Literature has progressed satis-

factorily, although somewhat more slowly than it anticipated, largely because of the resignations of several of the chapter editors. It hopes to have the manuscript ready for the publisher by the 1st of June, 1922.

It wishes further to report to you under the following three heads: Change of title and arrangements with publishers; expenses; survey of libraries.

*Change of title and arrangements with publishers.*—The committee on bibliography had at first intended to revise Adams' Manual of Historical Literature and simply make a new edition of it, bringing it up to date. But as the committee proceeded with the work it became evident that very few of the titles in Adams would be retained and that the work would be practically a new book. It has therefore seemed best to abandon the idea of making a new edition of Adams and instead to adopt a different title and prepare a wholly new and independent work. In the preface, of course, reference will be made to the inspiration which came from Doctor Adams's work and due appreciation will be expressed of the help which it has afforded.

It is proposed that the title-page should read something as follows: Guide to Historical Literature, prepared by George M. Dutcher, Henry R. Shipman, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, William H. Allison, committee on bibliography of the American Historical Association. Macmillan & Co., New York, 1922.

In the preface it will be told why the committee on bibliography has included some titles and omitted others, explaining as fully as possible the basis of choice. It will be made clear that the American Historical Association is no more responsible for the choice of titles adopted and the expression of views contained in the reviews than is the case in other works published by the association, such as the American Historical Review and the prize essays.

So far as possible the initials of writers of reviews will be appended. This, however, will not be done in the case of reviews which consist only of a few words. It will be explained that the chapter editor alone is responsible for the selection of books in his chapter and for the unsigned reviews which appear in it. The names of all those who have contributed reviews to a chapter will appear at the head of the chapter, but it will be made clear that these contributors are responsible only for what they themselves have contributed and initialed.

The preface will also express the gratitude of the committee to the chapter editors and the large number of reviewers who have so cordially and helpfully contributed of their time and special knowledge toward making a book which, so far as possible, shall be representative of the best American historical scholarship.

The committee has had business negotiations looking toward the publication of the volume both with Harper Bros., who published Adams' Manual, and with the Macmillan Co., which is very anxious to publish the book. No contract has as yet been signed with either firm, but it is expected an arrangement will be made with the Macmillan Co., unless Harper Bros. makes a much more favorable offer than they have made hitherto. The Macmillan Co. makes the very favorable offer of giving, as profits to the American Historical Association, 10 per cent on the first thousand copies sold, 12½ per cent on the second thousand, and 15 per cent on those sold thereafter. It will also make the unusually generous allowance of 20 per cent of the cost of setting up for proof corrections. This ought to afford to the association an early and considerable revenue as soon as the book is published, which will much more than reim-

burse the association for the advance made to the committee on bibliography for its expenses. The council at the meeting in Washington, December, 1920, authorized the treasurer and secretary of the association, in consultation with the committee, to sign such a contract as they should deem fit.

*Expenses.*—The committee on bibliography has been asked to estimate the probable expenses for typing and in other ways preparing for publication the manuscript of the proposed Guide to Historical Literature. Your committee asks for this purpose that it be empowered to draw on the treasurer of the association up to the amount of \$500, a sum to be repaid from the profits from the sale of the "Guide." It is difficult, if not impossible, to make an exact estimate, but the committee believe that the outlay will not be in excess of that amount.

*Survey of libraries.*—The communication sent to the council by a committee of university librarians signed by James T. Gerould, chairman, and referred to the committee on bibliography on November 26, has been carefully considered by the committee on bibliography, which reports strongly in favor of the general plan, and, in order to prevent delays, makes specific recommendations.

The subject proposed is a survey of libraries by experts in order to locate particularly strong collections of books, in part for the benefit of the user and in part to guide librarians in their purchases.

It recommends that for the present at least the survey be confined to books in groups or collections, and not primarily to individual volumes.

As to the books in groups or collections it thinks the procedure should be, first, the division of the field of history more or less minutely. As a possible division it suggests the 26 divisions of the 29 divisions in the Guide to Historical Literature now in process of preparation—that is to say, omitting the division into general history, medieval history, modern history, and the history of the last 50 years—together with an additional division for collections on the World War.

It suggests the appointment of a survey committee representing the American Historical Association for each of these 26 fields of history. Each survey committee should lay down the general principles for the investigators in each field to follow in examining different libraries. To be worth while, these suggestions should go into detail, and, to insure uniformity, it recommends that one of the usually accepted library classifications be used. In view of the fact that more libraries use the Dewey classification than any other, and that books in other libraries can be adapted to this scheme, it recommends the adoption of the Dewey classification as a basis. Each survey committee should utilize such printed material with regard to special collections as is now available. Examples are appended of possible divisions of a field of history. It thinks that the survey committee could properly ask that the number of books relating to a field, and the number of books in each subdivision of the field, should be reported together with the special or unusual book or group of books which a particular library might have.

It suggests that each survey committee, having outlined a plan for its field of history, should appoint investigators to examine particular libraries. The committee of librarians suggests that these investigators should be specialists traveling from library to library. If this suggestion were followed, it would be necessary to wait for special funds, and, in addition, the specialist would be compelled to ask for assistance in each library which he visited, because of differences in arrangement and classification. The committee on bibliography

recommends therefore that each survey committee appoint for each library to be investigated two investigators, preferably the librarian and a professor of history. It does not believe that undue prejudice will arise from the fact that men are investigating their own libraries, if the investigators are in close touch with the survey committee and follow its suggestions and outlines. In large libraries, it believes that members of the library and teaching staff could be used by the several survey committees as investigators. In reference libraries, apart from universities, it believes that professors at neighboring institutions could be called upon, e. g., Columbia professors for the New York Public Library.

The investigators' reports from different libraries should be correlated and cumulated by the survey committee in each field of history.

The survey committee, in their final report, should indicate the locations of groups or collections of books, dividing the country into regions similar to the regional divisions of the Richardson Union List of collections of European History, 1912, i. e. New England, Middle States and Canada, South Atlantic, the South Central, the North Central, the Far West.

*Finances.*—The committee suggests the foregoing plan because it thinks it is practicable both from the standpoint of the work to be done and from that of finances. If an education foundation would assist financially, the whole matter could be expedited by special investigators who should be recompensed for their time and expense; but in any case a substantial beginning might be made.

*Publication of results.*—It suggests that this be done in the American Historical Association reports, or, if feasible, chapter by chapter in the review.

*Periodic revision of results.*—Such a revision is suggested by the librarians' committee. The committee on bibliography thinks it can be accomplished through the survey committee which would consist of more than one person, perhaps of five. Such a committee should be permanent. Necessary changes in the committee would not disturb the continuity of its action and resurveys might be made at five-year intervals.

The librarians suggest that, when the committee has surveyed the field, it will urge development along particular lines and suggest to library administrations the formal acceptance of the responsibility of the field or fields of collection assigned to them. Such assignment would be at least in part regional in basis. Library administrations, too, might easily publish the information they have about their collections which is now available, including lists of such material in their annual reports. The committee on bibliography suggests that the main initiative in this work come from the American Library Association or from the college and reference section of the American Library Association, or from the various associations of college and university librarians, calling upon the American Historical Association if they so desire. It believes that the idea that some libraries would be willing to refrain from intensive efforts in any field, would not have been favorably received several years ago, but apparently recent tendencies favor the development of cooperation both in purchasing and in loans, so that results from the proposed program may be looked for hopefully.

The committee would add that the suggestion has been made that the 26 investigations in the field of history will involve a burden not relished by some institutions, but none of these investigations will overlap, and, on the whole, the work will be much less formidable and much better done if it is divided into 26 parts with varying committees in charge and varying sets of suggestions.

It suggests, finally, a general survey committee to supervise and coordinate the work of the 26 special survey committees. This general committee should include among its members at least one representative librarian.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY R. SHIPMAN,  
*Acting Chairman.*

SIDNEY B. FAX,  
AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER,  
WILLIAM H. ALLISON,  
GEORGE M. DUTCHER,

973. *United States.*

- .10 Discovery.
- .11 Precolumbian.
- .15 Columbus.
- .16 Spanish and Portuguese.
- .17 English.
- .18 French
- .19 Other nations.
- .20 Colonial.
- .22 New England settlement, 1620-1643.
- .23 New England Confederacy, 1643-1664.
- .24 Conquest of New Netherlands, 1664-1689.
- .25 Early French wars, 1689-1732.
- .26 Extension of English rule, 1732-1763.
- .27 Last years of the colonies, 1763-1775.
- .30 Revolution and confederation.
- .31 Political history; causes, results.
- .32 Diplomatic history; relations with other nations.
- .33 Special campaigns and battles.
  - .331 Campaigns of 1775.
  - .332 Campaigns of 1776.
  - .333 Campaigns of 1777.
  - .334 Campaigns of 1778.
  - .335 Campaigns of 1779.
  - .336 Campaigns of 1780.
  - .337 Campaigns of 1781.
  - .338 Campaigns of 1782.
  - .339 Events of 1783.
- .34 General military history.
- .35 Naval history.
- .36 Celebrations, anniversaries, commemorations.
- .37 Prisons, hospitals, etc.
- .38 Personal narratives, vindications, secret service.
- .39 Illustrative material.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY HISTORY

In the absence of General Swift, I have the honor to submit the following report of the committee on military history.

The first meeting of the committee on military history was held in Washington, February 9, 1921, Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, chairman, presiding.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to arrange for a joint meeting with the National Association of the State War Historical Associations in Washington in April and for a meeting as a part of the American Historical Association meeting in St. Louis in December. In accordance with this resolution a public meeting was held in the assembly hall of the Cosmos Club on April 29, 1921. The program was as follows:

Chairman, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., chief of the Historical Branch, General Staff, United States Army.

Two brigades (illustrated), by Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, United States Army, retired.

Apremont (illustrated), by Lieut. Col. Dorrance Reynolds, Reserve Corps, United States Army.

What happens in battle, by Maj. John N. Greely, General Staff, United States Army.

Despite a very heavy rain and wind storm, the meeting was well attended, there being over 125 present.

The second meeting of the committee was held April 30, 1921. The chairman stated that he had arranged with General Drum, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, to take charge of the preparation of a session on military history at the annual meeting of the association in St. Louis in December.

It was resolved to hold another public meeting of a general character on military history in Washington during the fall, and to make a special effort to secure the attendance of a larger number of officers; and also to arrange for a meeting to be held in Washington during the months of February or March, 1922, which should provide an opportunity for technical discussion. The Washington members of the committee were charged with the details of these meetings.

And it was voted to adopt as a tentative policy the preparation of a series of volumes devoted to studies in military history to appear at intervals and to be published under the auspices of the American Historical Association by some publishing firm with which satisfactory arrangements might be made.

The public meeting in the fall was held Saturday evening, December 3, 1921, in the hall of the Carnegie Institution. Brig. Gen. Eben Swift presided. The program was as follows:

The campaign and battle of Spring Hill. Thomas R. Hay.

The American Indian in the World War. Lieut. Col. Jennings C. Wise.

The doctrine of mutual aid. Col. Samuel C. Vestal, United States Army.

There was a gratifying attendance and the papers were received with marked interest.

A meeting of the committee is planned for the near future, to consider work for the coming year. Encouraged by the success of the two public meetings in Washington, an effort will be made to continue them. Consideration will be given also to arranging a session on military history at the next annual meeting of the association.

While there have been no new developments in the matter of publications, these have not been forgotten, and opportunity will be sought for undertaking such work.

In view of the increased attention now being given to military study in the universities and colleges, it has been suggested that a survey of the courses offered in military history would be of value. The committee will consider ways and means for making such a survey. Not only would the information collected be useful in itself, but the very fact of its collection might stimulate the extension of existing courses and the institution of new ones. And perhaps the committee might be fortunate enough to assist, by advice, and by acting as a clearing house for information, in shaping and orienting some of these courses.

It may be not without interest to note, in conclusion, a change in the status of the historical branch, war plans division, General Staff, United States Army, with which the committee is in close association. It has become a part of the Army War College, and is now known as the historical section of that insti-

tution. The transfer has involved no changes in functions, organization, or personnel.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER L. SPAULDING, JR.,  
*Acting Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON THE PROPOSAL TO  
ESTABLISH A COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

The undersigned, appointed at the meeting of the committee on agenda on November 26, 1921, as a subcommittee to study and report on the proposal of Prof. William K. Boyd that a committee on research be constituted, submit herewith the following recommendations:

That a committee on historical research be constituted as a standing committee of the American Historical Association, such committee to consist of five members.

That the function of the committee on historical research shall be the stimulation of historical investigation, especially in those educational institutions which do not maintain a graduate school.

That the duties of the committee on historical research shall include the following: To encourage, either in cooperation with the National Research Council or independently, the development by college authorities of facilities for historical research; to encourage instructors in history to utilize such facilities; to arrange for periodic conferences of instructors and students who may be interested in the work of the committee.

It is suggested that if the foregoing recommendations are adopted the committee on historical research might undertake at once, under its powers, either in cooperation with the National Research Council or independently, a survey of the colleges throughout the country by means of a questionnaire addressed to each college president asking what special historical collections exist at the institution; what sum of money is spent annually on the upkeep and enlargement of such collections; if any definite historical research is being conducted; if there is any means of publishing the results of such research, and pointing out in an accompanying letter the desirability of fostering research in small centers.

It is likewise suggested that the committee on historical research might under its powers address a questionnaire to the several professors of history in the colleges concerned, asking each what field he is particularly interested in; if he is carrying on research himself or is directing research of others at his college. When the answers to such a questionnaire are in hand the committee might utilize them to promote closer cooperation among professors and students interested in the same field.

Some of the results which might be expected from the work of the committee on historical research are set forth in Professor Boyd's memorandum attached to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

CARLTON J. H. HAYES.

STATEMENT IN RE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

I suggest that a committee on research be constituted with the purpose of stimulating historical investigation, especially in those educational institutions which do not maintain a graduate school.

Among its duties should be the following:

To make a survey by means of a questionnaire of the support, financial and otherwise, given to historical research by the various institutions, and to find to what extent special collections of historical material are fostered.

To make inquiry of the instructors in history in the colleges or institutions to which the questionnaire is sent concerning their special interests and if they are at present conducting investigation.

To offer suggestions, or aid, to such instructors as seem receptive toward the work of the committee. Perhaps a conference might be arranged from time to time at the annual meetings of the association.

Regarding the results to be obtained, I should remark:

There is a possibility of disclosing unknown sources for various aspects of American history in particular. There is also the possibility of inducing certain institutions to undertake the collection of material relating to the region in which they are located. Such a result would not only sensitize the institution, but would be, in the long run, of benefit to the cause of history in this country.

There is the possibility of turning younger men of ambition into channels of investigation that are practicable and useful. External stimulus is often all that is needed; given a small college with slight equipment, it is hard sledding for the instructor with ambition to do investigative work; a little stimulus or suggestion from without may turn the tide in his favor.

Another result might be a kind of moral rating of colleges; it might be disclosed that some small institutions are favorable locations for men of ambition, and that we would know more definitely of the possibilities of institutions when they seek instructors.

Finally, there might arise a closer contact between the larger centers of learning and the less pretentious ones, helpful to both.

In conclusion, let me point out the practicality of this plan. I can only reason by comparison. Two years ago the National Council on Research sent a questionnaire to the colleges, inquiring to what extent the institutions as institutions supported research. One college could give only a negative answer, but, shamed by its poor record, immediately established a committee on research and last year spent \$1,000 on the cause. Publicity and confession brought a new policy.

As editor of the South Atlantic Quarterly I have more than once been able to procure valuable copy from men in small colleges by solicitation, making it evident to my mind that external stimulus is just now the greatest desideratum for many institutions.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM K. BOYD.

#### GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

In accordance with the terms of a bequest by the late George Louis Beer, of New York City, the American Historical Association announces the **GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE IN EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY**. The prize will be \$250 in cash and will be awarded annually for the best work upon "any phase of European international history since 1895."

The competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works that shall be submitted to the American Historical Association. A work may be submitted in either manuscript or print, and it should not exceed in length 50,000 words of text, with the additional necessary notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.



Works must be submitted on or before July 1 of each year in order to be considered for the competition of that year. In the case of printed works the date of publication must fall within a period of 18 months prior to July 1.

A work submitted in competition for the Herbert Baxter Adams prize may at the same time, if its subject meets the requirements, be submitted for the George Louis Beer prize; but no work that shall have been so submitted for both prizes will be admitted to the competition for the Beer prize in any subsequent year.

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

The prize is designed especially to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established reputation.

Only works in the English language will receive consideration.

Inquiries concerning the prize should be addressed to the chairman of the committee or to the secretary of the American Historical Association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

#### REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

I beg leave to state that the first volume of the Austin Papers was delivered in manuscript to the committee on publications a considerable time ago, that the second, and last, volume of those papers has probably reached or will reach the same committee within a few days, and that the manuscript of the Calhoun Letters will most likely be completed at about the close of the present academic year.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission does not desire to propose any action to the council at this time.

Respectfully submitted.

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

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

Under date of December 2 copies of the following statement were sent to members of the committee on history teaching in the schools:

Before the appointment of the present committee, proposals had been made in various conferences for a survey of the teaching of history and the social sciences as an indispensable condition of further progress in the construction of school programs. Dr. Max Farrand, of the Commonwealth Fund, was already interested in these proposals and had in mind a plan for bringing together representatives of the different fields for a general exchange of views on the questions involved. On his initiative several conferences in which our committee has been represented, have been held, and several others are scheduled for the next two weeks.

The discussions so far have developed a surprising degree of harmony in the treatment of the fundamental issues, and have raised a distinct promise of success in adjusting the history program to the special claims of sociology, economics, geography, and political science. There will be later the problem of dealing with a few noisy reformers whose chief qualification for the work of reconstructing the "social studies" is a certain impartial ignorance of all the "social studies." But they will in time perhaps refute themselves.

It is now proposed that the council of the American Historical Association should take the initiative in asking the Commonwealth Fund for an appropriation for a survey to include:

A history of the teaching of history and the social sciences in the schools.

A study of present practice in the teaching of these subjects in the principal countries of the world.

A special study of new experiments in the teaching of these subjects in the United States and in any other part of the world where such experiments may be discovered.

The purpose of the survey is, of course, to lay a solid and enduring foundation for the construction of definite school programs.

The question of taking this step is submitted by the council to the committee on history teaching in the schools. Kindly let me have at your earliest opportunity your opinion.

(Signed) HENRY JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

The opinion of the committee so far as it has been expressed (two of the members have not yet responded) is that a survey of the kind proposed is desirable, and that the council should be requested to apply for an appropriation sufficient for the purpose.

A few days after the question had been submitted to the committee on history teaching in the schools, Doctor Farrand reported that he had already covered the ground fully in conference with the educational research committee of the Commonwealth Fund and had found that committee more interested in actual experimentation than in a historical survey. A request for an appropriation to assist experiments already started, and to encourage the starting of other experiments, would apparently be received with favor. It is also recognized that an intelligent judgment of the kinds of experiments to be encouraged would involve some study of antecedents and of present practice. But this study would apparently be limited to conditions directly related to such experiments and directly suggested by them.

With the main emphasis thus shifted, the opinion of the committee on history teaching in the schools becomes all the more important; but as the time is too short for further expression of opinion by that committee the chairman can present only his personal views.

The position taken by the educational research committee of the Commonwealth Fund, it is at once clear, is in danger of becoming the position of numerous reformers of the so-called "social studies"; namely, that the study of human experience is to be tolerated only so far as some immediate situation seems to call for it. The obligation rests upon historical students to assert and to show that the past can be utilized in making the present intelligible only by making the past itself intelligible.

If the council should decline to take any further steps in the matter, it is possible that some other organization might secure an appropriation from the Fund, and, freed from all control by historical scholarship, might commit the schools of the country to a line of experimentation that would reduce history to the casual place which it occupied in the school curriculum 300 years ago. There is plainly a movement in that direction.

The course respectfully suggested is that the council ask the Commonwealth Fund for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a study of the present state of history teaching, with the understanding that the council does not commit itself to any limitation of the committee which should be free to place its own interpretation upon the range of data that may be essential in arriving at an intelligent estimate of the value of any experiment now in progress or on any proposed experiment.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN  
WASHINGTON

The undersigned were appointed a committee in December, 1920, to cooperate with a similar committee of the American Political Science Association in considering and, if possible, in carrying out a plan approved by the executive

council on December 29, 1916, for the establishment of a "University center for higher studies in Washington." The formulation of the plan and the steps taken toward putting it into execution to April, 1917, are fully set forth in the annual report of the association for 1916, I, pages 269-277, and are doubtless familiar to the members of the council. In order, however, to make clear the situation at the time of the appointment of the present committee, a brief résumé of the plan and of its history is offered as a part of this report.

In May, 1916, a conference was held at Columbia University attended by representatives of the departments of history and political science of several of the larger universities. The purpose of the conference was to consider the means by which the universities might cooperate to make more available for their graduate students, especially in the fields of history and political science, the opportunities for research in the rapidly growing collections of the archives and libraries in Washington. A committee of five—D. C. Munro, A. B. Hart, Charles A. Beard, Gaillard Hunt, Waldo G. Leland—was appointed and drew up a plan which was presented to a second conference of university representatives held in Cincinnati in December of the same year. This plan, which received the approval of the conference and later of the councils of the Historical and the Political Science Associations, was substantially as follows:

A residential center, supported by annual contributions from universities, was to be established in Washington, where graduate students engaged upon investigations in the fields of history, political science, and economics might, with the approval of their university authorities, spend longer or shorter periods. An important feature of the plan was that the cooperation of officials of the Government and of scholars resident in Washington was to be secured in advising and directing the work of students. The center was to be administered by a salaried director and was to be governed by a council of representatives of the supporting universities. Expressions of approval and promises of cooperation were secured from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Director of the Pan American Union, and from numerous resident scholars, and steps were being taken looking toward the organization of the center when the entrance of the United States into the war made the indefinite postponement of further measures necessary.

When your committee was appointed it at once conferred with the committee of the American Political Science Association—A. N. Holcombe, Leo. S. Rowe, W. F. Willoughby—and after a survey of the situation it was agreed by the joint committee that the changed conditions of the post war period made it necessary to modify in certain respects the plan formulated by the earlier committee.

In the first place, it seemed clear that it would be difficult, if not wholly impossible, to secure the financial support which the rental and maintenance of a residential center and the salary of a director would require, especially in view of the fact that such costs have greatly increased since the earlier estimates were made.

In the second place, the establishment in Washington of the American Council on Education, a cooperative organ of university and college interests, seemed to afford a better means of maintaining the necessary contact between the center and the universities than the rather cumbersome council of university representatives which, in the original plan, was to constitute the body of control.

Thirdly, the organization of the National Research Council on a permanent basis brought into existence in Washington an establishment devoted to the

promotion of research in the physical and biological sciences with which, it seemed to the joint committee, the proposed center should be in liaison; the more so as a closer cooperation would appear to be not impossible at some future time.

Finally, the organization in 1919 of the American Council of Learned Societies, of which the Historical, Political Science, and Economic Associations are constituent members, appeared to provide a convenient means of maintaining a contact with organized scholarship in the social studies, as well as in the whole range of humanistic learning should the service of the center later be extended to the wider field.

Having these considerations in mind, it seemed clear to the joint committee that it must for the present be content with the organization of a service rather than of an institution; a service which must depend chiefly on the voluntary cooperation of scholars resident in Washington, and which must be performed with a minimum expense of administration.

A modified plan was therefore drawn up by the committee and presented to a conference of scholars living in the District of Columbia. This conference held two sessions, the first of which was attended by both members of your committee, who, with Mr. Hunt, who was also present, constituted a majority of the committee of 1916, and as such gave assent to the proposed modifications in the original plan. The request for voluntary cooperation in the conduct of the center met with a ready response from the conference and the American Council on Education, represented by its director, generously offered to assume, within a reasonable amount, the expenses of administration. There seemed, therefore, to be no obstacle to the immediate organization of the center, which was accomplished by the adoption of articles of organization.

By these articles an association of not less than 15 scholars residing in the District of Columbia is formed for the purpose of maintaining a university center for research in Washington. The organizers, their successors and associates constitute the board of research advisers, which is the self-governing body of control of the center. The board is organized in a committee of management and in technical divisions. The committee of management, which is the administrative body of the board, has also the status of a committee of the American Council on Education and three of its members count as representatives of that body. Its membership also includes representatives of the American Council of Learned Societies and of the National Research Council.

The technical divisions represent the fields of learning in which the center is prepared to render its service. At present there are five such divisions: History, political science, international law and diplomacy, economics, and statistics. Each division organizes itself and maintains relations with organized scholarship in its field of study.

The service offered by the board of research advisers takes the form of information respecting the nature and the location of material, assistance in securing access to it, and, in the case of graduate students, of advice and guidance in its utilization. It does not, however, include the giving of instruction, nor training in methods of investigation, nor supplying purely bibliographical information which should be available in any large library. It is assumed that graduate students who desire to work under the auspices of the University Center will already have received the instruction and training necessary to qualify them for work of research, and that they shall have reached a stage in their work where recourse to the collections in Washington has become necessary to its further prosecution.

The service of the board is offered not only to graduate students but to more advanced investigators. Indeed, the board particularly desires to be instrumental in promoting research in Washington by mature scholars. Naturally, no direction of such research is proposed, but it can frequently be materially facilitated by supplying information respecting collections and by the tender of good offices in securing access to them.

As already indicated, the attractive residential feature of the earlier plan has had to be abandoned for the time being, but it is hoped that it may prove possible to provide opportunity for students who are in Washington contemporaneously to come in contact with each other. A common table, privileges in one or more of the Washington clubs, occasional talks by officials and by resident or visiting scholars and men of affairs are well within the present range of possibility, while access to the offices of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution, of the Institute for Government Research, and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is already assured.

The regulations adopted by the board of research advisers are few and simple. Students in the graduate departments of American universities who desire to work under the auspices of the University Center must make direct application by letter to the secretary, stating the subject of investigation, the stage reached in it, and the nature of the work which it is proposed to do in Washington. The application must be accompanied by a statement from the dean of the school in which the student is enrolled to the effect that the request has the approval of the university authorities; it should also be accompanied by a letter from the officer of instruction under whose guidance the student is conducting his investigation, containing such information respecting the student and his work as may be useful to the advisers. Upon arrival in Washington a student must register in the office of the secretary, whereupon he will be assigned to an adviser, to whom he should at once report. The adviser will keep a brief record of the student's work, and will furnish a report on it to the secretary, who will forward a copy to the dean of the school from which the student comes.

Students in foreign universities and other investigators should also make application by letter, stating the nature of their proposed researches, and should register with the secretary upon arrival in Washington. They, too, will be referred to advisers, but no report will be made upon their work.

It should be remembered that access to governmental collections and archives is subject to official regulation and discretion and can not be taken for granted. The University Center can only offer its good services in securing such access.

Such, then, is the history, organization, purpose, and present scope of the University Center for Research in Washington. It is now ready to offer its services and has in press an announcement which will be distributed early in January and which will also be printed in the January issue of the Educational Record, the organ of the American Council on Education.

It remains to deal particularly with the provision that has been made for the promotion of historical research. The division of history has been organized as follows:

J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Gaillard Hunt, vice-chairman, editor and chief of the division of publications in the Department of State.

George F. Zook, secretary, specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education.

Lieut. Commdr. Edward Breck, United States Naval Reserve Force, executive officer of the Historical Branch, Division of Naval Intelligence.

Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
H. Barrett Learned.

Waldo G. Leland, Department of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Charles Moore, acting chief of the division of manuscripts, Library of Congress.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

Richard A. Rice, acting chief of the division of prints, Library of Congress.

Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., United States Army, chief of the Historical Branch War Plans Division, General Staff.

The division has already on hand comprehensive information respecting the libraries, archives, and other collections of historical material in Washington and is preparing a list of officials and of resident scholars who should be able to furnish information and to render assistance to investigators. A meeting of the division is held once a month for the purpose of discussing and perfecting means of promoting historical research in Washington. The division has voted to present annually to the council of the American Historical Association a special report of its activities, in order that that body may have the fullest possible information respecting the work of the University Center for Research in Washington in the field of history.

In conclusion your committee begs that the foregoing may be accepted as their final report and recommend that the council take into consideration the appropriate relation to be maintained between the association and the division of history of the University Center. As an annex to this report the committee append the Announcement of the University Center prepared for the January, 1922, issue of *The Educational Record*. This contains the articles of association, the board of research advisers, the divisions of the board, and the regulations which have been adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

DANA C. MUNRO.

WALDO G. LELAND.

## APPENDIX

### UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN WASHINGTON

#### ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION

The undersigned hereby associate themselves for the establishment and conduct of an organization to be known as the University Center for Research in Washington.

The purpose of the University Center for Research in Washington shall be to promote and facilitate research in archives, libraries, and other collections located in the District of Columbia on the part of students in the graduate departments of American and foreign universities and of others.

The control of the University Center shall be in the board of research advisers.

The board of research advisers shall in the first instance consist of the signatories of this association. It shall hereafter consist of at least 15 residents of the District of Columbia, and shall have power to add to its numbers to fill vacancies in its membership, and to name associate research advisers to assist in the performance of its functions.

The board of research advisers shall meet at least once a year in the District of Columbia. It shall choose annually a presiding officer who shall be known as president.

The board of research advisers shall be organized in a committee of management and technical divisions, of which the following are now established:

Division of history.

Division of political science.

Division of international law and diplomacy.

Division of economics.

Division of statistics.

The committee of management shall include representatives of the National Research Council and of the American Council of Learned Societies and at least three members appointed by the American Council on Education, and shall constitute a committee of the latter body. It shall choose its own chairman.

Each technical division shall be presided over by a chairman who shall be chosen annually by the members of the division.

The functions of the committee of management shall be to correspond with university authorities respecting students who come to Washington to work under the auspices of the University Center, to formulate the regulations under which students may be admitted to work under such auspices, to register such students, to assign them to the appropriate technical divisions, and to furnish to the university authorities such reports on their work as may be required.

The functions of the technical divisions shall be to advise such students as may be assigned to them, to facilitate their access to the material which the nature of their work may require, and to furnish reports on their work to the committee of management. The technical divisions shall also facilitate the researches of other investigators.

The board shall prepare an annual report which shall be presented to the American Council on Education, the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, and to such organizations and institutions as may be determined.

The foregoing articles may be amended from time to time by a majority vote of the full board.

L. S. ROWE,  
JAMES BROWN SCOTT,  
FRANCIS WALKER,  
JULIUS KLEIN,  
WINTHROP M. DANIELS,  
HERBERT PUTNAM,  
JOSEPH A. HILL,  
H. BARRETT LEARNED,  
PAUL S. REINSCH,  
BALTHASAR H. MEYER,

GAILLARD HUNT,  
CHAS. CHENEY HYDE,  
WALDO G. LELAND,  
S. P. CAPEN,  
W. F. WILLOUGHBY,  
CHARLES MOORE,  
RICHARD A. RICE,  
J. F. JAMESON,  
GEORGE F. ZOOK.

#### BOARD OF RESEARCH ADVISERS

*President*, Leo S. Rowe, Ph.D., LL.D., director general of the Pan American Union.

*Secretary*, Samuel P. Capen, Ph. D., LL. D., L. H. D., director of the American Council on Education.

Edward Breck, Ph. D., lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F., executive of historical section, Navy Department.

Winthrop M. Daniels, A. M., member of Interstate Commerce Commission.

E. Dana Durand, Ph. D., Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

David Jayne Hill, A. M., LL. D., D. ès L., former Ambassador to Germany.

Joseph A. Hill, Ph. D., chief statistician, Bureau of the Census.

Gaillard Hunt, Litt. D., LL. D., editor and chief of division of publications, State Department.

Charles Cheney Hyde, A. M., former professor of law, Northwestern University.

J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., director, department of historical research, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Vernon L. Kellogg, M. S., LL. D., executive secretary, National Research Council.

Julius Klein, Ph. D., director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Baron Serge Korff, D. C. L., professor of diplomatic and political history of modern Europe, Georgetown University.

H. Barrett Learned, Ph. D., professor of history, Stanford University.

Waldo G. Leland, A. M., department of historical research, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

M. O. Lorenz, Ph. D., Interstate Commerce Commission.

Lewis Meriam, A. M., LL. B., staff member, Institute of Government Research.

Balthasar H. Meyer, Ph. D., member of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Adolph C. Miller, A. M., member of Federal Reserve Board.

Charles Moore, Ph. D., acting chief, division of manuscripts, Library of Congress.

Thomas W. Page, Ph. D., chairman, United States Tariff Commission.

Herbert Putnam, Litt. D., LL. D., Librarian of Congress.

Paul S. Reinsch, Ph. D., LL. D., counselor to Chinese Government.

Richard A. Rice, A. M., acting chief, division of prints, Library of Congress.

John Jacob Rogers, A. M., Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

James Brown Scott, A. M., J. U. D., secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., LL. D., colonel, United States Army, chief of historical section, Army War College.

Ethelbert Stewart, chief statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

George Sutherland, LL. D.,<sup>1</sup> former United States Senator from Utah.

Henry C. Taylor, Ph. D., chief of the Office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture.

Ellot Wadsworth, A. B., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Francis Walker, Ph. D., chief economist, Federal Trade Commission.

William F. Willoughby, A. B., director, Institute of Government Research.

George F. Zook, Ph. D., specialist in higher education, United States Bureau of Education.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Messrs. Rowe, Capen, Jameson, Kellogg, and Willoughby.

#### DIVISION OF HISTORY

Messrs. Jameson, Breck, Hunt, Klein, Learned, Leland, Moore, Rice, Spaulding, and Zook.

#### DIVISION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Messrs. Rowe and Willoughby.

#### DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY

Messrs. Scott, Hunt, D. J. Hill, Hyde, Korff, Reinsch, Rogers, Rowe, and Sutherland.

#### DIVISION OF ECONOMICS

Messrs. Walker, Daniels, Durand, Meyer, Miller, Page, Stewart, Taylor, and Wadsworth.

#### DIVISION OF STATISTICS

Messrs. J. A. Hill, Klein, Lorenz, and Meriam.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

#### HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The organization of the University Center for Research in Washington is the outcome of a movement originated in May, 1916, when representatives of the departments of history and political science in several of the larger universities met in conference at Columbia University and appointed a committee to formulate a plan for the establishment in Washington, through the cooperation of American universities, of a residential center for graduate students who should desire to conduct researches in the archives, libraries, and other collections of the National Government. Such a plan was drawn up and was approved by a second conference of university representatives held in Cincinnati in December of the same year. The entrance of the United States into the war a few months later, however, made it necessary to postpone indefinitely the execution of the project.

In December, 1920, the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association appointed a joint committee for the purpose of reviving the plan and of carrying it out with such modifications as might have become desirable because of changed conditions. As a result of the activities of this committee two conferences of scholars resident in Washington were held in the fall of 1921, at which the articles of organization printed on another page were adopted.

<sup>1</sup> Oct. 2, 1922, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.



## SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The University Center for Research in Washington is maintained by a voluntary association of scholars, organized in a self-governing body styled the board of research advisers. Through its committee of management this board is in contact with the interests most concerned in the objects of the University Center; the membership of the committee includes representatives of the American Council on Education, which is the organ of the various associations of American universities and colleges; of the American Council of Learned Societies, which represents organized scholarship in the humanistic fields of study; and of the National Research Council, which, while chiefly representative of the physical and biological sciences, is also concerned with the organization of research in general.

The purpose of the University Center is the promotion of research by rendering aid, information, and advice to graduate students and other investigators who desire to make use of the archives, libraries, and other collections in Washington. It is the hope of the board of research advisers that they may thus make more effective to scholarship the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1901, namely:

That facilities for study and research in the Government departments, the Library of Congress, the National Museum, the Zoological Park, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Fish Commission, the Botanic Gardens, and similar institutions hereafter established shall be afforded to scientific investigators and to duly qualified individuals, students, and graduates of institutions of learning in the several States and Territories, as well as in the District of Columbia, under such rules and restrictions as the heads of the departments and bureaus mentioned may prescribe.

The activities of the University Center are for the present limited to the fields of history, political science, economics and statistics, and international law and diplomacy. Eventually it may develop into a residential center for investigators in all fields of learning.

In its present form the University Center represents the organization of a service rather than of an institution. For the rendering of this service the board of research advisers is organized in divisions each of which is composed of scholars who are qualified, by reason of their own researches, their familiarity with certain classes or groups of material, or their official positions, to render effective aid to investigators in certain fields of study. This aid takes the form of information respecting the location of desired material, assistance in securing access to it, and, in the case of graduate students, of advice respecting its utilization. It does not, however, include the giving of instruction, nor training in methods of investigation, nor supplying purely bibliographical information which should be available in any large library. It is assumed that graduate students who desire to work under the auspices of the University Center will already have received the instruction and training necessary to qualify them for work of research, and that they shall have reached a stage in their work where recourse to the collections in Washington has become essential to its further prosecution.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR RESEARCH IN WASHINGTON

It is unnecessary to dwell at length on the opportunity for research in Washington. In those fields of study to which the service of the University Center is for the present limited this opportunity is unequalled, as indeed it is also in many other fields. The administrative and technical archives of the various services of the Federal Government are indispensable to the student of American history and politics. The collections of the Library of Congress, especially in its divisions of manuscripts and of public documents can not be duplicated, and there are numerous smaller libraries, such as those of the Department of State, of the Department of Commerce, and of the Department of Labor, to mention only a few, which contain material specially collected and not readily available elsewhere. The location in Washington of such institutions or organizations as the Institute for Government Research, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the American Society of International Law, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau of Railway Economics, the Carnegie Institution with its Department of Historical Research, and the American Historical Association, as well as the remarkable extension during the last two decades of economic and statistical research within the Government services have made the Capital one of the most important centers in the United States for work in the social studies.

## REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY CENTER

The University Center is now ready to offer to investigators the services described above. It should be understood that access to governmental collections, especially to administrative archives, is subject to official regulation or discretion and can not be assumed. For this reason advance correspondence with respect to proposed investigations is desirable. The services of the University Center are rendered without charge or fee, subject to the following conditions:

I. *Students in graduate departments of American universities.*—Each student desiring to work in Washington under the auspices of the University Center must make direct application by letter to the secretary, stating briefly the subject of his investigation, the stage reached in it at the time of making application, and as definitely as possible the nature of the work which he proposes to do in Washington. This application must be accompanied by a statement from the dean of the school in which the student is enrolled to the effect that the proposed work in Washington is undertaken with the approval of the competent university authorities. It should also, if possible, be accompanied by a letter from the officer of instruction under whose direction the student is conducting his investigation, containing such information about the work as may be useful to the technical division of the board of research advisers to which the student may be assigned. Upon arrival in Washington the student must register at the office of the secretary, and must then call upon the member of the board of advisers to whom he shall have been referred. Advisers will keep a record of the work of students assigned to them and will make a report thereon to the secretary. A copy of the report on the work of each student will be sent to the dean of the school from which he comes.

II. *Students in foreign universities and other investigators.*—Students in foreign universities and other investigators who desire to avail themselves of the services of the University Center should make application by letter to the secretary, stating the nature of the work which they propose to do in Washington. Upon arrival they should register at the office of the secretary and will be referred to the appropriate member of the board of research advisers. No record will be kept of their work nor will any report be made on it.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Your committee on nominations in compliance with the requirements of the by-laws report the following nominations for the elective offices and committee memberships of the association for the ensuing year:

President, Charles H. Haskins.  
First vice president, Edward P. Cheyney.  
Second vice president, Woodrow Wilson.  
Secretary, John Spencer Bassett.  
Treasurer, Charles Moore.

## Executive council:

Arthur L. Cross.  
Sidney B. Fay.  
Carl Russell Fish.  
Carlton J. H. Hayes.  
Frederic L. Paxson.  
Ruth Putnam.  
James T. Shotwell.  
St. George L. Sioussat.

## Committee on nominations:

William E. Dodd.  
Henry E. Bourne.  
William E. Lingelbach.  
Nellie Neilson.  
William L. Westermann.

By way of explanation it should be stated that a distinguished member of the association withdrew his name from consideration by the committee when he learned that an active campaign had been made in behalf of his nomination for one of the offices within the gift of the association. No new nominations are made for the executive council because of the fact that no present

member of the council has as yet served three years. In accordance with the established practice, three members of the committee on nominations have been continued by the retiring chairman upon his own responsibility and without consulting the remainder of the committee.

Respectfully submitted.

F. H. HODDER, *Chairman*,

ELOISE ELLERY.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

W. E. LINGELBACH.

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON AGENDA

The committee met at the Columbia University Club, New York, on November 26, 1921, in two sessions, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 5.20 p. m. Present: Messrs. Cheyney, Cross, Fay, Haskins, Hayes, Moore, Paxson, and Bassett. The following report is arranged in two sections, in accordance with the vote of the committee.

##### *Part I*

The following matters were discussed and disposed of by the committee in the manner indicated:

The secretary presented an appeal for moral support from the representative of the unrecognized Republic of Galicia in behalf of several learned societies of Galicia. No action was taken.

The secretary presented a letter from D. Francisco Yela, of Lerida, Spain, offering to sell to the association for publication the manuscript of his history of Spain before the independence of the United States. The secretary was instructed to reply that the association has no funds with which to publish such a work.

The secretary communicated for information the proposal of Mr. R. H. Lee, counsel of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 110 West Fortieth Street, New York, to investigate and deal with doubtful publishing enterprises. The letter was placed on file.

At the request of Mr. Gaillard Hunt, the secretary was instructed to mention in his report to the business meeting the prizes for original studies in American history offered by the Knights of Columbus.

It was voted to place on file the request of Mr. Arthur MacDonald that the association petition Congress to place all the scientific bureaus of the Government under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution.

It was voted to request the committee on local arrangements to appoint a committee on publicity for the meeting in St. Louis, and that such a committee shall be a fixed feature of the committee on local arrangements in the future.

It was voted that the meeting of the council at St. Louis begin at 8 p. m., December 27, at the Planters Hotel, and continue the following morning.

The treasurer submitted his report, which was accepted and referred to the council.

The following reports of committees were considered and disposed of in the manner indicated:

The report of the Public Archives Commission was read and placed on file.

The report of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize was read and placed on file.

The report of the editor of the *Historical Outlook* was read and placed on file.

Mr. E. P. Cheyney reported in person for the committee on bibliography of English history, showing that progress is being made, and, after formal suggestions, it was voted to place the report on file.

Mr. J. F. Jameson reported in writing for the committee on national archives and asked that one more memorial be sent to Congress for an archives building. It was voted that Mr. Jameson be asked to prepare such a memorial.

Mr. J. F. Jameson reported in writing for the committee on documentary historical publications. This report was approved and placed on file.

Mr. J. F. Jameson reported in writing for the committee on transcripts from foreign archives. The report was approved and placed on file. His request to be relieved from chairmanship of the committee was referred to the committee on appointments acting in consultation with Mr. Charles Moore.

The report of Mr. J. F. Jameson for the committee on service was approved and placed on file.

Mr. W. G. Leland's report for the committee on railroad rates, showing that reduced rates have been obtained on most of the roads, provided 350 persons buy tickets, was approved and placed on file.

The report of Mr. Dixon Ryan Fox, chairman of the committee on hereditary patriotic societies, was approved and placed on file.

At the request of M. Jusserand, chairman, it was voted to continue the committee on the writing of history for another year.

The report of the secretary of the conference of historical societies was approved and placed on file.

## *Part II*

The following matters after discussion were referred to the council for consideration and final action:

It was voted to recommend to the council that the publication of the Austin Papers, proceeding under the direction of the committee on publications, be suspended at the end of Volume III.

The report of Mr. W. G. Leland for the committee on the disposition of the records of the association was placed on the docket with recommendation for its approval.

The committee considered the suggestion of the chairman of the committee on program to have an Anglo-American Historical Conference in 1922. It was the opinion of the committee that it is too early for such a conference, but they suggested that the council consider steps to revive the International Congress of Historical Studies.

The suggestion by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the creation of a committee on research was referred to Messrs. C. J. H. Hayes and E. P. Cheyney with the request that a report be made to the council at the next meeting.

The communication from Mr. J. T. Gerould was referred to the committee on bibliography for report at the next council meeting. The attention of the committee was called to the section in the recent report of the committee on policy referring to a check list of historical materials in American libraries.

It was voted to recommend the acceptance of the invitation of Yale University and the New Haven Colony Historical Society to hold the annual meeting of 1922 in New Haven and that the meeting of 1923 should be in the Middle West.

It was voted to refer the request of the Peoples of America Society to the council at its next meeting and that Mr. F. L. Paxson and the secretary investigate and report at that meeting.

The following reports of committees were referred to the council for further action as specified:

Mr. J. F. Jameson, reporting for the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*, stated that the Macmillan Co. wished the price of the *Review* to remain at 70 cents a copy during the coming year. It was voted to ask the board to report to the council on steps taken to increase the advertising in the *Review*.

It was voted to ask Mr. D. C. Munro to report to the council on the project for establishing studies in European history.

Mr. H. B. Learned reported in person for the committee on publications. It was voted to ask the committee to report to the council a policy for the distribution of the unbound copies of the prize essays in order to obviate the necessity of destruction. The committee was asked to see if a limit was not fixed on the amount of matter the association would publish in a prize essay. This request was made in connection with the Adams prize essay, 1917, which remains unpublished.

Mr. S. B. Fay reported in person for the committee on bibliography with information on the progress of work on the handbook. The committee was requested to prepare a statement for the next meeting of the council.

The report of the committee on the preparation of rules for administering the George Louis Beer prize, Mr. W. A. Dunning, chairman, was approved and placed on the docket for the next meeting of the council.

The report of Mr. W. G. Leland, representing this association in the joint committee on creating a university center in Washington, was submitted by the secretary. It was voted to place the matter on the docket and that the secretary inquire more particularly of the association's representative as to the place of history in the proposed project in relation to the historical work of the Carnegie Institution. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the proposed constitution of the center to each member of the council.

The secretary presented the report of Mr. Henry Johnson, chairman of the committee on history in the schools. The matter was put on the docket for the next meeting of the council, and the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Johnson and suggest that he propose that money be appropriated by some interested foundation for a survey of history in the schools.

The committee adjourned at 5.20 p. m.

JOHN S. BASSETT, *Secretary*.

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE PLANTERS  
HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 27, 1921**

The council met at 8 p. m. Present: Vice president Haskins, presiding; Messrs. Cross, Fay, Fish, Hayes, Jameson, Moore, Paxson, Sioussat, and Bassett, secretary. There also attended Mr. Max Farrand and Mr. D. C. Munro.

The secretary presented his report, which it was voted to accept.

The secretary was authorized to express thanks to Mr. T. J. Wertenbaker for his services as chairman of the committee on membership.

The treasurer presented his report, which it was voted to accept.

The secretary requested that the presentation of the report of the Pacific Coast Branch be postponed until a later meeting.

The secretary communicated to the council the proposal of Mr. R. H. Lee, counsel for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to deal with doubtful publications.

The following memorial respecting an archives building offered by Mr. J. F. Jameson was adopted by the council:

For 13 years, beginning in 1908, a committee of the American Historical Association has annually urged upon Congress the erection of a suitable national archive building in Washington, in which the records and papers of the Government, now kept in a hundred different repositories, mostly unfit and unsafe, may be preserved in safety, arranged in good order, found rapidly, and consulted with ease.

During that time Congress has authorized the erection of the building and provided for preliminary plans, and the Public Buildings Commission has selected a site, but the recommendations and estimates annually submitted by the Treasury have not thus far been followed by any appropriations for purchase of site or beginning of construction.

Meanwhile, during these 13 years, and especially since the beginning of the World War, the situation has grown far worse and calls more loudly for remedy. The material needing to be preserved—partly in the interest of history, but much more largely in the interest of the Government as a business organization, whose papers represent great sums of money—has increased very largely in amount. A larger number of unsuitable places have been pressed into service to receive the overflow. Thus the records and papers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France and all those of The Adjutant General's Office relating to all previous wars are kept in a building not fireproof. Another collection, representing many millions of dollars in recent tax claims, lies in the basement of a theater in Washington. Government papers stored elsewhere in the United States or at our legations abroad are in quite as bad case, exposed to fire and destruction. And the rent annually paid for unsuitable quarters in Washington would pay interest on the cost of the finest national archive building in the world.

In the interest of security, in the interest of economy, in the interest of system, in the interest of the rapid and efficient conduct of the public business, and, not least, in the interest of American history, the council of the American Historical Association respectfully urges Congress to make at this present session an adequate appropriation for at least the purchase of the site for the national archive building.

Mr. Jameson was authorized to sign the names of the councillors present to the above.

Part I of the report of the committee on agenda was accepted without further discussion (see report).

After discussion of the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission it was voted that the editor of the Austin Papers be notified that the council, on the basis of its present information, is not prepared to recommend the publication of anything beyond the third volume.

The report of the chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools was presented. Mr. Farrand, representing the Commonwealth Fund, was present and discussed the situation. The council voted that it recommend that the directors of the Commonwealth Fund make an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for two years for a study of the present status of instruction in history and the other social studies.

Mr. D. C. Munro reported on the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies. It was voted that: (1) The council of the American Historical Association is in sympathy with the movement undertaken by the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies to bring about cooperation in the framing of a program for the teaching of history and the social sciences; (2) that our committee on history teaching in the schools be asked to take an active part in this cooperative movement; (3) that the committee be informed that in the judgment of the council this cooperation can best be permanently obtained through a council or joint body embracing representatives of the subjects and interests involved, rather than through the creation of a new

and independent organization; (4) that the committee on history teaching be directed to report its action to the council at its next meeting.

It was voted that the council recommend to the association that the annual meeting of 1922 be held in New Haven, with the expectation of meeting in Columbus in 1923. It was voted that the secretary inform Mr. Morgan P. Robinson that the association receives with thanks the invitation to meet in Richmond in 1924 and that careful consideration will be given to it when the council comes to a discussion of the matter.

On the request of the committee on agenda the council voted that expenses to be allowed should include necessary railway and Pullman fares.

It was voted to approve the report of Mr. Leland for the special committee on the disposition of records and that the committee be discharged.

The request of the committee on agenda that the council should consider means of reviving the International Congress of Historical Studies was presented, and further consideration of the matter was postponed.

The report of the subcommittee on research, appointed by the committee on agenda, was submitted by Mr. Carlton J. H. Hayes. The report<sup>1</sup> was adopted subject to modifications of details by Mr. E. P. Cheyney.

The council adjourned to meet at 9.30 a. m. Wednesday.

#### SECOND SESSION

The council met at 10 a. m. Present: Vice President Haskins, presiding; Messrs. Cross, Fay, Fish, Hayes, Jameson, McLaughlin, Moore, Paxson, Slous-sat, and Bassett, secretary. There was also present Mr. D. C. Munro.

The subcommittee appointed by the committee on agenda to consider the Peoples of America Society reported that definite information had not been obtained from Mr. Morris R. Cohen. It was voted to authorize the same committee to continue in charge of the subject with power to dispose of it.

The committee on bibliography reported on the proposition made by Mr. T. J. Gerould. The report was accepted, and it was voted that the association approves the principle of such a survey, and that the committee on bibliography report its intended action at a later meeting of the council.

The report of the committee on agenda in regard to advertising matter in the American Historical Review was considered. The secretary submitted correspondence from Mr. G. S. Ford showing that the publishers are taking steps to increase such advertising.

Mr. D. C. Munro reported for the special committee on the publication of studies in European history. The report was accepted and the committee was discharged. The committee on appointments was requested to nominate a board of editors of the proposed "Studies."

Mr. D. C. Munro reported for the committee on the establishment of a university center in Washington. The report was received and the special committee was discharged. It was voted to establish a standing committee on the university center, consisting of five members, to keep in touch with the movement and report regarding it to the council.

Mr. S. B. Fay presented a report from the committee on bibliography respecting the Guide to Historical Literature. The report was accepted. It was voted that mention of the committee on bibliography be omitted from the title page, and that the words "general editors" be inserted. It was voted that \$500 be allowed the committee on bibliography with the understanding that it should be returned from the proceeds of the sales.

<sup>1</sup> See pages 71-72.

The report of the special committee on rules to govern the competition for the George Louis Beer prize was received and adopted, and the committee was discharged. It was voted to create a standing committee of five for the award of this prize.

The consideration of the report of the committee on publications was postponed until the next meeting of the council, Friday, December 30.

Mr. C. H. Haskins made a report from the American Council of Learned Societies. The report was received. It was voted to reelect Mr. Haskins as delegate from this association in the Council of Learned Societies for the term ending in 1925.

The secretary presented a letter from Mr. Joseph Schafer in regard to the problem of conserving material relating to the history of the war brought back by members of the different units of the American Expeditionary Forces. It was voted that the letter be referred to the committee on military history.

The report of Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, of the Army War College, acting chairman of the committee on military history, was received and accepted.

The council adjourned until Friday at 9.30 a. m.

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#### MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE PLANTERS HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 30, 1921

The meeting was called to order at 9.30. Present: Vice President Haskins, presiding; Messrs. Cross, Hayes, Jameson, Moore, Paxson, Sioussat, and Bassett, secretary. Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman of the committee on publications, was also present.

It was voted that a formal vote of thanks be extended to the following organizations: The St. Louis Club, the City Club, the University Club, the Planters Hotel, the American Hotel Annex, Washington University, the Missouri Botanical Garden, the Missouri Historical Society, the St. Louis Convention, Publicity and Tourists Bureau, and the committee on local arrangements.

The resolution adopted by the conference on medieval history requesting the creation of a committee to assist in promoting the revision of Du Cange's *Glossarium* was received from Mr. L. M. Larson. It was voted to refer it to the Council of Learned Societies.

The following resolution was presented from the conference on the teaching of history in the schools:

That this section request the council of the American Historical Association to ask the College Entrance Examination Board to prepare a set of questions based on the division of the field into early European and modern European history, offering students an option to the present examination which is based on the division proposed by the committee of seven.

The resolution was accepted subject to the approval of the committee on the teaching of history in the schools.

It was voted to appoint two delegates to the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies.

Mr. H. B. Learned presented the report of the committee on publications. It was voted that the report be accepted with the additional recommendation that announcement be made at the annual business meeting in regard to the disposition of unbound publications, and that the committee on publications be asked to report more fully next year respecting this matter.



Mr. Learned presented the question of the advisability of printing the Herbert Baxter Adams prize essay of 1917 at this time. He stated that the Durham Printery estimated the expense of printing 300 copies at about \$750, and recommended that the essay be published. It was voted that the committee be authorized to expend \$750 for the publication of the essay, with the understanding that as much as possible of the expense be borne by the budget of 1923.

The secretary presented the report of the committee on appointments, and, after consideration by the council, the following appointments were made and ordered to be announced in the annual business meeting:

#### STANDING COMMITTEES

(The names of new members are italicized)

*Committee on program for the thirty-seventh annual meeting.*—David S. Muzzey, chairman (term expires in 1922); Wilbur H. Siebert (1922), Eloise Ellery (1924). (The other members of the committee are: Charles Seymour, appointed in 1920 for the term expiring in 1922; Walter L. Fleming, appointed in 1920 for the term expiring in 1923; and, ex officio, Nils Andreas Olsen, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, and John C. Parish, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies.)

*Committee on local arrangements, thirty-seventh annual meeting.*—Max Farrand, chairman.

*Board of editors of the American Historical Review.*—William E. Dodd (to serve six years from January 1, 1922).

*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.*—Issac J. Cox, chairman; C. S. Boucher, Thomas F. Moran, Bernard C. Steiner, C. Mildred Thompson.

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

*Committee on publications (all ex officio except the chairman).*—B. Barrett Learned, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, secretary; John S. Bassett, J. Franklin Jameson, Justin H. Smith, Herbert A. Kellar.

*Committee on membership.*—Louise Fargo Brown, chairman; Elizabeth Donnan, A. C. Krey, Frank Melvin, Richard A. Newhall, John W. Oliver, Charles W. Ramsdell, Arthur P. Scott, J. J. Van Nostrand, jr., James E. Winston.

*Conference of historical societies.*—John C. Parish, secretary.

*Committee on National Archives.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Gaillard Hunt, Charles Moore, Eben Putnam, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr.

*Committee on bibliography.*—George M. Dutcher, chairman; Henry R. Shipman, acting chairman; William H. Allison, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer.

*Subcommittee on the bibliography of American travel.*—Solon J. Buck, Homer C. Hockett, M. M. Quaife.

*Public Archives Commission.*—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman; Solon J. Buck, John H. Edmonds, Robert Burton House, Waldo G. Leland.

*Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.*—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; Gaillard Hunt, Waldo G. Leland.

*Committee on military history.*—Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, Thomas R. Hay, Eben Putnam, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise.

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

*Committee on service.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Elbert J. Benton, Clarence S. Brigham, Worthington C. Ford, *Stella Herron*, *Theodore D. Jervey*, *Louise Phelps Kellogg*, Albert E. McKinley, *Herbert I. Priestley*, James Sullivan. (The president and secretary authorized to appoint additional members.)

*Board of editors of the Historical Outlook.*—Edgar Dawson, Sarah A. Dynes, Daniel C. Knowlton, Laurence M. Larson, William L. Westermann.

*Committee on historical research in colleges.*—William K. Boyd, chairman; E. Morton Coulter, Benjamin B. Kendrick, Asa E. Martin, William W. Sweet.

*Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.*—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman; George H. Blakeslee, Robert H. Lord, Jesse S. Reeves, Mason W. Tyler.

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

*Representatives in National Council of Teachers of Social Studies.*—Henry Johnson, Arthur M. Schlesinger.

*Delegate in American Council of Learned Societies.*—Charles H. Haskins (term expires in 1925).

*Committee on endowment.*—Charles Moore, chairman. (The chairman authorized to appoint additional members.)

#### 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.*—John B. Stetson, jr., chairman; Percy A. Martin, vice chairman; James A. Robertson, secretary; Charles Lyon Chandler, Isaac J. Cox, Charles H. Cunningham, Julius Klein, Manoel de Oliveira Lima, Constantine E. McGuire, Edwin V. Morgan, William S. Schurz.

*Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Charles Moore.

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

*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.

It was voted that the president and secretary should have power to make additional appointments to the above committees where no provision has been made. It was voted that any member of the association intending to visit South America during the session of the approaching congress at Rio de Janeiro may be added to the committee on the said congress by authority of the president.

A report of progress from the Pacific Coast Branch was presented verbally by Mr. Robert C. Clark, delegate from the branch.

It was voted that in the opinion of the council the next meeting of the association should begin not earlier than Wednesday morning, December 27, and should close not later than Saturday noon, December 30, and that the business meeting should be held earlier than the final session, and that the council should seek, if possible, to have two sessions in advance of the opening meeting of the association, subject to arrangement by the secretary.

It was voted to approve the following budget as presented by the committee on finance:

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1923

Secretary and treasurer	\$3,000
Pacific Coast Branch	50
Committee on nominations	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
Herbert Baxter Adams prize	200
Writings on American History	200
American Council of Learned Societies	150
Committee on bibliography	500
Committee on the writing of history	75
	12,770

## ESTIMATED INCOME

Annual dues	\$7,000
Registration fees	150
Publications	100
Royalties	50
Interest	1,400
Miscellaneous	50
	8,750

It was voted to approve the investments of the endowment fund made by the treasurer.

The council adjourned.

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

## APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

*Committee on agenda.*—Charles H. Haskins, chairman (ex officio); Edward P. Cheyney (ex officio), Woodrow Wilson (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.*—Charles H. Haskins, chairman; John S. Bassett, Edward P. Cheyney, Carl Russell Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes.

## APPOINTMENTS TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Committee on the University Center in Washington.*—J. F. Jameson, chairman; Gallard Hunt, H. B. Learned, W. G. Leland, Charles Moore.

*Board of editors, studies in European history.*—George B. Adams, chairman; Arthur E. R. Boak, Robert H. Lord, Wallace Notestein, James Westfall Thompson.

## APPOINTMENTS TO SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Committee on the Brussels Historical Congress.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Clarence W. Alvord, Carl Russell Fish, Tenney Frank, Waldo G. Leland, James T. Shotwell, Paul Van Dyke.

REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL  
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, ST.  
LOUIS, MO.

## A

Alton, Arthur S.  
Allen, Mary Bernard.  
Alvord, C. W.  
Alvord, Idress Head.  
Anderson, Frank Maloy.  
Andrews, George Gordon.  
Appleton, Wm. W.

## B

Babcock, Kendric  
Charles.  
Baldwin, Alice M.  
Barclay, Thomas S.  
Barnes, Harry E.  
Bassett, John S.  
Bates, F. S.  
Bates, W. H.  
Bond, B. W., jr.  
Becker, Carl.  
Benjamin, Gilbert Gid-  
dings.  
Benns, F. Lee.  
Benson, Clement L.  
Betten, Rev. Francis S.  
Bieber, Ralph Paul.  
Bishop, Frances L.  
Bishop, J. H.  
Blegen, Theodore C.  
Bliss, Marguerite.  
Bliss, W. E.  
Boak, A. E. R.  
Bolton, Herbert E.  
Boucher, C. S.  
Bourne, H. E.  
Bourne, Mrs. H. E.  
Bowden, Witt.  
Boyd, Ivy T. (Mrs. S. A.)  
Brand, Carl F.  
Brandt, W. I.  
Breasted, James H.  
Breckenridge, Wm.  
Clark.  
Brookes, Jean Ingram.  
Brown, Samuel Hulme.  
Buck, Solon J.

## C

Caffrey, Genevieve E.  
Cain, Rev. Mark A.

Carroll, E. M.  
Carson, W. W.  
Carter, C. E.  
Chase, Wayland J.  
Clark, Chester Wells.  
Clark, Olynthus B.  
Clark, Robert Carlton.  
Cleven, N. Andrew N.  
Cline, Pierce.  
Cochran, W. C.  
Cole, Arthur C.  
Colgate, Lathrop.  
Collord, J. H.  
Comstock, Grace E.  
Conger, John Leonard.  
Connelley, William E.  
Coutter, E. Merton.  
Cox, Isaac J.  
Crandall, Andrew W.  
Crane, Verner W.  
Cross, Arthur Lyon.

## D

Dale, Edward Everett.  
Davidson, Roy.  
Demarest, Elizabeth B.  
Dietz, Fred. C.  
Dodd, William E.  
Douglass, R. S.  
Dow, Earle W.  
Dunbar, Louise Burn-  
ham.  
Duncalf, Frederic.  
Dunlap, Blanche Ger-  
mond.  
Dunning, Wm. A.

## E

Eagleton, Clyde.  
Earle, Edward M.  
Edmonds, John H.  
Edwards, M. F.  
Edwards, Martha L.  
Ellery, Eloise.

## F

Farr, Shirley.  
Farrand, Max.  
Fay, Bernard.  
Fay, Sidney B.

Fellows, George Emory.  
Fish, Carl Russell.  
Fisse, Edna.  
Fling, Fred Morrow.  
Ford, Guy Stanton.  
Foster, Henry A.  
Foster, Herbert D.  
Fox, Dixon Ryan.  
Frayer, William A.  
Fuller, Joseph V.

## G

Galpin, W. Freeman.  
Gardner, Clara.  
Garraghan, Rev. Gilbert  
J.  
Gewehr, Wesley M.  
Gibbons, Lois Oliphant.  
Gilbert, Mary Jane.  
Gillespie, James E.  
Gipson, Laurence H.  
Gochenauer, J. Scott.  
Godard, George S.  
Goodwin, Cardinal.  
Goodykoontz, Colin B.  
Gras, Norman S. B.  
Greene, Evarts B.  
Grose, Clyde Leclare.  
Guérard, Albert L.  
Guilday, Rev. Peter.

## H

Hackett, Charles Wilson.  
Haddaway, A. S.  
Hale, Philip H.  
Hall, Dana W.  
Hamilton, Leland S.  
Hamsher, Frank.  
Harlan, E. R.  
Hartsough, Mildred.  
Haskins, Charles H.  
Hayes, Carlton J. H.  
Hazen, Charles-Downer.  
Healy, Patrick J.  
Hedger, Geo. A.  
Helble, Herbert H.  
Hewes, Edwin B.  
Hickey, Rev. Edward J.  
Hicks, John D.  
Hiemenz, Hilda E.

Higby, Chester P.  
Himrod, James L.  
Hirsch, Arthur H.  
Hodder, F. H.  
House, R. B.  
Hubbart, H. C.  
Hulbert, Archer Butler.  
Hunt, Gaillard.  
Huss, Genevieve.  
Huth, Carl F., jr.

## I

Irby, Louise.

## J

Jackson, W. C.  
Jameson, John Franklin.  
Janson, Florence E.  
Jenison, Ernestine.  
Jenison, Marguerite E.  
Jernegan, Marcus W.  
Johnson, Winifred.  
Jones, Guernsey.  
Jones, Paul V. B.  
Joranson, Einar.  
Jordan, Henry Donaldson.  
Jordan, John Harry.

## K

Kellar, Herbert A.  
Kerner, Robert J.  
Kinchin, Oscar A.  
Kingsbury, Joseph Lyman.  
Klem, Mary J.  
Kline, Allen M.  
Klingenhagen, Anna M.  
Klinger, A. Conn.  
Koch, Julie Frotscher.  
Kohlmeier, A. L.  
Knowlton, Daniel C.  
Krausnick, Gertrude.  
Krey, A. C.

## L

La Follette, Robert.  
Lanza, Col. C. H.  
Lapham, Martha.  
Lapham, Ruth.  
Larson, Laurence M.  
Latourette, K. S.  
Lauer, Ernest.

Laughlin, S. B.  
Leader, Herman.  
Learned, H. Barrett.  
Leebrick, K. C.  
Lechliler, L. L.  
Lewis, John James.  
Lingley, Charles R.  
Lomax, Charlotte H.  
Lonn, Ella.  
Lord, Robert Howard.  
Lunt, W. E.  
Lynch, William O.

## M

McCarthy, Charles H.  
McElmeel, Joseph F.  
McGrane, Reginald Charles.  
McLaughlin, A. C.  
McLean, Ross H.  
McMartin, Adaline.  
McMurry, Donald L.  
Mahan, Bruce E.  
Malin, James C.  
Marion, W. E.  
Marsh, Edward C.  
Marsh, Frank Burr.  
Marsh, S. Louise (Mrs Eugene).  
Martin, A. E.  
Mecham, John Lloyd.  
Melvin, Frank E.  
Mereness, Newton D.  
Metzger, Charles H.  
Middlebush, Frederick A.  
Miller, Rex.  
Mitchell, Margaret J.  
Moody, V. Alton.  
Moon, Parker Thomas.  
Moore, Charles.  
Moore, John Norwood.  
Morgan, DeWitt S.  
Morgan, W. T.  
Morison, Samuel E.  
Morrow, Ethel.  
Morton, Joy.  
Munro, Dana C.  
Munro, Mrs. Dana C.

## N

Neuhoff, Dorothy A.  
Newcombe, Alfred W.  
Nixon, Herman C.  
Notestein, Wallace.

## O

Oestreich, Thomas.  
Oldfather, C. H.  
Oliver, John W.  
Olmstead, A. T.  
Olmstead, Mabel.  
Owen, Mrs. Marie Bankhead.

## P

Packard, Laurence B.  
Paetow, L. J.  
Page, Alice E.  
Page, Edward C.  
Paine, Mrs. C. S.  
Paine, Linn.  
Paltsits, Victor Hugo.  
Parish, John C.  
Patterson, David L.  
Paulin, C. O.  
Paxson, Frederic L.  
Pease, Theodore C.  
Pelzer, Louis.  
Pence, Gwen Jones.  
Perkins, Clarence.  
Pettus, Charles P.  
Pfeiffer, Laura B.  
Phelps, Dawson.  
Pierce, Bessie L.  
Pierson, W. W.  
Pite, Arthur.  
Poage, Geo. R.  
Price, Emma L.  
Prichard, Walter.  
Priddy, Mrs. Bessie Leach.  
Priestley, Herbert I.

## Q

Quaife, M. M.

## R

Rammelkamp, C. H.  
Ramsdell, Charles W.  
Randall, J. G.  
Renich, Katharine.  
Reuter, Bertha Ann.  
Riedel, Lucile.  
Rippy, J. Fred.  
Roberts, A. Sellow.  
Robertson, W. S.  
Robinson, Howard.  
Robinson, Morgan P.

Roll, Charles.

Root, W. T.

Rostovtzeff, Michael T.

Rowse, Edward F.

Runyon, Laura L.

## S

Sabine, George H.

Santo, Hisata Asbury.

Schafer, Joseph.

Schevill, Ferdinand.

Schmitt, Bernadotte E.

Schlesinger, A. M.

Seal, H. C.

Severance, Frank H.

Shearer, Augustus H.

Sheldon, Mrs. Paul B.

Shipman, Henry R.

Shoemaker, Floyd C.

Simmons, Lucy.

Sioussat, St. George L.

Smith, Eudora.

Sontag, Raymond J.

Spielman, W. Carl.

Staples, Thomas S.

Stephens, F. F.

Stephenson, Carl.

Stevens, Wayne E.

Stevenson, Sarah C.

Stiles, C. C.

Stine, O. C.

Stone, Mary Hanchett.

Sullivan, James.

Surrey, F. M.

Surrey, N. M. Miller.

Swanson, F. C.

Sweet, Alfred H.

Sweet, William W.

## T

Thomas, Shipley.

Thomas, S. E.

Thompson, James Westfall.

Thorndike, Lynn.

Thruston, R. C. Ballard.

Tillman, F. P.

Trenholme, Norman M.

Trotter, Reginald G.

Tryon, R. M.

Tu, Simon C.

Tucker, H. R.

Tuthill, Edward.

Tyler, Clarence G.

## U

Ullrick, Laura F.

Usher, Roland G.

## V

Vical, Charles.

Viles, Jonas.

Violette, E. M.

## W

Wagoner, Mrs. Adeline Palmier.

Wander, Otto.

Westermann, W. L.

White, Laura A.

White, Melvin Johnson.

Willard, James F.

Wilson, J. Scott.

Wood, George Arthur.

Wrench, J. E.

Wulffing, J. M.

Wyckoff, Charles T.

## Z

Zéligzon, Maurice.

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

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PORTLAND, OREGON, NOVEMBER 25-26, 1921

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Reported by WILLIAM A. MORRIS, *Acting Secretary-Treasurer*

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oreg., on Friday morning and afternoon and Saturday morning, November 25 and 26, 1921. The annual dinner at 6.30 o'clock Friday evening, also at the Multnomah Hotel, was in the nature of a joint meeting with the Oregon Historical Society. Friday sessions were of a general nature, and Prof. Robert C. Clark, of the University of Oregon, president of the Pacific Coast Branch, was in the chair. The success of the meeting was in no small measure due to the program committee, consisting of W. C. Barnes, chairman, L. J. Paetow, P. A. Martin, Roy Malcom, Edward McMahon, and R. H. Down, and to the committee on arrangements, consisting of George L. Koehn, chairman, Olive Kuntz, and Charles McKinley. Despite severe storms and floods the attendance at the various sessions averaged about 35, all of the Pacific Coast States being represented, although some members from States farther east were storm bound. At the annual dinner 50 were present.

The opening session was called to order at 9.30 Friday morning by the president, who announced the appointment of committees, respectively, on nominations, resolutions, and auditing.

Ralph H. Lutz, of Stanford University, then delivered an address on "The manuscripts on eastern Europe in the Hoover War Library." This section of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University contains a number of important manuscripts which, either because of their confidential nature or late acquisition, were not included in the original report of Dr. E. D. Adams, the director of the collection. The paper on this subject dealt only with the manuscripts received from the Baltic States, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Armenia, and the French mandate in the Near East.

Under the heading Baltic States the Hoover War Library contains a number of memoranda written by statesmen and military leaders concerning the state of the former Baltic Provinces from 1914 to 1918. Included in this group is a great collection of Latvian manuscripts made by Alexander von Tobien. As a result of the efforts of



Prof. Frank A. Golder, the Hoover War Library possesses a complete set of copies of the famous Bermont documents captured by the Latvian Government from the army of Prince Avaloff Bermont, who operated in the Baltic regions after the armistice in conjunction with the Germans.

Among the Bulgarian materials is the memoir of Theodore Shipkoff, which reveals the private negotiations between American agents and Bulgarians in Switzerland during the latter part of the war. In general this particular type of literature will be of great value to the student of the problems which arose out of the World War.

The paper presented by William A. Morris, of the University of California, on King John, the sheriffs, and Magna Carta dealt with the functions and status of the English sheriff. It emphasized especially the shrievalty as an arm of a strong absolutism. The close rolls of the period, so it was stated, convey the impression that at times a great part of the ordinary administration was carried on by orders to the various sheriffs. These officials were collectors of both the king's ordinary dues and of special impositions, the latter of great constitutional importance for this period. The system under which the king drew on the sheriff all sorts of requisitions for money, supplies, and the sustenance of various officials sent to the counties, of his men, hostages, and grooms, as well as his horses and falcons, was now at its height. In various counties the sheriff was custodian of a royal castle, and his duties in enforcing the military service due the king and in furnishing supplies for military purposes were numerous and important. Already he was being ordered to make various proclamations in accord with the king's directions. The familiar form of commission issued in later times at his appointment is first found in this reign. The men of a shire sometimes bartered with the king for the removal of a bad sheriff. This official incurred hatred as the agent of a vicious fiscal system and of the king's measures against the church. He was, however, by no means the unwilling agent of a bad régime, and the opinion which regards him as a local tyrant is well founded. This is prominently borne out by sections of Magna Charta directed against him. Yet it is not true that John's sheriffs were as a class adventurers or foreigners. There were few of the latter before 1215, and sheriffs of the period on the average were superior to the men who constituted the king's council. It was the stress of the war with the barons which brought into the office mercenary captains. Until this period the cruelty and extortion of the native-born sheriff seem quite as great as in case of the foreigners. The conclusion drawn was that the known facts concerning the office tend to sustain the opinion which regards the reign

of John as one marked by organizing genius and, until the war with the barons, by administrative progress.

A paper by Dr. Olive Kuntz, of Reed College, on Tiberius Cæsar came next on the set program of the afternoon. The interpretations of Tiberius and of the Roman constitution during the transition period from the republic to the empire presented in this paper arose primarily out of an application of a new method of criticism and source analysis to the extant literary accounts of Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dio Cassius. This method was discovered and applied to materials covering the work of Augustus by Prof. Richard F. Scholz, but has not been presented in a published work.

According to the interpretation of Doctor Kuntz, Tiberius was the last champion of the cause of republicanism in Roman history. Much of the republicanism which has been accredited to Augustus resulted from the coming into control of Tiberius in 4 A. D., after the Augustan religious and political plans for a succession in their original form were defeated by the deaths of Gaius and Lucius Cæsar. The program of Tiberius included a complete reversal of the plan for a succession and the restoration through successive stages of the old republican constitution. In the face of centralizing tendencies working throughout the empire, the senate refused to cooperate with Tiberius. The opposition centered in an imperialist rather than a patrician group. A compromise with Augustan ideals was effected after the death of Germanicus and the trial of Gnaeus Piso. The death of his own son Drusus made Tiberius dependent upon minors in the Julian branch of the family of the Cæsars for possible successors. The opposition aroused against Sejanus, the only able supporter of Tiberius in his last years, centered in the imperialist Agrippina faction which was seeking a complete control of the succession.

A discussion by President Richard F. Scholz, of Reed College, followed, the speaker taking as his topic "The limitations of the Ancient Book." He held that our method of approaching ancient texts is wrong, for if we expect consistency in the Gospel or in Tacitus or Suetonius we are mistaken. In the Gospel it is not primarily a matter of historical truth but of literary unity. We are confusing history as composition with history as a search for truth. In the ancient world history was literature. The historian had a right to invent if he produced a better literary work. It makes a great difference whether he is doing a biography or an annal. If, like Tacitus, he writes an annal, he harmonizes the various accounts he finds by saying that either this or that was so. He uses connectives, such as "furthermore," "moreover," "straightway," in joining together the respective bits. The problem is not to watch

the texts but the scenes, to mark the transition from one source to another.

Another important limitation upon the ancient writer is that he had no historical mindedness. Mechanical difficulties were often in the way. He finds a thing and carries it back. St. Paul dictates, but does not write himself, as his postscripts show. Moreover, the ancient writer could not place a rejected account in a footnote. Modern writers, in dividing Paul's writings into chapter and verse, have made things much worse. Suetonius, a private secretary to Hadrian, used a card-index method. When the ancient writer shifts from one authority to another he gets his chronology wrong. In the ancient world there was no plagiarism, the content was everything that could be found.

In the general discussion which followed, Professor Lutz was asked whether the Hoover collection contains a complete collection of reports of the Supreme Council. He replied that the collection of reports is not yet complete, and that those on hand are still treated as confidential and have not been made accessible.

The session of Friday afternoon was marked by two departures from the printed program. Levi E. Young, of the University of Utah, who was to have presented a paper on "The settlement of the Great Basin by the Mormon people," was storm bound and unable to reach Portland. And in the absence of Edgar E. Robinson, of Stanford University, who was to have spoken on "Manifestations of party life in the British North American colonies," Percy A. Martin, of the same university, gave an address on "South America, its history and its historians."

Professor Martin held that South American history should be considered from a detached point of view; that we have envisaged it with a North American viewpoint or associated it with international law. The opinion that the political history is a gloomy matter is more or less justified as applied to the less consequential countries. But in at least three of these countries political development has been successfully achieved. In Argentina there was a struggle between centralization and federalism. Here there is secret voting and an influential public opinion in a very real sense. To Brazil a European monarchy was transported, the acclimation of a European dynasty occurred, the problems of political liberty arose. In Chile there have been practically no revolutions, and the pursuit of some program of importance is constantly to be recorded. But aside from political history, the transplantation of a European civilization, the problems of free land and free life, and, in Brazil, a westward movement, all claim attention. There are the economic and social problems of a vast expanse of territory, the problems of an inferior

population existing side by side with a white population. Ethnology and sociology offer further problems. Moreover dynamic, outstanding personalities like Bolivar and San Martin also demand attention.

The leading historians, again, belong to the three principal States. History writing is not associated with teaching, as in our country, for few South American universities have faculties of letters and science, and history is taught as part of the law curriculum. Moreover, historians are trained rather by practical politics than by the seminar. Bartolome Mitre is an example. Oliveira Lima is a diplomat. Chilean historians have nearly all figured in politics or have held cabinet positions. Thus partisan influence or bias enters. Moreover, they are almost uniformly extreme chauvinists. More recently there is an attempt to follow the canons of accuracy and truth. The influence of French culture, furthermore, leads some to try to describe South American society in terms of European society. Belief in the superiority of one's own constitution has also warped judgment. Finally, few writers have attempted a synthesis, and, as a consequence, we have few histories that may be regarded as final. Colonial history has been better described than that of the nineteenth century. Chile has done most to produce writers of eminence. There is in Chilean history something of logical unfolding. Older conditions have been translated into the Chilean constitution, and historians have reflected this orderly development.

The concluding portion of the address dealt with the work of some individual writers, the speaker holding that these bear comparison favorably with Motley, Prescott, and others of whom we are justly proud.

Samuel F. Bemis, of Whitman College, read the paper on "Jay's Treaty and the Northwest Boundary gap," which has since appeared as an article in the *American Historical Review*.<sup>1</sup> The speaker discussed the gap left in the northwestern boundary of the United States by reason of the geographically impossible terms of the treaty of peace of 1783, whereby the line was to run due west from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi. After the discovery by the British authorities that the source of the Mississippi was probably to the south of this line, a project was set on foot to rectify the boundary in that quarter in such a way as to bring a spur of British territory south to the "navigable waters" of the Mississippi.

Professor Bemis's paper followed the history of the *démarche*, particularly as revealed in the negotiations in London of John Jay, which ended in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The sources used for the preparation of the paper were the colonial and foreign office correspondence as preserved in the

<sup>1</sup> *American Historical Review*, April, 1922.

Public Record Office, the archives of the United States Government at Washington, some of the private papers of Lord Grenville, and papers from the Canada archives at Ottawa. The conclusion was that the failure of the rectification proposal was of great importance to the subsequent history of the American West, for it removed the danger of projecting the future northern boundary of Louisiana west from a starting point considerably to the south of the present international boundary, thus saving to the United States the present States of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and parts of Minnesota and South Dakota.

Robert M. Gatke, of Willamette University, in the final paper of the afternoon dealt with "The first Indian school of the Pacific Northwest." This was the school established by the Methodist missionaries in the Willamette Valley in 1835. It was shown that at first it partook of the nature of an orphanage. The mission received more children than it could care for and they became diseased. There was no medical care other than simple household treatment until Dr. Elijah White was added to the mission force in 1837. The speaker took up the industrial activities of the Indian children, as well as the religious work of the institution, and devoted especial attention to Cyrus Shepard, a native of Acton, Mass., who was the chief worker until his death in 1840. In this year the mission was moved to Salem, and in June, 1844, the Indian school closed. The speaker held that the Victor-Bancroft judgment of the missionaries as engaged too largely in secular pursuits does not do them justice. In the course of the discussion which followed Mr. Joseph D. Lee, who knew Messrs. Leslie, Waller, and Hines, three of the early missionaries, told of one of the pupils of the mission school.

Professor Martin spoke of the need of a textbook for South American history, and also spoke of a bias of South American writers against the United States, stating that they are prone to regard Europe, and particularly France, as the source of their ideals, and have looked to the United States only as a source of prosperity. Garcia Calderon expressed the traditional attitude toward the United States. Only lately is there a realization that the United States has expressed ideals.

Mr. George H. Himes, curator of the Oregon Historical Association, announced that he was ready to show visitors the collections of the society.

At the business session which followed, the committee on resolutions, consisting of Oliver H. Richardson, chairman, and of Dean George H. Alden and Ralph H. Lutz, reported the following, which were adopted for communication to the press and in substance to the authorities as the president and secretary might decide:

*Whereas*, the costs of preparation for war have for many years past been placing upon the people of the earth enormous burdens; and

*Whereas*, armaments steadily tend to become more and more costly and to divert the wealth of the nations from normal processes of production and distribution such as are essential to a society which shall be materially prosperous and stable; and

*Whereas*, continuance in former lines of military and naval development tends to future wars which jeopardize civilization itself; for if armaments are the results of policy, it is likewise true that policies may be the results of armaments; be it therefore

*Resolved* by the members of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, assembled at Portland, Oreg., in its annual meeting, that we urge the President and Congress of the United States, and their representatives in the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments to strive, to the utmost of their power, to effect such an agreement among the nations as will reduce armies and navies to the smallest limits compatible with the maintenance of order; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we in principle approve the plan offered by the Secretary of State as a first step in the realization of this aim; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we urge the President and the Congress and the representatives of our Nation in the Washington Conference to employ all the means at their disposal to dispel that atmosphere of suspicion which, in times past, has been so potent in producing wars; to remove all misunderstandings and causes of dispute that might lead to war; and to provide for the settlement of future international disputes by orderly process of law rather than by the irrational and destructive methods of war.

Further resolutions presented and adopted tendered appreciative thanks to the program committee and the local committee on arrangements for their careful work so greatly contributory to the success of the meeting and also expressed to the management of the Multnomah Hotel thanks for courtesies extended.

The auditing committee, Henry S. Lucas, chairman, and James Bevans, reported that they had examined the receipted bills presented by the secretary-treasurer, covering to date the year's expenses of the Pacific Coast Branch, and that the accompanying statement was found correct. The report was adopted. The amount of expenditure according to the statement was \$37.94.

The committee on nominations, Percy A. Martin, chairman, Samuel F. Bemis, and Richard F. Scholz, reported the following as officers for the ensuing year: President, Payson J. Treat, Stanford University; vice president, Eugene I. McCormac, University of California; secretary-treasurer, William A. Morris, University of California. Members of the council, in addition to the above: Robert G. Cleland, Occidental College; Miss Crystal Harford, University High School, Oakland, Calif.; Henry S. Lucas, University of Washington; Dr. Olive Kuntz, Reed College. On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these nominees, who were declared elected.

Prof. Percy A. Martin extended an invitation to the branch to meet next year as guests of the history department of Stanford University. On motion it was voted to accept. The business session then adjourned.

At the annual dinner, which was a joint meeting with the Oregon Historical Society, Pres. Richard F. Scholz of Reed College presided. On behalf of the Historical Society, Mr. Lewis A. McArthur presented an address on "The Lakes of Oregon." Of these it was stated there are about five hundred, varying in size from large bodies of water down to desert ponds, and appearing in four well-defined regions; (1) along the main axis of the Cascade Range; (2) Central Oregon, particularly Lake County; (3) the area in the south between the coast and the Coast Range; (4) the Willowa Mountains. Two of these lakes stand out in importance, Bull Run Lake, of great civic and economic importance, and Crater Lake.

Pres. Robert C. Clark then presented the annual address on behalf of the Pacific Coast Branch. His topic was "The Hudson Bay Co. and early Oregon history." The claims of the Hudson Bay Co. to the Oregon country were established by three documents of the year 1821, and for the next 25 years the history of this region was largely their history. A journal of the Nisqually Post on Puget Sound has recently been found, but only two persons have brought out material from the Hudson Bay house where tons of it are stored. Miss Laut was, however, interested only in the first 10 years of this history. Miss Judson gained possession of two interesting letters of John McLaughlin. Doctor Schafer found many foreign office transcripts of the Hudson Bay Co.'s letters. There is some material at the University of British Columbia, and there is now available a continuous series of letters. But the history of the company in Oregon is far from being written.

There is some data on their policy toward their trade rivals. McLaughlin had been advised to undersell these and to close them out. In 1845 he could claim that he had defeated them. As early as 1824 he could claim no boundary south of the Columbia. One ground of justification for his aid to settlers was that a supply of grain was needed for the Russian trade in Kamchatka. McLaughlin's policy was compounded of business interest and philanthropy. The new material shows that the net profits of the Oregon trade, after deducting expenses, were, for 1842, \$30,000, and for 1843, \$60,000.

These materials also add to our knowledge of the Oregon provisional government. The McLaughlin documents show that certain parts of the story must be written. It is now known that the date

of the well-known address of the Canadian citizens was not March, 1843, as formerly held, but March, 1844.

A number of informal addresses followed, among the speakers being Frederick V. Holman, president of the Oregon Historical Society, Prof. O. H. Richardson, of the University of Washington, Prof. P. A. Martin, of Stanford University, and Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, of Whitman College. Mr. Rank, of Vancouver, Wash., displayed and explained a flag of the Hudson Bay Co., and Mr. J. D. Lee requested aid in the preparation of a history of Oregon, a task in which he is now engaged.

Saturday morning was given over to the teachers' session. The opening address, by Mr. E. E. Schwarztrauber, of the Lincoln High School, Portland, was devoted to the new course of study in history proposed by the committee on history and education for citizenship. The address, while reviewing the reports of various other committees, emphasized especially the recommendations of the committee of which Doctor Schafer is chairman.

The address which followed was given by Dr. H. D. Sheldon, dean of the School of Education of the University of Oregon and a member of the advisory board of the National Council for Social Studies. He set out the plans of the board as embracing a bulletin of progress and evenness of training in social science subjects. Progressive school men and schools of education object to the great proportion of time hitherto given to ancient and medieval history. There is a feeling that ancient history as taught is largely useless; that the beginning should be made with social evolution rather than the building of the pyramids; that other social science subjects should receive recognition; that civics should be an integral part of the course; that the attempt to make an intellectual discipline of history should be abandoned; that to avoid the ill effects of poorly prepared teachers' work we must come to a project method, breaking history up into problems.

The speaker described the committee of eight report as an attempt at compromise between newer and older points of view. Mr. Rugg, of the national board, has criticized it as not founded on scientific study, but merely on the personal views of the members. He proposes the selection of a group of a hundred and twenty economists, political scientists, anthropologists, and others to make a list of the great problems of the day as they see them; and an examination of current-events periodicals to ascertain what personages and problems are now functioning. To this Doctor Schafer's rejoinder is that all this plan, too, will bring out is opinions. The speaker suggests that the result will probably not be so very different



from present views as is supposed. In conclusion, it was stated that the outstanding problems are three: A cycle of work that can be fitted in (to be very generally demanded); the training of teachers; a norm of auxiliary material.

Mr. H. H. Savage, of the Salem High School, led the discussion. He held that only a small part of history is of use to the ordinary citizen and commended the report of Doctor Schafer's committee as placing emphasis on economic, social, political, and religious forces, as stating problems in terms of the pupils' experience, and as attempting to make history function in the present.

Some general discussion followed, in the course of which Miss May Darling, of the Washington High School, Portland, took issue with statements made by other speakers. She held that children are not primarily interested in the things about them, but in the past. She said that she finds them bored with what little history they have had in the grade schools, and that when they come to high school they think they know history. She held that the aim is to know the past, to be able to get at truth; and condemned the project method, because it means picking up scraps of information.

The concluding address of the morning was by L. Griffin, of the University of Oregon, who described the two-year course in world history now being installed in that university.

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III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL  
CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

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ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 29, 1921

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The seventeenth annual session of the conference of historical societies was held at the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis, Mo., on December 29, 1921, as a part of the program of the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. Mr. George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut, presided over the session and two papers were read and discussed. Mr. Newton D. Mereness, of Washington, D. C., presented a paper on "Material in Washington of value to the States"; and Mr. Theodore C. Pease, of the Illinois State Historical Library, followed with a paper on "Historical materials in the depositories of the Middle West." These papers, together with an account of the discussion which followed, are printed in the later pages of these proceedings.

The program was followed by a business session presided over by the chairman of the conference, Mr. Godard. Before proceeding to the items of business the chairman asked each one present, in the interests of a better acquaintance, to rise and give his name and the historical society or other institution with which he was connected. Mr. John C. Parish, secretary of the conference, then reported informally upon the activities of the conference during the year. He stated that the proceedings of the meeting for 1920 had been published separately by the conference and had been sent out to the member societies at the time of mailing notices of the meeting for 1921. This plan of separate publication will enable the societies to receive the proceedings at an earlier date than if they were reprinted from the annual reports of the American Historical Association, and it is hoped that the annual dues of the societies will make it possible to carry out this policy regularly.

The amount received in dues for the year 1921 was much larger than in any previous year. A statement of receipts and expenditures is printed on a later page of these proceedings. The secretary stated, however, that although the receipts had been gratifying, they had come from a comparatively few societies in the conference. It was therefore an inequitable burden upon those few. They paid in several cases as much as \$10 each, their membership numbering 1,000 or more and the basis of assessment being 1 cent per member. The secretary, therefore, made the proposal that the basis of support be changed; that the policy of assessing each society

upon the basis of 1 cent per member be discontinued, and that the constitution of the conference be modified so as to provide that each society should pay a flat rate of \$1. This, it was suggested, would mean a lightening of the burden for most societies, but the secretary hoped that it would bring a wider support and perhaps result in as large receipts. After some discussion the conference voted to adopt the proposal and so amend the constitution.

Mr. Buck, of the Minnesota Historical Society, suggested that it was a matter of justice that only those societies who paid the dues should be considered as members and receive the publications, and the conference voted that the secretary be instructed to send out notices and circular letters to the entire mailing list, but to enroll as members and send publications only to those societies which remitted the annual fee.

The chairman of the committee on the Handbook of Historical Societies, Mr. George N. Fuller, of the Michigan Historical Commission, was unable to be present, but sent word that the committee had met and, after discussion of plans, had arranged to secure one person in each State to make a canvass of the historical organizations in his State; that such an individual had been enlisted in practically every one of the States and that the data collected from 90 societies in 1920 would be turned over to these individuals as a basis for their work.

The committee on the continuation of the Griffin Bibliography of Historical Societies, Mr. Joseph Schafer, chairman, reported that steps had been taken in the direction of such a continuation, but no definite results could yet be reported.

The discussion of the paper of Mr. Mereness in the preceding program having raised the question of a national archives building, a motion was made and carried to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions expressing the sentiment of the conference of historical societies in favor of the immediate erection of such a building and strongly urging the action of Congress in this direction, and providing that copies should be sent to Senators Smoot, Underwood, and Poindexter. The chairman appointed upon this committee Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the New York Public Library, Mr. Solon J. Buck, of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, of the Virginia State Archives. The committee prepared the following resolutions, which were sent by the secretary to the Senators designated:

*Whereas*, in the interest of administrative efficiency and in aid of historical research, it is generally recognized that the national archives in the city of Washington, now scattered and largely unorganized, should be concentrated in an adequate national archives building, and

Whereas, excellent tentative plans have heretofore been drawn in the office of the Federal Architect, which propound the correct ideas with respect to the proper housing of our national monuments.

Be it *Resolved*, that we urge upon our Government to provide without further delay a site and begin to construct thereon an adequate building in which to concentrate, coordinate, and safeguard the precious heritages of the past and provide thereby a means to prevent further loss, neglect, deterioration, destruction, or other ravages in our official records and files.

Be it further *Resolved*, that until such a building is ready and the records have been placed therein, we urge that particular attention be given and regulations provided by the Government to prevent further ravages among the public records, and more care in regard to the elimination and destruction of any papers, files, or other public records.

And, *Resolved*, that copies of these resolutions be sent to Senator Smoot, Senator Underwood, and Senator Poindexter, with the prayer that they aid in the speedy consummation of this great patriotic service to our beloved country.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a chairman for the ensuing year. A nominating committee was appointed which proposed the name of Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the New York Public Library. Mr. Paltsits was unanimously elected as chairman of the conference for the year 1922. The executive council of the American Historical Association, which names the secretary of the conference, had reelected Mr. John C. Parish as secretary for the same term.

The following is a partial list of the delegates and other persons present at the meeting: Theodore C. Blegen, Hamline University; Beverly W. Bond, jr., Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society; Verne H. Bowles, Missouri Historical Society; William Clark Breckinridge, State Historical Society of Missouri; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society; Harrison C. Dale, University of Oklahoma; John H. Edwards, archives division, commonwealth of Massachusetts; L. Fuerdriogue, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.; Dixon Ryan Fox, New York State Historical Association; George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library; E. R. Harlan, Historical department of Iowa; Archer B. Hulbert, Colorado College; Herbert A. Kellar, McCormick Historical Society; Bruce E. Mahan, State Historical Society of Iowa; Mrs. Eugene Marsh, St. Louis, Mo.; Newton D. Mereness, Washington, D. C.; John W. Oliver, Indiana Historical Commission; Edward C. Page, Northern Illinois State Teachers College; Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library; John C. Parish, State Historical Society of Iowa; Theodore C. Pease, Illinois State Historical Library; Milo M. Quaife, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Morgan P. Robinson, State archives of Virginia; Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Frank H. Severance, Buffalo Historical Society; C. C. Stiles, public archives division, historical department of Iowa; James Sullivan

New York State Historical Association; F. M. Surrey, New York City; N. M. Miller Surrey, American Historical Association; R. C. Ballard Thruston, Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.

#### PAPERS AND DISCUSSION

### MATERIAL IN WASHINGTON OF VALUE TO THE STATES

(Abstract of paper)

By NEWTON D. MERENESS

Much of the source material for the early history of each of the thirteen original States is contained in the British Record Office. A substantial portion of that for most of the other States is contained in our national archives in Washington. There is in this Washington material a primeval flavor and a vigorous spirit, for it is a record of frontier life, of the formative period of various institutions, and, particularly, of the establishment, operation and development of State and Federal relations.

The commanders of exploring expeditions, the builders and commanders of military posts for the defense of the frontier, the commanders of departments, and the commanders of expeditions against hostile Indians received their instructions from, were in frequent correspondence with, and reported to the Secretary of War or The Adjutant General. This correspondence is in the archives division of The Adjutant General's office. In the Inspector General's office are reports of inspection of frontier military posts; and among the records of the Weather Bureau are weather observations, with curious notes on topography and the coming and departing of birds and flowers, that were kept from 1819 to 1860.

In the Indian Office is the correspondence of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the commissioner with the several superintendents of Indian Affairs, and of each superintendent with the Indian agents within his superintendency. Here, also, is a large number of letters by Army officers and private individuals. This correspondence, together with the records of proceedings of special commissions, constitutes a wealth of material with regard to fur trade and liquor traffic, Indian hostilities, measures for the maintenance of peace, claims on account of Indian depredations, the demoralization of Indians by white men, efforts to civilize or Christianize the Indians, negotiations for the purchase of Indian titles to lands, Indian reservations, the payment of Indian annuities, graft, and the removal of Indians to lands on the more remote frontier.

Records of the operations of Territorial governments are in the Department of State which was charged with their direction and control. These records embrace correspondence of the Secretary of State with Territorial governors and Territorial secretaries, and journals of legislative and executive proceedings. They tell of matters pertaining to Indians and lands, of laws enacted, of boundary disputes, of litigation, of the appointment and removal of officers, and occasionally of friction between officers or between branches of the Government. In this department, too, is some diplomatic and consular correspondence of particular interest to States having an international boundary.

From the date of the establishment of a Territory until several years after that Territory became a State the operations of most general interest were those pertaining to the survey and disposal of lands; and for historical purposes the most valuable record of those operations, not now available within the State, is the correspondence of the Commissioner of the General Land Office with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers. This correspondence is housed in part in the General Land Office and in part in the file room of the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Source material for a history of communication is to be found both in the Post Office Department and in the files of the House and Senate Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads. With a limited amount of labor all post offices of a State that have at any time been in operation may be listed not only alphabetically but also in the chronological order in which they were established and with full data regarding each.

The letters by the Postmasters General are informing on every phase of the development of the system of communication from 1789 to 1832, but for the years subsequent to 1832 only a small portion of the story is contained in them, and all but a few of the letters to the Postmaster General have been destroyed. Fortunately, the department still has the route books, and for the years 1854 to 1872 it has the letters received by the contract office which was charged with the supervision of the operation of all routes. In the House and Senate files are many petitions for an extension, increase and improvement of the service, and a record of the responses of Congress to their prayers.

The House and Senate files contain material on every subject mentioned in this paper. They contain also much that is necessary to a thoroughgoing history of transportation, as does the Treasury Department for a history of finance and the Department of Justice for a history of the administration of justice. The Department of Commerce has a mass of unpublished data collected by the Bureau of the Census. Many early newspapers published within the States are now available only in the Library of Congress, and here the files are often incomplete. The manuscript division of the Library of Congress has a large number of collections of private papers. For Ohio, in particular, there are the Duncan McArthur, William Allen, and Salmon P. Chase papers, and for Kentucky the Breckenridge papers. In the War Department are muster rolls for the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

Usually the older the papers the greater their value. A larger portion of those of recent date are a record of administrative routine, and a larger portion of the recent ones have been published. For obvious reasons, however, these observations do not apply to the records of the late war, and no State war historian should fail to examine at least the operation records of the division, regiments, or other units in which the men from his State were largely represented; the records of camps within the borders of his State or at which the men from his State were stationed; the records of hospitals with which the men of his State had most to do; the reports of the Federal food administrator for his State; letters or petitions by citizens of his State to members of his State's delegation in Congress; the testimony of citizens of his State before House and Senate committees; and records in the files of the War Industries Board pertaining to the principal industries of his State.

HISTORICAL MATERIALS IN THE DEPOSITORIES OF  
THE MIDDLE WEST

(Abstract of paper)

By THEODORE C. PEASE, Illinois State Historical Library

Of course, one can not classify in strict chronological order the various principles under which we have cherished various types of historical material. There is a certain fairly well defined period at which each principle seems to suggest itself first; but once established each principle persists, and rightly so, even though newer ones arise to rob it of the charm of novelty.

Among western collections one naturally begins with the Draper collection at Madison. I think we should all define alike the principle on which Lyman C. Draper laid the foundations of his collection—the glorification and preservation to posterity of the hero of the Revolution, of the frontier, of the wars of the Republic. There is but one Draper collection, but most depositories can boast acquisitions made on similar principles; diaries and letters of soldiers of the Mexican and Civil Wars; even the similar materials that our typists are copying in war-records divisions to-day. Of course, our war-records sections have, perforce, collected with an eye not only to the soldier in the field but also to the State organized for war; but this represents only a complication of the primary type.

The Gov. Ninian Edwards papers and the Elias Kent Kane papers in the Chicago Historical Society, the papers of Governor Lucas, of Iowa, and other collections too numerous to detail, stand for a recognition of the fact that the politics of the past generation have become history and its correspondence and diaries are of value to the historian. The historical student of to-day, aware though he is of the existence of other fields which his predecessor ignored, is well content to continue to enter on this one also, blessing the past generation for what it preserved and cursing it for the numerous similar collections that have gone to the fire or the waste-paper merchant.

The economic and social interpretations of history have led in their turn to the acquisition of materials of yet another type. The age when the fur trade had receded far enough into the past to assume the glamour of romance and the air of antiquity that history demands saw the collection and preservation of the letters and account books that emphasized what was picturesque and adventurous in the life of the trader and trapper. The student of economic history has seized on these materials with a truer appreciation of the economic importance of the institution and the system of finance behind it. For examples, one turns to the Chouteau and other papers in the Jefferson Memorial, of this city, and to the Grignon and Porlier papers, at Madison; the Sulley, Talliaferro, and Brown collections, at St. Paul. Again, the Wisconsin Historical Society in its acquisition of the papers of pioneer lumbermen, railroad magnates, etc., such as the Moses A. Strong and Cyrus Woodman papers, has taught us the importance that such materials possess in the writing of the economic history of our Commonwealth. Now, we recognize the books of the pioneer storekeeper, the papers of any man connected with business or finance, as materials without which we can not really write the economic history of the West.

Further, we have recognized that the pioneer missionary and preacher have their importance as representing the spiritual forces in the development of the new communities. The pioneer minister in frock coat or shirt sleeves or hunting shirt, we now see, is no less a vital figure in the life of his day than the black-robed Jesuit who preceded him. Religious history, once left



severely to the churches, now has its recognized place in the development of the western Commonwealths. Minnesota especially has been fortunate in securing such material.

In recent years, also, we have seen the importance of preserving the records of State and local governments. A few Commonwealths, such as Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, have made great advances in the scientific care of State and local records. With others, the bringing of archive science into our State and local record rooms is still an inspiration for the future rather than an accomplished fact in the present.

Especially concerned with collecting material to illustrate the rise of their own Commonwealths or the political battles in which their citizens contended for the great offices of the Nation, the collectors of the past generations ignored the subtle interplay of spiritual and ideal influences between the older East and the newer West and the results on both. Of course, there were notable exceptions. Draper could never have cherished the idea of fencing his pioneers within State boundaries. To confine similarly the frontier explorer and missionary would be as difficult as the Government of Canada found the task of keeping the *coureur de bois* out of the wilderness. The authors of the State histories in the eighties found that they had to let these illustrious pioneers go and come as they would; but their writings seem to look forward to periods in which the gates of State limits could be barred against any interloper. This limitation to State boundaries in our collections of material is only too easy and natural. Expenditures must be justified to legislatures; funds are meager; and the field, even of the State proper, is very large.

A broader conception of western history has come as we have followed fully the half-expressed ideals of men like Justin Winsor, so that we recognize the West in the formative period as one of the stakes on the hazard table of world politics, a stake for which France, England, and the United States contended until at the close of the War of 1812 the United States swept her winnings from the board. This view has grown upon us until our historians have learned to look with suspicion upon the march of a few scores of Frenchmen or Spaniards across revolutionary Illinois as possible results of the imperial projects of powers 4,000 miles away. As we have recognized the importance of these larger relations, we have sought far and wide for the materials to illustrate them. We have sought at Ottawa and at Washington among transcripts from European archives. We have searched the papers of British statesmen, the Public Record Office, and the Archives Nationales for the motives of British-French diplomacy and imperial organization. We have sought in the multitude of archives of Mexico and Cuba and old Spain, the tortuous trace of Spanish diplomacy. We have utilized as accessories to our end the copy, the photographic plate, the photostat. I need only mention as illustrations, the collections of copies from the Archives Nationales, which the Illinois Historical Survey shares with the Library of Congress, and the Cunningham transcripts.

A calendar of the contents of the archives at Washington so far as they relate to the Western States is being prepared by Doctor Mereness for the State of Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois; and in the enterprise it is to be hoped that other States in the valley may soon cooperate, with the end of securing for us all the material for a fuller understanding of the influence of the Federal Government in the formative period of the West.

If in the light of the undertakings we have actually on hand we undertake to formulate the concept of western history that to-day guides our search

for materials we shall find it so broad as to be startling. Our materials must explain the contest of Indian, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon for the possession of the great valley. They must show us the first roots of future civilization in the valley, whether French, Spanish, English, or American. They must trace to its origins the American civilization that developed here in the nineteenth century, in its economic exploitation of western resources, in its struggles for political self-determination against the older States, and for a real voice in the affairs of the Nation, in its yearning toward higher ideals in politics, in the social order, in the things of the spirit. They must show us the product of the reaction of these ideals in the older States and the new reaction that this product itself caused in the West; how, for example, western democracy first flowered in the West as emotion rather than theory; how its pollen was carried to the East to cross-fertilize political thought and produce the theoretical democracy of George Bancroft, and how that hybrid refertilized the original western stock.

If we are to attain to this ideal, we must seek for a much closer unity and closer cooperation between the official collectors of historical material in the Mississippi Valley. While each State should doubtless specialize in such materials as relate to its local development or its local concerns, there should be a wide interchange, between States, of copies of such of their materials as have a broader interest. We need not be afraid of duplication of material. The more widely the calendars at Washington relating to the transcripts of European material are disseminated, the broader and truer our concepts of western history must be. Calendars and résumés of collections should be exchanged between western libraries until we are thoroughly aware of each other's resources. The suggestion has already come to me for a joint list of materials in western collections to replace the very tentative one published at Madison 15 years ago. The conference might well consider some such scheme. Further, when all this is done, we must set up the ideal in each repository; the collection of materials on so wide a scale that they shall offer to any serious student of local history an historical vista in which he may see clearly the relation of his local community to the larger forces which have created it, and to the forces of re-creation it has itself set in motion.

The discussion of the papers turned largely upon the materials at Washington. Mr. Victor H. Paltsits asked for further information of Mr. Mereness in regard to the lost records in the departments at Washington. He remarked that he himself had rescued Federal records which had been picked up in auction rooms in New York City and Philadelphia. He asked in particular about the census records.

Mr. Mereness, in answering, told many interesting facts about gaps in public records, about their loss in some cases and the great risks that were being run, calling attention, however, to the difficulties confronting the officials because of lack of space. Mr. Quaife, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, told of experiences in dealing with the archives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, of the Filson Club, Louisville, Ky., discussed the archives at Washington and the muster rolls of Indian wars.

Mr. Thruston related, also, the experience of Kentucky with reference to her archives. When the new capitol of Kentucky was built, the archives were taken over to the new building, but it was found that there was not enough room for them and they were returned to the old capitol, where they were literally scooped into the basement. One roomful was sorted out, but four rooms were piled high with unsorted documents. Later, room was made in the basement of the new capitol and they were arranged in four rows about 100 feet long. There were still some, however, remaining in the old capitol. Some documents also had been turned over to the State Historical Society of Kentucky.

There was a general discussion of the dangers surrounding the valuable archives material, particularly with reference to fires, and a strong feeling developed in the meeting which resulted in the passage of a memorial, as described in the proceedings of the business meeting, urging upon Congress the necessity of constructing a national archives building.