

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE YEAR 1922



IN TWO VOLUMES  
AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME  
VOL. I



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1926

## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

---

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
*Washington, D. C., December 16, 1923.*

*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 1922. 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.]

# CONTENTS

	Page
I. Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association.....	33
II. Proceedings of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association.....	99
III. Nineteenth report of the Public Archives Commission, 1918-1922.....	113
Ninth conference of archivists.....	120
Tenth conference of archivists.....	163
Digest of legislation relating to archives, 1918-1921.....	172
Some archival publications, 1918-1922.....	185
IV. Proceedings of the eighteenth annual conference of historical societies.....	187
V. Proceedings of the meeting of patriotic societies of Connecticut.....	207
VI. Proceedings of the International Congress of American History.....	233
VII. Resources of American libraries.....	243
General college course in American history.....	246
VIII. Some aspects of our foreign policy, by Hon. Charles Evans Hughes.....	249
IX. The British Commonwealth of Nations: Features of external relations (summary), by The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G. C. M. G.....	271
X. Ancient history—A.....	275
Historical and archaeological opportunities in the Near East (abstract), by W. H. Buckler.....	277
The three Flavian Cæsars (abstract), by R. V. D. Magoffin.....	280
History and chronology in ancient middle America (abstract), by Sylvanus Griswold Morley.....	281
XI. Ancient history—B.....	283
The Wisconsin papyri (abstract), by A. G. Laird.....	285
An evaluation of the Greek papyri as historical material (abstract), by W. L. Westermann.....	286
The Graphelon of Tertunis and Kerkesouchon Oros (abstract), by A. E. R. Boak.....	288
The libelli of the Decian Persecution reexamined (abstract), by J. R. Knipfing.....	289
A recent addition to the Princeton collection and notes on a dialysis of the fifth century, A. D. (abstract), by H. B. Dewing.....	289
XII. The problems of the Far East.....	291
The present outlook for Chinese historical studies (abstract), by Kia-Luen Lo.....	293
The evolution of the fief in Japan (abstract), by K. I. Asakawa.....	294
Early American policy in Korea (abstract), by Tyler Dennett.....	295



	Page
XIII. Hispanic-American history -----	277
Two types of courses in American history (abstract), by Herbert E. Bolton -----	299
The frontier in Hispanic-American history (abstract), by Victor A. Belaunde -----	300
German colonization in southern Chile (abstract), by Clar- ence H. Haring -----	301
The recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States (abstract), by Charles W. Hackett -----	303
The geographical activities of the Casa de Contratacion (ab- stract), by E. L. Stevenson -----	305
XIV. British Imperial history -----	307
How the difficulties of South African Union were overcome, (abstract), by Basil Williams -----	309
Early British radicalism and the Brittanian question (ab- stract), by Robert Livingston Schuyler -----	310
XV. The recruiting of the British Army in the American Revolution, by Edward E. Curtis -----	311
XVI. American history -----	323
Opportunities for research in the eighteenth century (ab- stract), by James Truslow Adams -----	325
Isaiah Thomas, printer and publisher (abstract), by Charles L. Nichols -----	326
Some newer aspects of the Negro Problem (abstract), by Holland Thompson -----	327
Southern projects of a railroad to the Pacific coast, 1845- 1857 (abstract), by St. George L. Sioussat -----	329
The Farmers Alliance in North Carolina (abstract), by John D. Hicks -----	331
Some salient characteristics of frontier religion (abstract), by William W. Sweet -----	333
XVII. The genesis of the office of Secretary of State, by Gaillard Hunt... 335	
XVIII. Legal history -----	345
What legal history means to the lawyer (abstract), by Edward Grant Buckland -----	347
What legal history means to the historian (abstract), by Charles Howard McIlwain -----	350
XIX. Agricultural history: The abandoned farms of New England (ab- stract), by A. O. Craven -----	351
Index -----	355

# 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 28, 1922

#### PRESIDENT:

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

#### VICE PRESIDENTS:

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

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D.,  
*Yale University.*

#### SECRETARY:

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

#### TREASURER:

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

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE LINCOLN BURE, 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*

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

(Elected Councilors)

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*

HENRY P. BIGGAR, B. A., B. LITT. (OXON.),  
*The Public Archives of Canada*

MARY W. WILLIAMS, PH. D.,  
*Goucher College*

## PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

---

### OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 2, 1922

#### PRESIDENT:

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

#### VICE PRESIDENT:

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

#### SECRETARY-TREASURER:

RALPH H. LUTZ, LL. B., A. M., PH. D.,  
*Stanford University*

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers)

CARDINAL L. GOODWIN, A. M., PH. D.,  
*Mills College*

WALDEMAR WESTERGAARD, A. B., L. M., PH. D.,  
*Pomona College*

WALTER C. BARNES, B. A.,  
*University of Oregon*

EFFIE I. HAWKINS,  
*State Teachers' College, San Jose, Calif.*

## TERMS OF OFFICE

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †)

### EX-PRESIDENTS

- †ANDREW JACKSON 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.
- CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., 1922.

### EX-VICE PRESIDENTS

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

- †HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.  
 †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.  
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.  
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902, 1903.  
 †EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1903.  
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904.  
 SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.  
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1905, 1906.  
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1906, 1907.  
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907, 1908.  
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1908, 1909.  
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909, 1910.  
 †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1910, 1911.  
 †WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1911, 1912.  
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, 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, 1918-1919.  
 JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1918-1919, 1920.  
 CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., 1920, 1921.  
 EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D., 1921, 1922.

## SECRETARIES

- †HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1900.  
 †A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1888-1908.  
 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; 1902-1906.  
 †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., 1919-1922.  
 RUTH PUTNAM, B. Litt., 1919-1922.  
 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-  
 HENRY P. BIGGAR, B. A., B. Litt., 1922-  
 MARY W. WILLIAMS, Ph. D., 1922-

## ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

The American Historical Association is the national organization for the promotion of historical writing and studies in the United States. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was chartered by Congress. Its national character is emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington and by providing for the publication of its annual reports by the United States Government through the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the association, at present about 2,600, 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 inedited documents, and the news of all other kinds of historical activities. The Review is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of the progress of historical scholarship, and is of much value and interest to the general reader. It is distributed free to all members of the association.

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

The association also offers the George Louis Beer prize of \$250 for the best printed or manuscript monograph on European international history since 1895. This prize is offered annually for an essay in the English language submitted by a citizen of the United States.

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 holds 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 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 or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to 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.<sup>1</sup> 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."

By a vote of the executive council at its meeting of Dec. 27, 1922, beginning with the year 1924 the latest date for submission of monographs for the Winsor, Adams, and Beer prizes will be Apr. 1, and in the case of all three prizes the period of publication of a printed essay shall not be more than two and a quarter years before that date.

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.<sup>1</sup>

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."

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips, "Georgia and State rights."

1902. Charles McCarthy, "The Anti-Masonic Party."

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."

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."

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, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXXVIII, whole number 182. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., agents.)

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

1922. Lawrence Henry Gipson, "Jared Ingersoll: A study of American loyalism in relation to British colonial government." (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany VIII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

From 1897 to 1899 and in 1905 the Justin Winsor prize was not awarded.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 on p. 27.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize has been awarded to:

1905. David S. Muzzey, "The Spiritual Franciscans."

1907 in equal division, Edward B. Krehbiel, "The Interdict: Its history and its operation, with especial attention to the time of Pope Innocent III"; and William S. Robertson, "Francisco de Miranda and the revolutionizing of Spanish America."

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

1911 Louis 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."

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, 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, 1922

## I. GENERAL

Total membership	2,592
Life	138
Annual	2,229
Institutions	225
Total paid membership, including life members	2,038
Delinquent, total	554
Since last bill	532
For one year	22
Loss, total	292
Deaths	31
Resignations	106
Dropped	155
Gain, total	251
Life	4
Annual	238
Institutions	9
Total number of elections	210
Net gain or loss	-41

## II. BY REGIONS

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	388
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	807
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	136
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	537
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	63
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	344
Pacific Coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California	219
Territories: Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands	5
Other countries	93
	2,592

## III. BY STATES

	Mem- bers	New mem- bers, 1922		Mem- bers	New mem- bers, 1922
Alabama.....	9	1	New Jersey.....	73	9
Alaska.....			New Mexico.....	7	
Arizona.....	4		New York.....	392	37
Arkansas.....	6	1	North Carolina.....	28	1
California.....	125	10	North Dakota.....	7	
Colorado.....	14	1	Ohio.....	124	13
Connecticut.....	88	10	Oklahoma.....	11	
Delaware.....	9		Oregon.....	20	3
District of Columbia.....	109	4	Pennsylvania.....	169	9
Florida.....	7		Philippine Islands.....	1	
Georgia.....	26	1	Porto Rico.....	2	1
Hawaii.....	2		Rhode Island.....	20	2
Idaho.....	7		South Carolina.....	17	1
Illinois.....	189	21	South Dakota.....	11	
Indiana.....	57	7	Tennessee.....	13	1
Iowa.....	46	7	Texas.....	41	4
Kansas.....	39	8	Utah.....	5	
Kentucky.....	19		Vermont.....	9	1
Louisiana.....	15	2	Virginia.....	58	5
Maine.....	14	1	Washington.....	22	1
Maryland.....	55	2	West Virginia.....	18	2
Massachusetts.....	222	16	Wisconsin.....	74	11
Michigan.....	93	11	Wyoming.....	2	
Minnesota.....	56	7	Canada.....	31	1
Mississippi.....	4		Cuba.....		
Missouri.....	92	24	Latin-America.....	5	
Montana.....	7	1	Foreign.....	57	4
Nebraska.....	20	3			
Nevada.....	6	2			
New Hampshire.....	35	5			
				2, 592	251



---

---

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

NEW HAVEN, CONN., DECEMBER 27-30, 1922

## THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT NEW HAVEN<sup>1</sup>

There have been 37 annual meetings of the American Historical Association, and there are not 37 places where meetings of so large a body, especially when conjoined with other large societies, can advantageously be held; therefore it not infrequently happens of late that a meeting is held, after an interval of years, where one has been held before. In such a case it is natural to one who, beginning at the beginning, has attended 33 out of the 37 annual meetings, to make mental comparisons between, for instance, the thirty-seventh annual meeting, held at New Haven on December 27-30, 1922, and the fourteenth, held in the same agreeable city in the corresponding days of 1898. First of all, one could not fail to be struck with the difference in the background or setting, the outward appearance of Yale University. The number of academic buildings added in these 24 years, and in some cases their beauty and magnificence, and those of the Federal and other buildings adjacent, were impressive elements in the comparison. It seemed that little remained unchanged except the three old churches on the Green—and the climate. But there was the same cordial hospitality, though proffered by other hands, and the same desire and the same assiduous effort to make the meeting a success. A notable evening reception was held, by the president of Yale University and Mrs. Angell, in the stately Memorial Hall, and there were other evening gatherings under the roof of the Yale University Press, at the Graduates Club, at the Faculty Club, and at the Elizabethan Club. The New Haven Colony Historical Society and the Art School threw open their interesting collections. It should be gratefully recorded that the chairman of the committee on local arrangements was Prof. Max Farrand, its secretary Prof. John M. S. Allison, the chairman of the committee on the program Prof. David S. Muzzey. The headquarters of the association were at the Hotel Taft. The registration showed the attendance of 361 members, 36 more than last year, and one more than at the Washington meeting of December, 1920. Convention rates were granted by the railroad associations, as in 1921 and many earlier years.

In 1898 the association had a membership of between 1,100 and 1,200; its present membership is nearly 2,600. Its invested funds

<sup>1</sup> This account of the New Haven meeting is taken, with some modifications and abridgments, from the American Historical Review for April, 1923.

then amounted to \$11,539; their present amount is four times as great. Among the papers read at the earlier meeting there were, it must be confessed, a greater number having a high order of merit than in the case of the recent meeting; but, on the other hand, the program of the latter showed in the comparison, in the most gratifying way, how greatly the historical interests of the association and of its members have widened in less than a generation, and how many fruitful corporate activities it has meantime undertaken. Perhaps none of these has shown or will show more important results than have flowed from the now celebrated report of the committee of seven on the teaching of history in secondary schools, laid before the New Haven meeting of 1898 by the committee's chairman, Professor McLaughlin, but the number of professional "good works" now going forward in the hands of committees of the association is certainly impressive. For one more remembrance, it was at the New Haven meeting of 1898 that the association took under its wing the *American Historical Review*, then 3 years old, a step which the editors may venture to hope it has never regretted.

As is usual, several other societies of similar character held their annual meetings at the same time and place. With the Agricultural History Society, which has an organic relation to the American Historical Association, embodied in a formal document, there was a joint session devoted to the agricultural history of the United States. With the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which, even at so great a distance from the Mississippi Valley, met in considerable numbers, there was also a joint session, occupied with papers interesting to both societies. The American Catholic Historical Association held its third annual meeting, and a highly successful one, under the presidency of Prof. Robert H. Lord, of Harvard University. Its sessions included practical conferences on archival centers for American Catholic history and on the subject of a general bibliography of church history. Among the papers read at its other sessions, we may note as of special value that of Rev. Dr. J. J. Rolbiecki, of the Catholic University of America, on Dante's views on the sovereignty of the State; that of Rev. Joseph M. Egan, of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, on the Vatican council and the laws of nations; that of Rev. Dr. Francis A. Christie, of the Meadville Theological School, on recent phases of the Catholic social movement; that of Rev. Maurice F. McAuliffe, president of St. Thomas's Seminary, Hartford, on the beginnings of Catholicism in Connecticut; and that of Dr. Leo F. Stock, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Catholic University of America, on the United States at the court of Pius IX. A fuller account of this society's meeting will appear in the *Catholic Historical Review*, and of the

meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review.

All three of these societies, and also the Hispanic American group, had dinners, with speeches, notable among which were the remarks of Professor Turner, of Harvard, on agricultural history as a field of research, and those of Professor Bolton, of California, in advocacy of college courses which treat of American history as a whole, as contrasted with those which confine attention to the history of the United States alone. Besides the dinners, there were several "luncheon conferences," and even one "breakfast conference," on the resources of American libraries for purposes of history, wherein the evils of duplication and inconsiderate buying and the need of concerted action in the building up of libraries for purposes of scholarship, were well set forth. Of the luncheon parties, one devoted itself to papers and remarks, reported with some fullness in an allied journal,<sup>1</sup> on the general college course in American history. Another had its luncheon in combination with the Association of University Professors, which this year held its annual meeting in New Haven. Especially notable was the luncheon concerted by the hereditary patriotic societies, at which their work and plans, especially those of their branches in Connecticut, might be explained and discussed. This was done, and in most cases in a quite interesting manner, by Connecticut representatives of the societies of Colonial Dames, Colonial Wars, Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Two important societies of purposes closely related, besides those already named, were also holding their annual meetings at Yale University during the same days, the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association. One joint session was held with the former and another with both of these two societies. In the former Mr. William H. Buckler, who was formerly of the staff of the American expedition to Sardis and has had an important part in the shaping of regulations for the conduct of archaeological work in lands formerly Turkish, presented impressively the situation in the Near East from an historical and archaeological point of view, with special recommendations as to work in Anatolia.<sup>2</sup> The second of these sessions was devoted to papyri, with papers largely of historical interest.

The program committee made a laudable effort to simplify the program. In view of a sort of necessity for the joint sessions which have been mentioned, and for meeting the desires of certain relatively

<sup>1</sup> Historical Outlook, March, 1923.

<sup>2</sup> The paper has been printed as a pamphlet.

permanent groups who are accustomed to claim special sessions, this resulted in the regrettable omission of any provision for some very important interests, and in particular the almost entire absence of contributions to the medieval and modern history of Europe. But everyone commended that feature of the simplifying process which consisted in confining the program of each of the three evenings to one notable address, such as might be of interest to a large audience of the general public as well as to members, and in leaving the rest of the evening for social enjoyment.

On the first evening Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, president of the association, gave the presidential address on European history and American scholarship which members have read in the *Review* for January, 1923, and in which they have seen so much that is gratifying to reasonable American pride and inspiring toward further achievement.

The second of the addresses alluded to was that of Sir Robert Borden, former prime minister of Canada, on the British Commonwealth of Nations: Features of external relations.<sup>2</sup> He traced the development of the dominions from the time of central control and colonial subordination to their present status as coequal members of this Britannic league, dwelling upon the successive steps, in law or customary practice, which marked that development—the understanding reached in 1848 as to dependence of the Canadian governor general's advisers on the confidence of the elective assembly; the confederation of 1867; in the next 40 years, the establishment of autonomy of the dominions in internal affairs and their progress in respect to consultation and cooperation in affairs external; after 1907 the imperial conferences between the British Government and the governments of the dominions; in 1917 and thereafter the Imperial war cabinet; the form of participation in the peace conference, the Versailles Conference, and the Washington Conference; the provision for diplomatic representation of Canada at Washington, and the constitution of the Irish Free State. Sir Robert's speech was extensively reported in the newspapers of the day.

Without doubt the most striking event of the whole meeting was the remarkable address which the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, delivered before the association and a large general audience on the third evening, on some aspects of our foreign policy. Never before, it is safe to say, has it happened that large portions of any paper read before this scholastic body were cabled the same night to London and Paris and Berlin.<sup>3</sup> The major portion of the address was a survey, admirable in form and impressively delivered, of the history and results of the Washington Conference of 1921 on the

<sup>2</sup> Printed in the *Yale Review*, July, 1923.

<sup>3</sup> The full text is in *Current History* for February, 1923.

Limitation of Armament, in which the Secretary, who had been so clearly the central figure of the conference, described its proceedings, its spirit, the factors which made for its success, the treaties which resulted from it, and the progress thus far made in ratifying those treaties and executing their provisions—treaties in regard to naval armament, fortifications in the Pacific, China in general, Shantung, and Yap. The Secretary also made this address the occasion for a pronouncement on the policy of the administration in respect to economic conditions in Europe. He declared the desire of the United States to be helpful; he stated the crux of the European situation to lie in the settlement of reparations by Germany; he urged the attempt to solve that problem as a distinct question, separate from all consideration of debts due to the United States; and he suggested that, if statesmen could not agree upon amount and method of payment, and exigencies of public opinion made their course difficult, they might summon for the purpose men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries, who, acting as a purely economic commission, in which he "had no doubt that distinguished Americans would be willing to serve," should clarify the whole situation by effecting an authoritative determination of this primary question. It was these remarks and suggestions that caused the chief reverberations of the address in Europe, but events have since taken another course.

In the organizing of sessions, a very praiseworthy novelty was the arranging for a session devoted to legal history. This should have been done before. The common interests of historical students and lawyers, especially those lawyers who are interested in legal history, have deserved recognition by the society, and greater attention to them might draw many lawyers into its membership, to mutual advantage. In what we may hope was but the first of a series of such sessions, the two papers read were, appropriately, of an introductory character. Mr. Edwin G. Buckland, vice president and general counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., read the first, on what legal history means to the lawyer, dwelling on many chapters of the law which lack explanation unless the aid of legal history is invoked, such as the differences between legal and equitable remedies, the methods of transferring titles to land, the liabilities of innkeepers and common carriers, the law respecting competition, and the progressive developments in the opinions of Chief Justice Marshall.

Prof. Charles H. McIlwain, of Harvard University, followed with a paper on what legal history means to the historian. He took pains first to guard against identification of legal history with the methods and conclusions of the historical school that began with Hugo, Eichhorn, and Savigny, and included Sir Henry Maine.

Great as were their contributions to juristic thought, they idealized too much the results of unconscious legal development. They were in danger of belittling the results of conscious efforts to improve the law, of confounding the history of legal institutions and ideas with their justification in a practical world, of substituting the former for the latter. Yet for all constructive criticism of legal theories legal history must furnish much of the indispensable material. It is an indispensable instrument of historical education. The speaker drew illustrations of its value from the history of the public law of England and the private law of Rome. He also set forth the worth and importance of legal records in reconstructing the social, economic, intellectual, political, and constitutional life of the past. This evidence is abundant, specific, and unbiased, but its proper use requires a more developed historical sense among lawyers and a fuller knowledge of legal history among historians. In the discussion which followed, Prof. George B. Adams, of Yale University, defended the legal historians and historians of institutions against the charge of being too exact and definite in their claims; Prof. Edward J. Woodhouse, of Smith College, emphasized the value of legal history in a democracy, where the rule of law (and of lawyers) requires that law be well understood; while Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University, after drawing illustrations from the legal history of witchcraft, maintained that unless legal history is thoroughly studied, the experience of mankind will be forfeited.

The annual conference of archivists devoted its attention to one sole paper, on some problems in the classification of departmental archives, by Mr. David W. Parker, who has official charge of the manuscripts department in the public archives of Canada, at Ottawa. After sketching the history of that establishment and of the chief deposits which it now contains, Mr. Parker showed how their fusion and transfer, and the neglect with which they had often been treated before the present period of concentration, had produced intricate and difficult problems of classification. Holding tenaciously always to the *principe de la provenance*, he made it his first procedure, on assuming his duties as keeper of manuscripts, to separate the material into its constituent fonds, and to study with the utmost care, chiefly from the correspondence, and from the evidences of actual practice rather than from regulations not always observed, the constitution and procedure of each governmental office from which papers in the archives had come down. Then the attempt was made to reconstitute the various series of each department along its original lines. The problems and difficulties discussed as typical illustrations were those connected with the reconstitution of the series relating to commissions, with the reclassification of the records of the department of Indian affairs, in which

there had been an intricate mixture of civil and military control, and with the case of the military records (series C), where an artificial classification regardless of provenance had been made immobile by binding in a thousand volumes, augmented by miscellaneous additions, and then stereotyped by the printing of an inventory which has been extensively referred to by historians. The paper enforced, impressively and with humor, the importance of the respect des fonds.

The semiautonomous conference of historical societies held its usual annual meeting. Three papers, from three widely separated and widely different States, set forth with great intelligence the salient features of organized work relative to their history, the writers representing institutions of three different types.

Florida as a field for historical research was discussed by Mr. John B. Stetson, jr., the principal founder of the Florida State Historical Society, a new organization, which, beginning under bright auspices, confines itself to work of publication. Mr. Stetson reviewed the work done thus far in the very interesting field of Florida history, and, taking up in turn the successive periods into which it is naturally divided—Spanish, British, Spanish, territorial, State—surveyed the various deficiencies in their documentation, especially great in that portion of the first Spanish period which lies between 1574 and 1763; for this indeed original materials in print are almost entirely lacking, though many hundreds of interesting documents relating to it are to be found in the Archives of the Indies at Seville. The new society has excellent plans, which Mr. Stetson described, for filling some of these gaps by publication of original material, and for other publications relative to Florida history.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond, superintendent of the New Hampshire Historical Society, one of the older (1823), privately endowed organizations, began his treatment of historical interests in New Hampshire in similar fashion, by a survey of the history of historical activities in the State, from the publication of the first volume of Jeremy Belknap's history in 1784 and the remarkable movement for the foundation of town libraries which began in 1792, down to the present time. His picture of present conditions was not a cheering one, but there is no reason to doubt its accuracy; it could be paralleled in many of the older States, and their historical societies, (slenderly represented, by the way, on this present occasion) should study intently the causes. The old-time private collector of New Hampshire material, he said, is gone. The nineteenth century enthusiasm for local historical work has subsided. The younger generation cares little for it, perhaps for history in general. Genealogical interest is still strong (indeed, who has not observed that three-quarters of the readers who enter the library of an eastern historical library go there



to discover their personal genealogies?), but the high cost of printing has sadly diminished the output of even genealogical as well as of historical books.

A special, but novel and interesting, department of State historical work was described in a paper on Indiana's archaeological and historical survey, by Mr. John W. Oliver, director of the Indiana Historical Commission. The survey, lately undertaken at the suggestion of the National Research Council, is being carried out by county historical societies under the joint direction of the commission named and of the geological division of the State department of conservation; only when some organization capable of attending to the matter has been created in any given county is the attempt made to extend the survey into its area. A map of the county is furnished, showing boundaries of townships and sections, location of towns and cities, roads and railroads, rivers and streams, and is accompanied by an elaborate printed questionnaire setting forth the data to be sought for and the objects to be located. The archaeological questions seek information respecting mounds, earthworks, and inclosures, their contents, and the other results of excavations. The historical inquiries relate to the name and location of early settlements, historic buildings, old churches, old cemeteries, old millsites, boundary lines, battlefields, historic monuments or markers, old trails, trade routes, underground railroad stations, and the like. At the same time an effort is made to note the existence of old diaries, ledgers, newspapers and other old printed material, antiques, and implements of former periods. The whole enterprise will be a matter of several years, but apart from the data accumulated by the commission is expected to have large results in stimulating local interest in local history. The conference concluded with a paper by Prof. Arthur Adams, of Trinity College, Hartford, on the mutual relations of the historical society and genealogical research, in which he said what can be said for that pursuit.

It remains to speak, regardless of session, of a score or more of papers which may be more conveniently described individually, in something approaching chronological order, than in the order represented in the program. Nearly two-thirds of them lay in the field of American history, most of the others in that of ancient history. Notable among the latter was the paper of Prof. William L. Westermann, of Cornell University, entitled "An evaluation of the Greek papyri as historical material." Their literary value, their usefulness in establishing sound texts of writings already known, the additions they make of pieces heretofore unknown, were touched upon lightly. The main emphasis was laid on their contribution of details respecting daily life, economics (especially banking), and administrative rule in Egypt, as a kingdom under the Macedonian

Ptolemies and as a province under the rule of Rome and of Constantinople. The force of tradition in Egypt, the cardinal position it occupied in the Mediterranean world by virtue of its wheat production and its control of the Red Sea route to the Orient, the opportunity to observe the effects of foreign rule and foreign ideas in a land where the foreigner was ultimately to be absorbed, and of making inferences, with cautious restraint, from conditions of administration and social life in Egypt to those of other Hellenistic kingdoms and other provinces of the Roman and Byzantine Empires, are the elements which give historical importance to the study of the Greek papyri found in Egypt.

Illustrations of these thoughts were brought forward on the present occasion by several scholars, as, by Prof. Arthur G. Laird, of the University of Wisconsin, from an economic papyrus possessed by that institution; and by Prof. A. E. R. Boak, of the University of Michigan, from a large roll in its possession which registers 247 contracts of the year 42 B. C. and shows the system followed in the local record office of Tertunis and Kerkesouchon Oros, and presumably in others. Prof. John R. Knipping, of Ohio State University, on the basis of an examination of some 41 *libelli* of the Decian Persecution, printed and manuscript, concluded that those documents (petitions and certificates of pagan sacrifice) were not, as is commonly held, issued solely in the name of Roman citizens, but were valid for all inhabitants of Egypt, inclusive of the *dediticii*, to whom alike the terms of Decius's lost edict of persecution must therefore have applied. Prof. H. B. Dewing, of Princeton University, described a fine large papyrus lately acquired by that institution, containing a *dialysis*, or settlement out of court, in 481 A. D., by arbitrators (one of them perhaps an official arbitrator) of claims brought by a certain deacon against Cyrus, bishop of Lycopolis, and his brothers. Another paper in ancient history was that of Prof. R. V. D. Magoffin, of the Johns Hopkins University, on the Three Flavian Caesars, a foretaste of his forthcoming book with that title.

There were no papers in medieval history. In the modern history of Europe there was only one, though we may count two if we may stretch the term to include the modern history of South Africa.

In a paper on early British radicalism and the Britannic question, Professor Schuyler analyzed the opinions respecting the nature and proper organization of the British Empire expressed by leading British radicals at the time of the outbreak of the American Revolution. He showed that such men as John Cartwright, Granville Sharp, and Richard Price, reasoning from the assumptions of the natural-rights school concerning the nature and purposes of government, took the same view of the empire that had already been advanced by the American Whigs. They regarded it, that is to say, as

an association of mutually independent states, equal in political status and with coordinate legislatures, but united by having a common executive head. Though the transformation of the empire into a commonwealth of nations has not been affected by the imperial theories of the early British radicals, their ideals have come to be realized in the present relations between Great Britain and the Dominions.

Prof. Basil Williams, the new head of the historical department in McGill University, Montreal, formerly secretary of the Transvaal Education Department, narrated one chapter of the long historic process which was the theme of Sir Robert Borden's address in a paper entitled "How the difficulties of South African Union were overcome." Of the four English-speaking federations, the South African exhibits the closest union of the constituent parts, yet it was brought about rapidly and with surprising ease, in spite of obstacles which had long seemed formidable. Of the difficulties which existed before the South African war, some were lessened by the outcome of that conflict. Lord Selborne's dispatch of January, 1907, drew attention forcibly to the evils of disunion. The chief difficulties that lay before the convention of 1908-9 lay in the language question, that respecting the degrees of closeness in federal union, the native question, that of the state railways, and that of the location of the federal capital. The racial difference of English and Dutch proved, strange to say, a bond of union, for the English and Dutch population, instead of being separated into large geographical groups, were so utterly intermingled that disunion meant ruin for all. The achievement of union in South Africa shows what the world could do if the nations could be made to see with equal clearness the common good and would choose the path to its attainment.

The broad field of Chinese history was illustrated by Mr. K. L. Lo, of Columbia University, in a paper on the present outlook for Chinese historical studies, in which he dwelt upon the tendency of modern Chinese historians to emphasize the continuity of history, the general characters of its successive stages, the interaction between man and his environment, and the history of ideas. Examples were cited. Especial attention was drawn to the first volume of Prof. Chi-Chao Liang's *History of Chinese Culture*, an introduction to historical methodology, as supplied to Chinese history, which by its careful discussion of the sources is likely to be useful to western scholars, while, conversely, a group of Chinese scholars are engaged in restudying and rewriting the history of the Yuan dynasty by utilizing the material in western languages. He also referred to important recent archaeological discoveries, such as those made by Sir Aurel Stein, casting a flood of light on the period of wars with the

Huns, and on the relations of China with the lands lying to the westward.

In Japanese history Prof. K. Asakawa, of Yale University, presented a study of the evolution of the fief in Japan, from the emergence of the warrior in the tenth and eleventh centuries to the end of the sixteenth. When the period began, legal usages concerning lands were already well established, and relations of vassalage had to be built upon the existing system of domains and tenures under the control of civil officials and nonmilitary landlords. To them the warriors rendered various charges for their holdings, which at the same time received a sort of mediate investiture at the hands of military lords, to whom homage and service were done. True military fiefs were rare; but during the period of civil war, after the fourteenth century, the military chieftains became the normal lords of domains and grantors of fiefs. During the next two centuries the seigniories became distinct and largely contiguous territories, comprising fiefs and centrally administered spheres, both ruled over by the warrior class, and superposed upon a mass of more or less self-governing towns and peasant communities. This system the suzerain consolidated into an empire half feudal and half nonfeudal.

In one of the sessions held jointly with the Archaeological Institute, Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave an illustrated lecture of remarkable interest on history and chronology in ancient middle America. The speaker, noted for explorations and discoveries in the field of Maya civilization, described the five main sources for the reconstruction of Maya history: The general archaeological background; the hieroglyphic inscriptions upon monuments and buildings, which indicate with remarkable accuracy the dates of these structures, according to a system of chronology which we are now able to interpret; the hieroglyphic manuscripts or codices, of a more cursive script than the preceding—but the three extant Maya codices are unfortunately not historical, as are some of the Aztec; the native Maya chronicles in the books of Chilán Balam, of which we have transcripts in Spanish lettering; and the writings of Spanish and native chroniclers subsequent to the conquest. From the earliest dated object, 96 B. C., the evidences of Maya civilization extend in a long series, marked by writings, temples, palaces, carvings, goldwork and other jewelry, and fabrics. The lecturer displayed the high artistic quality of the remains, and compared them with those which have come down to us from Egypt, Chaldea, Babylonia, and Assyria.

In a comprehensive and suggestive essay on the frontier in Hispanic American history, Prof. Victor A. Belaunde, of the University of San Marcos, Lima, took as his basis of comparison the exposition given in Professor Turner's famous paper on the significance of the

frontier in (North) American history,<sup>5</sup> and set himself to show why Latin American history had not exhibited similar results—progressive advance of settlement, marked by individualism, solid economic development, and democratic equality. Throughout most parts of Mexico and South America the physical geography was such as to tempt to a pioneering advance and sudden individual acquisition of large possessions rather than to the gradual, agricultural occupation of large contiguous areas by masses of settlers. Even in the pampas of Argentina and the other lands of the La Plata, where physical conditions are more like those of the United States, historic conditions have led to the system of great estates and not to institutions of democracy. The lack of progressively advancing frontiers has joined with factors of race, religion, and governmental system to prevent such a process of assimilation of adjoining areas as has marked the history of Teutonic America.

One of the most interesting of the institutions of Spanish colonial expansion was treated by Dr. Edward L. Stevenson, of the Hispanic Society of America, in a paper on the geographical activities of the Casa de Contratacion, which he traced from the founding of that institution in 1503 and that of its geographical department in 1508. Its functions embraced especially the drafting of maps of the newly discovered regions and the examination and supervision of pilots. Doctor Stevenson dwelt especially upon the first of these functions, and especially upon the Padron Real, or official general map, to which pilots were to contribute their successive discoveries or amendments, and which the pilot major, the cosmographer major, and other officials of the Casa, were from time to time ordered to revise. He showed how its characteristics can be deduced from extant maps.

In the history of the English colonies in America, there were two papers to note, that of Prof. Rayner W. Kelsey, of Haverford College, on description and travel as source material for the history of early agriculture in Pennsylvania, and that of Mr. James T. Adams on opportunities for research in the eighteenth century. The former, though it drew its illustrations chiefly from the narratives of travelers in Pennsylvania, discussed on general grounds the manner in which such data can be used, in conjunction with other materials, for the history of American agriculture. Examples were first chosen from the references to soil improvement, which are scanty before 1775, but abundant and instructive after that date. Another variety of observations touched upon consisted of those relating to prices and wages. Thus, the cost of farm labor measured in terms of wheat seems to have remained fairly constant from 1682 to 1794, a day's labor buying from a third to a half of a bushel of wheat (in these latest years, it has brought from a bushel to a bushel and a quarter).

---

<sup>5</sup> Annual Report of the association for 1893.

The paper also contained observations on the testimony of individual travelers, especially that of Cazenove, 1794. There was also read in one of the agricultural sessions an account of the development of agricultural societies in America by Dr. Rodney H. True, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Adams's paper<sup>6</sup> directed especial attention to the need of studying more fully the process by which, between 1713 and 1763, the soil of America was prepared for the growth of revolutionary radicalism in the ensuing period. So far as concerns New England, he indicated the importance of tracing certain economic processes, especially the increasing pressure on the land and the decrease of opportunity for men without capital; also, the importance of studying, in due proportion, other parts of New England than merely eastern Massachusetts.

For the Revolutionary period, Prof. Edward E. Curtis, of Wellesley College, contributed a paper having value for both British and American history, on the recruiting of the British Army in the time of the American Revolution, studying both the processes by which men were raised in Britain in sufficient numbers to increase the army from 48,000 men in 1775 to a paper strength in 1781 of 110,000 men, exclusive of provincial corps and German mercenaries, and the processes by which the framework of the army was expanded to receive the additions. The former included the processes of voluntary enlistment, with payment of bounties, and that of pardoning malefactors on condition of enlistment. Later it became necessary to resort to impressment and the aid of justices of the peace in delivering idle men or those having no visible means of support; but such enactments had their chief effect in the stimulating of voluntary enlistment. The additional men were partly incorporated in existing regiments, partly made up into new; thus, between 1778 and 1781, 31 additional regiments of foot were created. The special efforts of noblemen, cities, and towns in raising regiments were also described.

A career belonging to both the Revolutionary and the post-Revolutionary periods was described by Dr. Charles L. Nichols, of Worcester, in a paper on Isaiah Thomas, printer and publisher. Besides setting forth the events of Thomas's life, and the methods of conducting his business, with its central establishment at Worcester and branch offices and bookstores at Walpole, N. H., at Boston, and elsewhere, Doctor Nichols described the product of Thomas's presses and the good effect produced throughout the country by his standard publications for the various professions and especially by the educational books he issued.

---

<sup>6</sup> American Historical Review, July, 1923.

Dr. Gaillard Hunt, of the Department of State, traced the genesis of the office of Secretary of State as head of the department of foreign affairs and as chancellor of the American Government. The beginning of the former office was the institution by the Continental Congress of a Committee of Secret Correspondence, which later became the Committee for Foreign Affairs. In January, 1781, Congress created the Department of Foreign Affairs, under a Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Of the duties which the present Secretary of State has outside the field of foreign affairs, the original elements came to him by devolution from the office of the Secretary of the Continental Congress.

Some salient characteristics of frontier religion were treated in a paper by Prof. William W. Sweet, of De Pauw University, who dwelt upon revivals and camp meetings, the various developments of the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches, the origins of the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Disciples, the nature of the religious debates and controversies which had so large a part in the life of the new regions, and the characteristics of the frontier type of preaching.

The paper of Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, of the University of Pennsylvania, on southern projects for a railroad to the Pacific coast, 1845-1857, was limited to a discussion of the development of southern interest in the route by way of the valley of the Gila River and to an account of the scheme promoted by Robert J. Walker and his associates in 1852 and the years immediately following. Walker planned to build a railroad to California along the Gila route through the agency of a corporation which was chartered by the State of New York and which was to exploit the land grants so lavishly offered by the State of Texas. The paper traced the relation to this scheme of the bills that were before Congress in 1853, the attitude of the Pierce administration, the significance in this connection of the Gadsden mission, and the division of southern sentiment revealed at the session of the Southern Commercial Convention held at Charleston in the spring of 1854.

The only paper relating to the diplomatic history of the United States was that of Mr. Tyler Dennett, of Washington, on early American policy in Korea, an intensive study of the period from the beginning of American diplomatic relations with the peninsula in 1883 to the recall of Lieut. George C. Foulk, our representative, in 1887. The Shufeldt treaty of 1882 was negotiated in the hope that Korea might be assisted to a renovation similar to that which Japan experienced after the Perry expedition. But while the Japanese could carry that process through without losing their evidences of sovereignty, the Koreans immediately became the center of a con-

test of China, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, in respect to which the United States quickly adopted a policy of strict neutrality. The story was carried through three attempts—by Japan, Russia, and China, respectively—to subvert the Korean Government. The recall of Foulk at the request of China showed the desire of the United States Government to remain outside the contest, recognizing the ascendancy of any successful power, as in 1905 it recognized that of Japan.

The rural political movements of the eighties and nineties in one State and another have been the theme of several interesting studies presented at recent meetings of the association. This year this type of study was represented by a paper on the Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina, by Prof. John D. Hicks, of the North Carolina College for Women, who traced the history of that organization down to the time when it completed its control of the Democratic Party in the State in 1890, described its State legislation, and showed how its need of Federal legislation led many of its members to gravitate to the People's Party, disrupting the Democratic Party and for a time admitting the Republicans to power. Though the alliance ended unfortunately, yet within the State it contributed immeasurably to the social and fraternal life of the rural classes, promoted scientific agriculture, established a business agency which saved the farmers thousands of dollars, forced the creation of a serviceable railway commission and the enactment of a 6 per cent interest law, and drove from power the ruling caste of elderly politicians, whose conservatism had for years thwarted progress. In the national field the North Carolina Alliance men bore their part in the struggle for regulation of trusts and railways and in financial movements that entered usefully into the final results of the Federal reserve system and the Federal farm-loan bank.

To the same period belonged the study of the abandoned farms of New England, by Mr. Avery O. Craven, of the University of Chicago, who explained however that the abandoned farms, whose number excited so much disquietude about 1890, were but a symptom of agricultural difficulties under which New England had long been suffering, but which at that time were already beginning to yield somewhat to the ameliorating effects of increased cooperation and more scientific farming.

To the latest period of all belonged the paper of Prof. Holland Thompson, of the College of the City of New York, on some newer aspects of the Negro problem. Its essence was, that in recent years a new spirit of race consciousness had been taking possession of the Negro, caused by the efforts of certain Negro organizations, by the great volume of migration from the South to the North, by the



large influx of West Indian negroes, not accustomed to racial discrimination, by various reactions from the World War, such as those arising from segregation and discrimination in Army camps and elsewhere and from the absence of race prejudice in France, and by the great increase in the circulation of Negro publications. The influence of Marcus Garvey and his projects was also touched upon, and the increasing influence of racial interests upon Negro voting.

Finally, two papers dealt with episodes of recent Spanish American history, that of Prof. Charles W. Hackett, of the University of Texas, on the recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States, and that of Prof. Clarence H. Haring, of Yale University, on German colonization of Chile. While General Diaz, after displacing President Lerdo de Tejada, was ruling Mexico through a provisional government, President Grant's administration took into consideration the question of recognition because it apprehended that without such recognition it might not receive payment in January, 1877, of the first installment due from awards of the Mixed Claims Commission. Diaz, however, paid this, regardless of recognition, and the question was left to the Hayes administration, Diaz having meantime, in February, been elected constitutional president. In September the Hayes government demanded, as a prerequisite to recognition, the settlement in a formal treaty of all questions, economic as well as administrative, then in dispute between the two countries. Finally, however, Mr. John W. Foster, minister to Mexico, persuaded the administration that a better treaty could be obtained after recognition, and recognition was effected, April 9, 1878.

Mr. Haring's story began with the arrival of a small number of German colonists in 1846, followed by a larger amount of immigration resulting from the revolutionary movements of 1848 in Germany. The influx, mainly into the provisions of Valdivia and Llanquihue, continued in increasing numbers till 1860, after which it rapidly declined, but it furnished southern Chile with an element of population that has made important contributions to the industrial, scientific, and educational development of the republic. During the World War this element showed itself plainly loyal to Chile.

Reviewing the papers as a whole, it must be said that few made highly important contributions to the knowledge of history. Some presented little that is not already well made known in print. But the general level was good, without being extraordinarily high.

Next, it remains to report the proceedings of the business meeting, which was held on the second afternoon, the president, Professor Haskins, presiding. The record can not be a long one, for

the meeting was badly hurried and ill attended, as was natural when the program set one of the conferences to begin at 2 o'clock and two of the others at 3 o'clock, while the business meeting was scheduled to take place at 4, a reception at 4.30, and one of the dinners at 5.30. Naturally, there was little discussion of reports, and the recommendations of the council were adopted rapidly. Fortunately they contained nothing startling or dangerous.

The secretary reported that during the year there had been a loss of 41 members, the present membership being 2,591, as compared with 2,632 in the preceding year. It will be seen that the increase in membership dues from \$3 to \$5, effective September 1, 1922, has resulted in no material loss of membership. On the other hand, the treasurer's report showed that during the year the net receipts amounted to \$14,043, as against the net receipts of \$12,523 in the preceding year. The net expenditures during the year were \$12,511 as against \$12,687 in the year preceding. These figures are arrived at by ignoring for the sake of simplicity the sums reported as cash balances and those transferred from fund to fund by reason of investments. A more formal presentation of the matter may be found in the summary of the treasurer's accounts which is appended to this article, together with the budget for 1923 as framed by the council.

It is plain that the increase of the annual dues, while it has had no serious effect upon the increase of membership, has considerably increased the revenues of the society. It is, however, hoped that the receipts may be still further increased during the coming year in order that the various activities of the association may be carried forward. The secretary called especial attention to the considerable number of withdrawals each year and hoped that some means might be devised for reducing the number, mentioning that the committee on membership, which had the matter under consideration, would welcome any suggestions that might be offered. An active effort to increase the endowment is also planned for the coming year.

Reports from various committees were submitted, as also one of the Pacific coast branch, which was represented at the meeting by Prof. Ephraim D. Adams. The newly organized Canadian Historical Association had also been invited to send a delegate, and Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, its president, attending in that capacity, addressed the meeting briefly, by request, on behalf of that society.

A resolution was passed authorizing the committee on publications to bring together all materials for reports for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922, and to publish them in one volume, as Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1920-1922, Vol. I. The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported that the prize had been awarded to Mr. Lawrence H. Gipson for an essay on Jared Inger-

soll: A study of American loyalism in relation to British Colonial Government, published in 1920.

The committee on the George Louis Beer prize recommended no award, the competition having been insufficient. No doubt this was because of the short time elapsing between the announcement of terms of award a year ago and the date prescribed for submission of essays. It seems certain that a valuable prize, offered for the "best work upon any phase of European international history since the year 1895," will elicit abundant competition.

The number of essays and manuscripts offered in competition for the other prizes has of late been so large that the period from July 1 to Christmas is not sufficient for their examination by all the members of the committees. The terms governing the competition were therefore so modified that, beginning in 1924, essays must be sent to the chairmen before April 1 instead of July 1. This rule will apply to all three of the prizes—Adams, Winsor, and Beer. In the case of essays already in print, it is required that they shall have been printed within the two years and a quarter preceding the date of submission; that is to say, they may have been published either in the first months of the calendar year in which the award is made or in either of the two calendar years preceding.

In the annual election Prof. Edward P. Cheyney was elected president, Hon. Woodrow Wilson first vice president, and Prof. Charles M. Andrews second vice president. Professor Bassett and Mr. Moore were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Two new members were elected as members of the executive council—Dr. H. P. Biggar and Miss Mary W. Williams. The membership of the committee on nominations for the ensuing year consists of Profs. E. D. Adams, J. G. deR. Hamilton, W. E. Lingelbach, Nellie Neilson, and W. L. Westermann; the committee has not yet been able to effect by correspondence the choice of its chairman.

The executive council elected Prof. D. C. Munro to fill the vacancy on the board of editors of the American Historical Review caused by the death of Prof. Williston Walker, and Prof. Evarts B. Greene was elected in place of Professor Becker, whose term had expired.

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD  
IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., DECEMBER 27-30, 1922**

*Wednesday, December 27*

12.30 p. m. Luncheon meeting of patriotic societies. Ballroom, Hotel Taft. Chairman, George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut and director of department of war records. Work and plans of Connecticut patriotic societies.—Colonial Dames: (a) General—Mrs. Leonard M. Daggett, president; (b) History of early Connecticut houses, Mrs. Elford P. Trowbridge, chairman. Colonial wars and founders and patriots of America: Prof. Arthur Adams, registrar general. Daughters of founders and patriots of America: Mrs. Frank A. Corbin, president. Sons of the American Revolution: Judge Ernest C. Simpson, president David Humphreys Branch, New Haven. Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State regent. Military order of foreign wars: George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut and director of department of war records. Words of encouragement: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president general, National Society D. A. R.

3 p. m. Conference of American history. Lampson Lyceum. Chairman, Franklin L. Riley, Washington and Lee University. "Opportunities for research in the eighteenth century": James Truslow Adams, Bridgehampton, L. I. "The Secretary of State": Gaillard Hunt, State Department, Washington, D. C. "Isaiah Thomas, printer and publisher": Charles L. Nichols, Worcester, Mass. "Historical aspects of the Negro question": Holland Thompson, College of the City of New York.

6 p. m. Subscription dinners. Hotel Taft. Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Toastmaster, Carl Russell Fish. Speakers, Edward Channing, J. Franklin Jameson, Benjamin F. Shambaugh. American Catholic Historical Association. Hispanic-American group. Speaker, H. E. Bolton: "Two types of history."

8.30 p. m. Presidential address. Sprague Memorial Hall. Charles Homer Haskins: "European history and American scholarship."

10 p. m. Smoker and reception by the Yale University Press. Earl Trumbull Williams Memorial.

*Thursday, December 28*

8.30 a. m. Breakfast conference on resources of libraries. Hotel Taft. Chairman, George M. Dutcher.

10 a. m. Hispanic-American history. 2 Lampson Hall. Chairman, Herbert E. Bolton, University of California. "The frontier in Hispanic-American history": Victor A. Belaunde, University of San Marcos, Lima. "German colonization of Chile": Clarence H. Haring, Yale University. "The recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States": Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas. "The geographical activities of the Casa de Contratacion": E. L. Stevenson, Hispanic Society of America.

10 a. m. Joint meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Historical Association. Lampson Lyceum. Chairman, Hon. Robert Lansing, president of the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. "The situation in the Near East from an historical and archaeological point of view": William Hepburn Buckler, London and Baltimore. "The three Flavian Caesars": Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University.

"History and chronology in ancient middle America" (illustrated with slides and drawings): Sylvanus Griswold Morley, associate in the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon conference on the general college course in American history. Ballroom, Hotel Taft. Chairman, Nathaniel W. Stephenson. Speakers, Beverly W. Bond, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Ralph H. Gabriel, Dixon R. Fox.

2 p. m. Conference of Archivists. 2 Lampson Hall. Introductory remarks, by Victor Hugo Paltsits, chairman of the Public Archives Commission. "Some problems in the classification of departmental archives": David W. Parker, of the public archives of Canada, Ottawa. Discussion of the subject of classification of archives, by several persons, followed by general discussion and query.

3 p. m. Legal history. Hendrie Hall. Chairman, George E. Woodbine, Yale University. "What legal history means to the lawyer": Edward Grant Buckland, vice president and general counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. "What legal history means to the historian": Charles Howard McIlwain, Harvard University. Discussion to be opened by George Burton Adams, Yale University, and Edward James Woodhouse, Smith College.

3 p. m. Conference on problems of the Far East. Lampson Lyceum. Chairman, Stanley K. Hornbeck, Department of State, Washington, D. C. "The present outlook for Chinese historical studies": K. L. Lo, Columbia University. Discussion led by Geoffrey C. Chen, Harvard University. "On the evolution of the fief": K. I. Asakawa, Yale University. Discussion led by Dana M. Munro, Princeton University. "Early American policy in Korea": Tyler Dennett, Washington, D. C.

4 p. m. Annual business meeting of the association. Sprague Memorial Hall.

4.30-6 p. m. Reception given by the Elizabethan Club, 123 College Street.

5.30 p. m. Subscription dinner, Agricultural History Society. Presiding, Herbert A. Kellar. Speakers: Frederick J. Turner, "Agricultural history as a field of research," and J. Lyman Kingsbury, "The agricultural survey; an illustration of its use in historical research."

8 p. m. Address by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden. Sprague Memorial Hall. "Certain aspects of the political relations between English-speaking peoples."

9.30 p. m. Smoker for men given by the Graduates Club, 155 Elm Street. Reception at the Faculty Club, 149 Elm Street, for all members of the association.

#### *Friday, December 29*

9.30 a. m. Meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America. Memorial Quadrangle.

10 a. m. Joint meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Historical Association. 2 Lampson Hall. Chairman, Solon J. Buck, University of Minnesota, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. "Southern projects for a railroad to the Pacific coast, 1845-1857": St. George L. Stoussat, University of Pennsylvania. "The farmers' alliance in North Carolina": John D. Hicks, North Carolina College for Women. "Some salient characteristics of frontier religion": William W. Sweet, De Pauw University.

10 a. m. British Imperial history. Lampson Lyceum. Chairman, George Burton Adams, Yale University. "How the difficulties of South African Union were overcome": Basil Williams, McGill University. "The British Army in the American Revolution": Edward E. Curtis, Wellesley College. "Early British radicalism and the Britannic question": Robert L. Schuyler, Columbia University.

12.30 p. m. Joint subscription luncheon with Association of College Professors. Lawn Club.

3 p. m. Conference of historical societies. 2 Lampson Hall. Chairman, Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library. "The State of Florida as a field for historical activities": John B. Stetson, jr., Elkins Park, Pa. "Historical interests in New Hampshire": Otis G. Hammond, New Hampshire Historical Society. "Archæological and historical survey in Indiana": John W. Oliver, Indiana Historical Commission. "The historical society and genealogical research": Arthur Adams, Trinity College.

3 p. m. Joint meeting of the American Philological Association, the Archæological Institute of America, and the American Historical Association. Lampson Lyceum. General subject: The papyri. "The Wisconsin papyri": A. G. Laird, University of Wisconsin. "The evaluation of the Greek papyri as historical material": W. L. Westermann, Cornell University. "A papyrus fragment of Dioscorides in the Michigan collection": Campbell Bonner, University of Michigan. "The record office of Tebtunis and Kerkesouchon Oros": A. E. R. Boak, University of Michigan. "The libelli of the Decian persecution re-examined": J. R. Knipfing, Ohio State University. "A recent addition to the Princeton collection and notes on a dialysis of the fifth century A. D": H. B. Dewing, University of Texas.

8 p. m. Address by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Woolsey Hall. "Some aspects of our foreign relations": Introduced by President James R. Angell, Yale University.

9.30 p. m. Reception given by Yale University. Memorial Hall.

*Saturday, December 30*

10 a. m. Joint meeting of the Agricultural History Society and the American Historical Association. 2 Lampson Hall. Chairman, Percy W. Bidwell, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. "The abandoned farms of New England": A. O. Craven, University of Chicago, "The development of agricultural societies in America": Rodney H. True, University of Pennsylvania. "Early travel as source material for agricultural history": R. W. Kelsey, Haverford College.

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING HELD AT SPRAGUE MEMORIAL HALL, NEW HAVEN, CONN., DECEMBER 28, 1922**

The meeting was called to order by President Haskins at 4.15 p. m. The report of the secretary was read and accepted.

The report of the treasurer was presented by Mr. Moore with a supplementary statement respecting the endowment fund. Mr. Moore announced that arrangements had been made for a full meeting of the council about Thanksgiving and that an allowance had been made for paying traveling expenses of the members, this meeting to take the place of the meeting of the committee on agenda. The president appointed Mr. J. M. Vincent and Mr. Holland Thompson a committee to examine and audit the report of the treasurer.

The budget as recommended by the council and presented by the treasurer was approved by a vote of the meeting. The treasurer in presenting his report explained that the item of \$500 for the committee on bibliography was in the nature of a loan to be repaid to the association from royalties on the sale of the proposed handbook. The sum of \$500 for the use of the executive council was for the purpose of holding the November meeting.

In the absence of Mr. Bolton, delegate from the Pacific Coast Branch, an informal report was made by Mr. Ephraim D. Adams.

Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, president of the Canadian Historical Association, was introduced to the meeting by President Haskins, and made a brief report

on behalf of the Canadian association, extending the greetings of his own association, and also a message of good will from the Royal Historical Society of Canada.

The report of the council was presented by the secretary and placed on file.

The secretary reported that invitations for the annual meeting of 1923 had been received from San Francisco, Providence, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Atlantic City, and Columbus, Ohio; and that the council had voted, in pursuance of action taken a year ago, to recommend that the meeting for 1923 be held in Columbus, Ohio. The recommendation was approved. The secretary also reported that the council had voted to recommend that the meeting for 1924 be held in Richmond, with the expectation of holding one session in Washington. The recommendation was approved.

A memorial<sup>1</sup> to Lord Bryce was presented by Mr. J. F. Jameson, and a memorial to Prof. William A. Dunning was presented by Mr. A. C. McLaughlin and read by Mr. Ulrich B. Phillips.

It was voted to spread these memorials upon the records of the association.

Mr. J. F. Jameson spoke of the death of Mr. Austin Scott, one of the founders of the association, and also a life member.

The reports of the committees were presented by the secretary and no requests being made they were not read.

Mr. George M. Dutcher, chairman of the committee on bibliography, made additional remarks on the report of his committee with respect to the work of the handbook of bibliography, which is progressing satisfactorily and will be published under the authority of the association in due time.

Mr. Bernadotte Schmitt made additional remarks to the report of the committee on the George L. Beer prize. He stated that no essays had been received during the current year, and requested that persons directing the search in the field covered by this prize bear in mind the possibility of making the competition effective in the future.

The secretary reported for the committee on the Justin Winsor prize that the prize of 1922 had been awarded to Mr. Lawrence H. Gipson for his essay entitled "Jared Ingersoll; A study of American loyalism in relation to British Colonial Government."

The report of the committee on nominations was presented. No other nominations were made and it was voted unanimously that the chairman of the committee 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, Edward P. Cheyney.

First vice president, Woodrow Wilson.

Second vice president, Charles M. Andrews.

Secretary, John S. Bassett.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Executive council: Henry P. Biggar, Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carl Russell Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, St. George L. Sioussat, Mary W. Williams.

Committee on nominations: Ephraim D. Adams, J. G. de Rouillac Hamilton, William E. Lingelbach, Nellie Neilson, William L. Westermann.

The audit committee reported that it had examined the treasurer's report and found it correct. It was voted to accept the report of the committee.

By vote the secretary was instructed to extend the thanks of the association to Yale University, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Elizabethan Club, the Graduate Club, the Faculty Club, the committee on local arrange-

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 95 to 96.

ments, and the committee on program for their courtesy and assistance in promoting the success of the annual meeting of the association.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

A review of the business transacted in the secretary's office during the year just ending shows that the respective parts of our organization have performed their functions satisfactorily and leaves the secretary with no striking or exciting information to communicate to this meeting. We meet with no prospects of amending the constitution or by-laws and, so far as I know, with no open challenge in view against the conduct of any officer or committee. This happy state of amiability is as gratifying to the secretary as to any member of the association, but it has the effect of making his report a little tame and casual. He is left to the simple task of passing in review briefly the more striking phases of our activities and to call attention to some of the tendencies that seem to run in the historical situation in this country, with whose welfare we are most concerned.

*Membership.*—When we voted to raise the dues of members from \$3 to \$5 a year many of us expected a sharp loss of members in the first year under the new rule. It is gratifying to be able to report that the loss has been small. A year ago the total membership was 2,633; to-day it is 2,592, a loss of 41. Looking at the matter in another way, the average gain for 1920 and 1921 was 94 members a year. Had that rate of gain been continued during the year 1922, we should have 2,727 members. Since we have only 2,592, it is possible to say that we have lost 135 members by the change of the annual fee. The report of the treasurer will show the net advantage in the revenues of the association. Of the losses in members during the year, 31 were by death, 106 by resignation, and 155 were dropped because they were in arrears in their dues. On December 15, the date for which all the figures are made up, the delinquent members numbered 554, only 27 more than a year ago, for those who were delinquent since the last bill. For those who were delinquent a year the number was 22, and that was 3 less than those of the same class a year ago. Thus we conclude that the change in the fee has not materially lessened the number of members and it has materially increased the annual revenues.

During the year 18 members changed from annual to life members by paying the fee for life members. Most of them were youngish men with the prospect, happily, of long and useful careers, and few of them are opulent. The action of these members is worth noting, because it illustrates the advantage of the life membership as a business proposition. To the young member the life membership offers an opportunity to capitalize his annual obligation at a higher rate of interest than can be obtained from any other investment equally certain to pay dividends. For the association the life membership has the solid advantage that the fee goes into the endowment fund, a permanent fund, and yields a return ten, fifty, a hundred years after the member is dead.

With respect to the regional distribution of the members, 388 live in the New England States, a gain of 1 during the year; 807 in the North Atlantic States, a loss of 21; 136 in the South Atlantic States, a loss of 23; 537 in the North Central States, a gain of 20; 63 in the South Central States, a loss of 9; 344 in the West Central States, a gain of 20; 219 in the Pacific Coast States, a loss of 23; 5 in the Territories, a loss of 2; and 93 in foreign countries, a loss of 4. Therefore, we have gained in the New England, North Central, and West Central States, and we have lost in all the other regions.

The statistics of membership demand our most careful consideration. They indicate the state of prosperity of the association. In its report for the year the committee on membership calls attention to the large number of



withdrawals. From 1918 to 1921 the average number of resignations annually was  $63\frac{1}{2}$ ; in the same period the average number dropped annually was  $149\frac{1}{2}$ . From the two sources we lost 213 members a year. One of the most interesting problems we have is how to keep these members satisfied within the association, so that they will not leave it unless impelled by imperious necessity. The problem is being considered by the committee on membership, which is anxious for helpful suggestions. Every member owes it to the association to do what is possible to keep up the membership to the point of including all those worthy friends of history who are within the area of our influence.

A promising source from which we should draw members is the large group of advanced students of history in the universities and colleges. The committee on membership calls attention to the opportunity for service in this connection by instructors of such students. Out of this class come those who make our most constant and active members. They usually join for life when they do join. It is worth while to try to get the largest possible number of them into the organization.

The association has lost the following members by death, 31 in number:

#### HONORARY MEMBERS

Right Hon. James Bryce.

#### LIFE MEMBERS

Andrew McFarland Davis.

William Archibald Dunning.

Henry Herbert Edes.

Henry Fitch Jenks (died in 1920).

William Cary Sanger (died in 1921).

Austin Scott.

#### ANNUAL MEMBERS

Edward B. Adams.

Morris M. Cohn.

Samuel Carroll Derby (died in 1921).

Augustus Reynolds Dillon.

Ira Hobart Evans.

Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett (died in 1921).

Robert Glasgow.

Frank Hamlin.

Mrs. Marcus Alonza Hanna (died in 1921).

Elmer Ellsworth Lacey (died in 1921).

Frank I. Losee.

Seymour Morris (died in 1921).

A. F. Morrison (died in 1921).

Thomas Nelson Page.

Abraham A. Rolf.

William O. Ruston.

Walter Scott Smoot (died in 1921).

Amand Max Souby.

Charles Henry Taylor (died in 1921).

Hamilton B. Tompkins (died in 1921).

Byron G. Van Horne.

Henry Vignaud.

Williston Walker.

Frank Ernest Woodward (died in 1921).

To our fellows who pass on we give the sincere tribute of our esteem. They live in our memories and through their services to the national life. Some of them would be here were they living. They deserve and have all that holy respect that living men feel for honorable men who have passed into the mysterious portals of death. Peace, and honor, and more—only the heart knows not how to say it. Two of those who are gone have been especially high in our esteem. For them individual tribute will be presented at the proper time by persons who are peculiarly qualified to speak of their work and worth. They

are William Archibald Dunning, once a president of the association, and the Right Hon. James Bryce, Viscount Bryce, our only honorary member.

During the year announcement has been made that the Fifth International Congress of Historical Studies will be held in Brussels during the Easter holidays in 1923. The congress has been called by the Belgian historians at the suggestion of the Royal Historical Society of London. It will be in session from April 8 to April 15. The president of this association has appointed the following committee to represent us and render what aid we can give in making the congress a success: J. Franklin Jameson (chairman), Clarence W. Alvord, Sidney B. Fay, Carl Russell Fish, Tenney Frank, Waldo G. Leland, James T. Shotwell, Paul Van Dyke. Members of the association who expect to be in Europe during the coming spring are urged to attend this congress.

During the year the editor has been informed that in the process of preparing the Budget for the year beginning July 1, 1923, the Government will reduce our subvention for printing from \$7,000 to \$5,000. If this announced intention is carried out we are face to face with the necessity of reducing our publishing activity. It is a situation that calls for the careful examination of our membership in general. To cut off a part of our annual report at this time will be very unfortunate; for our industrious manuscripts commission has recently placed in the hands of the committee on publications the manuscripts for the Austin papers and the Calhoun letters and are forced to announce that they see no need for proceeding further until these two collections are nearly off the press.

The situation calls attention to the need of a permanent invested publication fund. And in that connection it is pleasant to announce that the loyalty of our late colleague, William Archibald Dunning, has provided us with a fund of \$5,000, payable in the future, for the general use of the association. As a college or university lives and develops through its alumni, so a historical society lives and develops through the devotion of its members.

A year ago the council appointed two of its members, Henry Johnson and Arthur M. Schlesinger, to represent the association on a joint commission composed of delegates from the other large organizations concerned with the social group of studies, to take into consideration the teaching of such studies in the schools. The report of the joint commission has been before the council and will be alluded to in the report of the council to this meeting. The subject is brought up here because the most important developments are just ahead of us. It behooves the teachers of history to give serious thought to this broad field of inquiry. It is probably the most serious question now up for the consideration of history teachers as such.

A pleasant duty that fell upon us during the year was to send our felicitations on the interesting occasion of the birth of a sister organization, the Canadian Historical Association. The committee on agenda in its November meeting, acting for the council, invited the new-born association to send a delegate to this meeting. The invitation was accepted and the Canadian association has honored us by sending its president as a delegate.

From Washington comes a plaintive note from an organization which may be considered as one of our own bantlings. It was chiefly through the efforts of our own officials that the initial steps were taken to create the University Center for Research in Washington. We feel a considerable amount of paternity for it. A year ago it was decently opened with competent officers to receive, protect, and advise such students as sought its aid. Now comes the report that for the first time in several years Washington is almost entirely wanting in research students in history, the very class for which the University Center seems most needed. In the next issue of the American Historical Review will appear a notice at length of the situation. It is mentioned here in order that the attention of the members may be called to the subject most particularly.

By a vote of the council at its last meeting in St. Louis, December 30, the president and secretary were given authority to appoint persons to certain unfilled offices and to fill vacancies occurring during the year. By virtue of that authority the board of editors for the studies in European history was constituted as follows: George Burton Adams (chairman), Arthur E. R. Boak, Robert H. Lord, Wallace Notestein, and James Westfall Thompson. John B. Stetson, jr., was appointed chairman of the committee on the historical congress in Rio de Janeiro and James A. Robertson was appointed secretary.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

(NOVEMBER 30, 1922)

*Comparative financial statement for the fiscal years 1922 and 1921*

	1922	1921
<b>INCOME</b>		
From members, annual dues	\$10,763.94	\$7,059.71
From members, contributions	643.00	2,903.75
American Historical Review, contribution	500.00	500.00
	11,911.94	
Endowment fund, interest	1,477.80	1,368.51
Bank balances, interest	75.23	67.44
	1,553.03	
Royalties	83.18	72.49
Publications:		
Prize essays	127.52	213.53
Papers and annual reports	102.78	97.71
Writings on American history	58.68	20.20
Directory	7.00	5.00
Refund	8.30	
	304.68	
Registration fees	162.50	54.25
Miscellaneous	27.80	159.91
Cash balance Dec. 1	2,597.43	3,881.16
Repaid from endowment fund	1,119.12	
	17,759.68	16,403.66
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>		
Office of secretary and treasurer	3,017.68	2,928.77
Pacific Coast Branch	39.46	43.86
Committees of management:		
On nominations	54.00	46.93
On membership	22.25	23.85
On program	308.74	383.15
On local arrangements	112.23	203.30
On policy		39.75
On agenda	236.45	75.03
Historical activities:		
Committee on bibliography	238.17	295.39
Committee on publications	426.01	677.29
Committee on history and education		300.00
Conference of historical societies	24.95	25.00
Writings on American history	200.00	200.00
American Council of Learned Societies	153.54	153.80
Prizes:		
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1921, Einar Joranson, "The Danegeld in France"	200.00	
Justin Winsor prize, 1920, F. Lee Bennis, "The American struggle for the British West India carrying trade, 1815-1830"	200.00	
Robert M. Johnston prize, T. R. Hay, "Hood's Tennessee campaign"		250.00
American Historical Review	7,227.90	7,040.90
Cash advances to endowment fund		1,119.12
	12,511.43	12,806.23
Balance Dec. 1	5,248.15	2,597.43
	17,759.68	16,403.66

## ENDOWMENT FUND—STATEMENT FOR 1922

	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance
Life memberships.....	\$1,450.00	\$1,119.12	\$330.88
Andrew D. White fund <sup>1</sup> .....	87.80		87.80
George L. Beer prize fund <sup>1</sup> .....	267.50		267.50
	1,805.30	1,119.12	686.18

## ENDOWMENT FUND—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Unrestricted (Including Herbert Baxter Adams bequest, 1902, \$4,875)

	Cost	Par value	Yield
4¼ per cent Liberty's, 1928.....	\$2,450.00	\$2,450.00	\$104.12
4¼ per cent Liberty's, 1933-1938.....	5,497.25	5,800.00	246.50
4¼ per cent Liberty's, 1927-1942.....	21,901.35	23,200.00	986.00
4¼ per cent Liberty's, 1923.....	50.00	50.00	2.37
7 per cent Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, 1930.....	2,113.00	2,000.00	140.00
			1,478.99
George L. Beer prize fund:			
4¼ per cent Liberty's, 1938.....	2,797.35	3,000.00	127.50
7 per cent Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, 1930.....	2,133.00	2,000.00	140.00
			267.50
Andrew D. White fund:			
4¼ per cent Liberty's, 1947.....	1,037.48	1,200.00	51.00

Total par value of endowment fund.....\$39,700.00  
 Total cost of endowment fund.....37,979.43  
 Total income from endowment fund.....1,797.49

CHARLES MOORE, *Treasurer.*

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

The American Historical Review owns \$1,200, par value, 4¼ per cent Liberty bonds, 1933-1938, cost \$1,134.04, yielding.....\$51.00

<sup>1</sup> Repaid to current fund for cash advances in 1921 for investment.<sup>2</sup> Interest from this fund to be used in accordance with the following resolution adopted by the National Board for Historical Service, Dec. 29, 1919:

"That the board offer to the American Historical Association the sum of \$1,000, derived from the royalties of the board, together with an assignment of all future royalties, to be kept, together with all interest which may accrue from these sums, as a separate trust fund, to be called the Andrew D. White fund, from which expenditures shall be made, in such manner as the council shall direct for historical undertakings of an international character through the American Council of Learned Societies or through such other methods as the council may order."

<sup>3</sup> Interest from this fund to be used for payment of the George L. Beer prize in history of European international relations since 1895.

## REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.

DECEMBER 19, 1922.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from December 1, 1921, to November 30, 1922. 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 called for by the records of the funds was reconciled with the bank statements.

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

American Historical Association, general:

Endowment fund—

Liberty bonds, par value.....	\$31,500.00
Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, par value.....	2,000.00

\$33,500.00

A. D. White fund: Liberty bonds, par value.....	1,200.00
---	----------

G. L. Beer prize fund—

Liberty bonds, par value.....	3,000.00
Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, par value.....	2,000.00

5,000.00

39,700.00

American Historical Review: Liberty bonds, par value.....	1,200.00
---	----------

Respectfully submitted.

[SEAL.]

THE AMERICAN AUDIT Co.,  
By C. R. CRAMMER,  
Resident Manager.

Approved.

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

Attest:

A. F. LAFRENTZ, Secretary.

EXHIBIT A.—Receipts and disbursements, general, from December 1, 1921, to November 30, 1922

Receipts:

Annual dues.....	\$10,763.94
Life memberships.....	1,450.00
Registration fees.....	162.50
Voluntary contributions.....	648.00
Publications.....	304.58
Royalties.....	83.18
Special contribution—the American Historical Review.....	500.00
Interest—	
Endowment fund.....	\$1,477.80
A. D. White fund.....	87.80
G. L. Beer prize fund.....	267.50
Bank deposits.....	75.23
	1,908.33

Miscellaneous.....	27.80
--------------------	-------

Total receipts.....	15,848.33
---------------------	-----------

Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1921.....	2,597.43
---	----------

18,445.76

Disbursements:

Secretary and treasurer.....	3,017.68
Pacific coast branch.....	39.46
Committees of management—	
Nominations.....	\$54.00
Memberships.....	22.25
Program.....	308.74
Local arrangements.....	112.28
Agenda.....	286.45
	783.72

Historical activities—

Bibliography.....	238.17
Publications.....	426.01
Historical societies.....	24.95
Writings on American history.....	200.00
American Council of Learned Societies.....	153.54
	1,042.67

## Disbursements—Continued.

## Prizes—

Justin Winsor, 1920	\$200.00
Herbert Baxter Adams, 1921	200.00

\$400.00

American Historical Review	7,227.90
----------------------------	----------

Total disbursements	12,511.43
---------------------	-----------

Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1922	5,934.33
---	----------

18,445.76

## EXHIBIT B.—Receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review, from December 1, 1921, to November 30, 1922

## Receipts:

The Macmillan Co., per contract	\$2,400.00
Interest on investments	51.00
Interest on bank deposits	19.35

Total receipts	2,470.35
----------------	----------

Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1921	657.37
--	--------

3,127.72

## Disbursements:

Office of managing editor	154.74
Stationery, printing, and supplies	88.75
Binding	32.00
Publications	22.40
Translating	20.00
Documents purchased	10.74
Contributors to the Review	\$1,547.75
Less refunds	23.00

1,524.75

Traveling expenses	345.78
--------------------	--------

Contribution to the American Historical Association	500.00
---	--------

Services, January, 1923, Review	10.00
---------------------------------	-------

Reprints	2.80
----------	------

Miscellaneous	3.00
---------------	------

Total disbursements	2,714.96
---------------------	----------

Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1922	412.76
---	--------

3,127.72

## Approved:

J. M. VINCENT,

HOLLAND THOMPSON,

DECEMBER 28, 1922.

Audit committee, American Historical Association.

## REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

I beg leave to report that the manuscript of the Calhoun letters has been completed and that this matter has been turned over to the publication committee.

On account of the time and money that will be required, as I suppose, for the publication of the Austin papers, it does not seem to me desirable to lay further plans at present.

Respectfully submitted,

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION

The report of the Public Archives Commission, together with an account of the ninth and tenth conferences of archivists, a digest of legislation relating to archives, 1918-1921, and a list of some archival publications, 1918-1921, appears on pp. 113-186.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Since December, 1921, two volumes of publications have been distributed among members desiring them: Volume I of the report for 1918 and a volume supplemental to the two forthcoming volumes of the report for 1919, entitled "Writings on American History, 1919," compiled by Grace Gardiner Griffin, the fifteenth number in this well-known series of bibliographies. Miss Griffin's sixteenth volume in the series, that for 1920, also issued in supplemental form, should be ready for distribution shortly. The report for 1919, aside from the supplemental volume of that year already distributed, consists of two volumes now in proof: Volume I contains the proceedings and various papers read before the Cleveland meeting of the association. Volume II, divided for convenience into Parts I and II, contains a considerable portion of the Austin Papers edited by Prof. Eugene C. Barker, which constitutes a part of the fifteenth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

At Mr. Boyd's suggestion your committee recommends that the editor be permitted to gather together all the business records over the years 1920-1922 and abstracts of papers—such materials as pertain to the proceedings of the three successive annual meetings held at Washington, St. Louis, and New Haven, respectively—in order to issue them in a single volume to be identified as Volume I of the annual report for 1920-1922. In this way something may be gained in the process of bringing our records near to date. The remainder of the Austin Papers—or such portions of the remainder as it seems wise to publish—will appear as Volume II of the report for 1920-1922. Inasmuch as the extent of these papers was loosely estimated in 1918 (annual report for that year, I, 37, 53), and as they bid fair to absorb a disproportionate amount of our annual appropriation from the Government, the committee has had the council put upon record (December 27, 1922) the following resolution:

That hereafter the council will decline to approve any proposal from any committee for the inclusion of any material in the annual report unless such proposal is accompanied by estimates of amount which the chairman of such committee shall personally certify to be correct. This resolution is not intended to apply to papers read before the association or to formal records or reports of the association or its committees.

In this connection the association may here be reminded that, although an effort has been made to have our Government appropriation for 1923-24 maintained at \$7,000, the amount annually granted to us since 1907, that sum is likely to be reduced to \$5,000.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize essay of 1917, the work of Lieut. (now Prof.) F. L. Nussbaum, is about to appear as the concluding essay in the series for the separate printing of which the association has heretofore held itself responsible. It will be issued in an edition limited to 300 copies, conforming exactly in size, type, and binding, to the two volumes by Dr. T. C. Pease and Dr. Richard J. Purcell, respectively. Its title is "Commercial policy in the French Revolution—a study of the career of G. J. A. Ducher." Note may be made at this point of the award in 1920 of the Justin Winsor prize to Dr. F. Lee Bennis for an essay entitled "The American struggle for the West India carrying trade: 1815-1830." Dr. Bennis, now a member of the teaching staff in the department of history of Indiana University, plans to bring out this essay as a volume in the Indiana University studies. The award of the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in 1921 went to Dr. Einár Jorán-

son of the University of Chicago for an essay entitled "The Danegeld in France."

Figures on the sale of our publications for several years past stand as follows:

1916-1917	\$542.00	1919-1920	\$161.03
1917-1918	260.08	1920-1921	408.93
1918-1919	508.59	1921-1922 (to November 30)	387.76

After offering the prize essays last year at great reduction in prices the holdings of the association may be listed in this wise:

	Bound	Unbound
Krehbiel	---	185
Carter	---	168
Muzzey	---	238
Turner	---	390
Cole	---	228
Williams	189	8
Pease	333	---

522 1,217

Add to these:

Papers	---	610
Annual reports	2,509	75
Church history papers	98	---
Writings on American history	1,641	841
Totals	4,770	2,743

As long ago as 1917 (annual report for that year, p. 73) attention was called to an unusually enlightening special report made to President Roosevelt by a committee of historians carefully chosen in 1908 for the sake of bringing forward matters worthy of publication by a national organization such as the American Historical Association partly dependent on Government aid. Your committee has not forgotten the report of 1908 and the high aims therein so clearly and admirably presented. Matters in that report have been discussed afresh this past year. No doubt the general subject of diplomatic history is likely in future to make a strong appeal not merely to students of history but to lawyers, publicists, and men of affairs concerned with the problem of building up better international relations. At present it would probably be unwise to do more than to recall to the association's attention the report of 1908. In the light of its suggestions care must be taken on the part of the association to keep before its membership the somewhat changing but more important projects for publication likely and with reason to appeal not only to scholars but to men in public life in order that if a sane and careful program of documentary historical publications can be drafted the scholars of the association may hope to have upon such a program some degree of influence and possibly direction.

Respectfully submitted,

H. BARRETT LEARNED, *Chairman*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

Prof. G. M. Dutcher who has returned from his trip around the world, has reassumed the active charge of the committee on bibliography, but desires to make the report to the council through Prof. S. B. Fay, as the latter is a member of the council.



The committee had several long sessions at St. Louis in December, 1921, two sessions in the spring of 1922, and a session at Middletown, Conn., November 11-12, 1922.

*Progress of the manual of bibliography.*—The work of getting the reviews from the reviewers of books and the completed chapters from the chapter editors has necessarily progressed somewhat slowly but is making good progress. The committee has at present in hand, out of the 29 chapters which will comprise the Manual for Historical Literature, 15 chapters which are all complete and ready for the printer except that they will have to be gone over carefully to secure uniformity in the matter of initials and form and to assign serial numbers to each book or group of books. In the case of several of these chapters the easiest and clearest way to accomplish this revision will be to have the manuscript typewritten again. This will lessen the possibility of error on the part of the printer if he has a perfectly clear copy.

Six other chapters are reported by the chapter editors to be practically completed and will certainly be in the hands of the committee in final form by Christmas.

The remaining eight chapters are in various states of preparedness, but the committee hopes to be able to secure them from the chapter editors early in 1923.

*Preparation of the manuscript for the printer.*—Professor Dutcher has consented to take charge of the manuscript chapters as they come in and will try to find someone who will be able to go over all the chapters to secure uniformity, to typewrite such chapters as need it, and in general to complete the copy to go to press. It is hoped that this can be finished by Easter. The committee will then be ready to incorporate such few books of importance as have appeared since the chapter editors sent in their material and take the manuscript to the Macmillan Co. The Macmillan Co. has already signified its desire to sign a contract for the book on the following basis: (1) The Macmillan Co. to pay the whole cost of publication, but none of the cost of preparation of the copy or editorial work. (2) The American Historical Association to receive a royalty of 10 per cent of the money received on the first thousand copies sold and the royalty of 15 per cent thereafter. (3) An allowance for proof corrections of 20 per cent of the cost of setting up the book. The council has already voted to authorize the secretary and treasurer of the association to sign a contract with the Macmillan Co. in consultation with the chairman of the committee on bibliography.

*Expenses.*—The council granted last year toward the expenses of the committee for traveling expenses, typewriting, and the preparation of the manuscript for the press, the sum of \$500. Of this the treasurer reports that to date \$140.04 have already been spent, and there will be a further expenditure of \$98.13 for traveling expenses for the recent meeting of the committee at Middletown. This will leave a considerable unexpended balance at the end of the financial year in December. The committee very earnestly requests that it may be granted \$500 for the year 1923, virtually all of which will be needed and expended in the preparation of the manuscript for the printer, as it is not expected that more than one further meeting of the committee will be necessary involving traveling expenses.

*Bibliography of Western travels.*—The subcommittee of the committee on bibliography, which was asked to take up the question of a bibliography of Western travels, has been reorganized during the year with M. M. Quaife as chairman in place of Professor Shambaugh. Prof. H. C. Hockett, of Ohio

State University, has been asked to become a member of this subcommittee. A separate report will be made concerning the work which this subcommittee wishes to undertake.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

W. H. ALLISON.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER.

HENRY R. SHIPMAN.

(per S. B. FAY.)

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

The conference of historical societies met at St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1921, and papers were read and discussed dealing with historical materials in Washington, D. C., and in the various depositories of the Middle West.

In the business meeting which followed, the secretary reported that the receipts from dues from the societies had been larger than ever before and had made possible the separate printing and distribution of the proceedings. He suggested, however, that a few societies were carrying most of this financial burden and recommended that the basis of support be changed, and that each society, irrespective of size, be asked to pay a fee of \$1. A motion was passed to this effect, and the secretary was also instructed to send out publications only to those societies remitting dues. During the year 1922 the secretary mailed out a circular to the societies notifying them of this change, and dues have been received from a larger number of organizations than ever before. The total receipts are not as large as in the preceding year, but have been enough to permit the secretary to print the proceedings of the meeting of 1921 and send out notice of the meeting at New Haven in 1922. A statement of receipts and disbursements is appended. Since the proceedings have been mailed only to those remitting dues, the secretary expects that the failure to receive copies with the notice of the present meeting will bring a considerable increase in receipts from those who have overlooked the matter.

The Secretary feels that the experience of the year justifies the change in the basis of support and believes that succeeding years will show a steady growth in receipts.

Progress was reported from both the committee on the handbook and the committee on the continuation of the Griffin bibliography. Data secured from the societies since the last publication of material has been turned over to the chairman of the handbook committee for the use of the individuals carrying out the survey in each State, together with a questionnaire covering the points desired in the handbook. The secretary has supplemented this work by sending out, in December, 1922, a similar questionnaire to all the societies in order that none may be overlooked.

With regard to the continuation of the Griffin bibliography of historical societies, the secretary, after correspondence with various individuals, is of the opinion that the project will entail financial support that the conference alone is unable to provide. It seems desirable that the work be carried on by or under the direction of the original compiler, Mr. A. P. C. Griffin. The conference, however, could perform the service of seeing the project through, if it could be given some assistance in the way of financing and printing by the American Historical Association. The secretary is suggesting to the conference that it appoint Mr. Paltsits, who is familiar with the situation, to

confer with the secretary of the American Historical Association and with Mr. Griffin, for the purpose of advancing this very desirable publication.

A continuation of the appropriation of \$25 to the conference by the American Historical Association would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. PARISH, *Secretary.*

*Financial statement of the conference of historical societies for 1922*

**Receipts:**

Cash on hand, Dec. 20, 1921	\$81.94
Dues from societies, etc	56.00
Appropriation from American Historical Association	25.00
	<hr/> 112.94

**Expenses:**

Multigraphing and mailing circular letter, July, 1922	9.95
Letter heads	5.00
Postage for proceedings and correspondence	10.00
Printing proceedings	60.00
Multigraphing and mailing out December circulars and questionnaires	23.76
Revision and copying of mailing list	3.00
	<hr/> 111.71
Balance on hand Dec. 18, 1922	1.23
	<hr/> 112.94

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP**

The results of the work of the membership committee are embodied in the statistics herewith inclosed. It will be seen that there has been in the year 1922 a total gain of 251 members as against a total loss of 292, leaving a net loss of 41. While these results are very unsatisfactory compared to those of the years 1920 and 1921, they are an improvement over those of 1918 and 1919.

It is probably too soon to draw definite conclusions as to the ultimate effect on the membership of the increase in dues. The most direct indication is the increase in resignations from 67 in 1921 (the highest in four years) to 106. An increase of 39 out of a membership of 2,592 would be negligible by itself. In conjunction with an increase of only 27 delinquent members as compared with 1921, it would seem to indicate a very slight effect of the change upon the present membership.

The investigation undertaken into the annual loss of upwards of 200 members has not reached a stage where any satisfactory report can be made. The results when complete will be turned over to next year's committee.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUISE FARGO BROWN, *Chairman.*

## Statistics of membership

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
<b>L. GENERAL</b>					
Total membership.....	2,519	2,445	2,524	2,633	2,592
Life.....	109	107	108	116	138
Annual.....	2,201	2,128	2,202	2,286	2,229
Institutions.....	209	210	216	231	225
Total paid membership.....	1,817	2,032	2,074	2,106	2,038
Delinquent, total.....	702	413	450	527	554
Since last bill.....	675	368	442	502	532
For one year.....	27	45	8	25	22
Loss, total.....	285	282	206	219	292
Deaths.....	39	85	37	29	31
Resignations.....	65	68	64	67	106
Dropped.....	181	189	105	123	155
Gain, total.....	150	208	285	328	251
Life.....	2	2	3	4	4
Annual.....	142	198	268	309	238
Institutions.....	6	8	16	15	9
Total number of elections.....	119	225	271	304	210
Net gain or loss.....	135	74	79	109	-41
<b>II. REGIONAL</b>					
New England.....	409	397	403	387	388
North Atlantic.....	796	779	774	828	807
South Atlantic.....	139	122	138	159	136
North Central.....	490	477	507	517	537
South Central.....	77	72	74	72	63
West Central.....	284	278	289	324	344
Pacific Coast.....	238	232	240	242	219
Territories.....	5	5	5	7	5
Other countries.....	81	83	94	97	93
Total.....	2,519	2,445	2,524	2,633	2,592

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE

Your committee on awarding the Justin Winsor prize beg leave to submit the following report:

The essays submitted were numerous and of excellent quality. It was, therefore, a difficult matter to reach a decision and this difficulty was increased by the fact that there was no opportunity for personal conference by a majority of the members of the committee. By carefully calculating the ranking of individuals in the separate reports the chairman and one other member of the committee agree upon the following award.

*First.*—Lawrence Henry Gipson, Ph. D., for his book on "Jared Ingersoll: A study of American loyalism in relation to British Colonial Government." Published by the Yale University Press in 1920.

## HONORABLE MENTION

*Second.*—Alex Mathews Arnett, A. M., for his monograph "The Populist movement in Georgia." About to appear in the Columbia University Studies.

*Third.*—"A history of religious education in Connecticut to the middle of the nineteenth century." George Stewart, jr., Ph. D., for his unpublished thesis.

It was difficult to pick the winner from the three mentioned above. Nor were any of the other nine unworthy of serious consideration. The association

tion and the historical profession in general are to be congratulated upon the splendid and varied showing made in the field of original research.

Your chairman renews the earlier suggestion that the date for submission of the essays should be placed not later than April 1 of the year in which the prize is awarded. He wishes to express his appreciation for the spirit of cooperation shown by his colleagues on this committee.

Respectfully submitted.

I. J. COX, *Chairman.*

T. F. MORAN.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

As chairman of the committee on the George Louis Beer prize I beg to report that no essays have been submitted in the competition for the current year. I dare say that the prize is of too recent announcement to have aroused much interest as yet, but I am wondering if some advertising should not be done. If this is proper, I submit it for the committee on agenda. It may be that this falls within the function of the committee; I am really writing for information.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The committee feel that they have done what they could during the year, toward the securing of a suitable National Archive Building, but it has proved impossible to secure the necessary appropriation from the Sixty-seventh Congress. What had been previously achieved may be described by saying that legislation authorizing the erection of a building was secured six years ago; that a site has been selected according to the procedure provided by law; and that the Secretary of the Treasury has for several years past inserted in the estimates an item of about \$480,000 for the purchase of this site. The Public Buildings Commission has given this building a foremost place in their program. In preparation for the session beginning December, 1921, the Director of the Budget approved the item in the Treasury appropriation bill, above mentioned. The House Committee on Appropriations, however, left the item out of the bill when they presented it to the House. Efforts to restore it, made on the floor of the House by Mr. Fess of Ohio and Mr. Dallinger of Massachusetts, were unsuccessful, and the bill went to the Senate without this item. The Senate Committee on Appropriations brought the item in as an amendment, which was adopted by the Senate but was lost in conference. When the conference report came before the House Messrs. Dallinger and Fess endeavored to secure acceptance of the Senate amendment, but their proposal was defeated by a vote of 113 to 8.

In respect to the present session, though the Treasury put forward again the necessary estimate, the Director of the Budget cut it out, and it is apparent at the time of making this report that the item will not be inserted in the Treasury appropriation bill by the House Committee on Appropriations, and will not come before the House.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SERVICE

This committee was established in order to relieve the secretary's office in Washington in respect to miscellaneous historical questions which come there from members and others. With a secretary living at a distance from Washington, time is saved if the assistant secretary instead of sending such questions to him can refer them immediately to a member of the committee living

in Washington, or send them at once to that member of the committee, resident elsewhere, who is expert in the particular field within which the question falls. Many such questions have during the year been dealt with in this manner. No formal record of them has been kept.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN WASHINGTON

The American Historical Association is represented in the board of research advisers of this organization by several members: Lieut. Commander Edward Breck, Hon. David J. Hill, Gaillard Hunt, J. Franklin Jameson, Julius Klein, Baron Serge A. Korff, H. Barrett Learned, Waldo G. Leland, Charles Moore, Thomas W. Page, Herbert Putnam, Richard A. Rice, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, and George F. Zook. Most of these are members of the division of history. The undersigned, chairman of that division, is also a member of the committee of management and is representative of the American Council of Learned Societies in the board of research advisers.

Several meetings of the board, the committee of management, and the division of history have been held during the year, and efforts have been made to extend to graduate students and their teachers a knowledge of such facilities as the board possesses for furthering the interests of those who come to Washington for special studies in history and the allied sciences. A bulletin respecting the University Center for Research in Washington, reprinted from the Educational Record of January, 1922, has been sent out extensively, and a statement concerning its organization and operations has been inserted in the number of the American Historical Review for January, 1923. It is hoped that fuller use may be made of the services which the members of the board offer to historical students.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

No progress has been made with the present Congress in advancing either the comprehensive project prepared in 1908 by a committee appointed for the purpose by President Roosevelt or in any other or lesser scheme of documentary historical publication. Some preparations have, however, been made which may lead to better results in the next Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORICAL CONGRESS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

By direction of the president of the committee, Mr. John B. Stetson, jr., the present report of the operations of the committee on the Historical Congress at Rio de Janeiro is rendered.

Dr. Julius Klein was appointed secretary of the committee, but owing to the press of other duties, he was reluctantly relieved of this post and the undersigned appointed secretary in his stead.

The functions of the committee were simple, namely, to obtain the cooperation of United States universities and colleges and of United States historical scholars in the Historical Congress which was opened at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, September 7, 1922:

(a) By means of delegates who might attend the Congress in person and represent their institution and the American Historical Association;

(b) By means of historical papers written expressly for, and presented at, the congress.

Accordingly the leading universities and colleges of the United States and some smaller institutions known to be interested especially in Hispanic-American history were requested to appoint delegates to the congress, and it was suggested to various historical scholars that they prepare papers for the occasion.

**Results.**—Delegates were appointed by the following institutions:

Harvard	Ambassador Edwin V. Morgan.
Pennsylvania	Jesse Knight, Rio de Janeiro.
Princeton	Leon B. Frey, Rio de Janeiro.
	Rev. Herbert S. Harris, Rio de Janeiro.
Pittsburgh	Richard C. Valente, São Paulo, Brazil.
Michigan	N. Andrew N. Cliven.
Northwestern	William Lytle Schurz.
	Isaac Joslin Cox.
Texas	William Herman Haas.
California	Herman James.
Leland Stanford, jr.	William Lytle Schurz.
Florida Historical Society	Horace E. Williams, Rio de Janeiro.
	Charles Lyon Chandler.

All the above gentlemen are members of the American Historical Association except Messrs. Knight, Frey, Harris, Valente, Haas, and Williams.

All except the five gentlemen named immediately above were given credentials signed by the secretary of the association.

Papers were presented by historical scholars of the United States, as follows:

Charles Lyon Chandler	Commercial relations between the United States and Brazil, 1798-1812.
N. Andrew N. Cliven	The diplomatic mission of James Watson Webb to Brazil, 1861-1869.
Isaac Joslin Cox	Title not known.
Herman James	Do.
Julius Klein	Commercial relations between Brazil and the United States during the last century (1822-1922).
Percy Alvin Martin	Minas Geraes and California: A comparison of certain phases of their historical and social evolution.

Mary Wilhelmine Williams. The treatment of negro slaves in the Brazilian Empire: A comparison with the United States of America.

It is understood also that a paper was presented by William Herman Haas on a geological subject.

On request, the Department of State instructed the United States ambassador at Rio de Janeiro to notify the appropriate Brazilian authorities of the names of the delegates who were granted credentials by the American Historical Association and to request for these gentlemen such courtesies as it is usual to accord in cases of this kind.

The committee worked in close cooperation with the Pan American Union, and was also able to give information to delegates to the twentieth congress of Americanists, which met at Rio de Janeiro.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation for aid rendered by William Lytle Schurz, commercial attaché for the United States at Rio de Janeiro.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON, *Secretary*.  
REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE FUND FOR CALENDARING DOCUMENTS IN PARIS ARCHIVES RELATING TO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The balance in this fund as last reported (December, 1920), was \$355.60. Since that time the amount of interest which accrued was \$9.93, giving a total

of \$365.62. This sum has now been expended as follows, and the account is closed.

To Mr. Abel Doysié, for service in Paris \$345.35  
 To supplies used in connection with this work 20.27

365.62

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. JAMESON,

*Treasurer of the Fund.*

#### REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN HISTORY

As chairman of the advisory committee on American history (the other members being Messrs. Bernard Moses, Robert W. Neeser, and Bernard Fay), I beg to present the following information and observations for your consideration and for such action thereon as you see fit.

The American Library in Paris is an American corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware, for the purpose of maintaining a library in Paris and of carrying on other activities appropriate thereto. The corporation is composed of some 200 members grouped in three classes, and is governed by a board of 15 trustees, 10 of whom are elected by the members, the remaining 5 being named by the American Library Association. The librarian is elected by the trustees on nomination by the American Library Association. There is a small advisory council of eminent French writers, educators, and statesmen.

The support of the library is derived from various sources, chief of which are the interest from the reserve and endowment fund of about 650,000 francs, the annual and other payments by members, and the annual subscriptions of 25 francs each from the card holders who are not members, the net income for the fiscal year of 1922 being about 200,000 francs. The library has reasonable expectation of adding to its endowment fund and of securing further revenue until it is assured of a minimum income of 250,000 francs, estimated as essential to the maintenance of its principal services.

The collections of the library consist at present of about 40,000 volumes, the larger part of which composed the war library maintained in Paris by the American Library Association and presented by it to the American Library. This was a carefully selected collection of representative works in English, with a few in French, in the various fields of literature, the social sciences and the other humanities, and of the physical sciences. At the present time the library has about 1,500 volumes each in American history, travel, and biography; 2,000 volumes of European history and travel; 550 volumes of economics, and 675 volumes on politics and government.

The use of the library is varied and is not by any means confined to the American colony in Paris. As a circulating library it has 2,600 subscribers, of whom 1,450 are American, 1,100 British, 870 French, and 270 of other nationalities. There are also some 300 holders of free cards, these being chiefly French and American students in educational institutions. As a reference library its service is entirely free, and its rooms are open until 10 o'clock in the evening, a fact the significance of which will not be lost on all who have worked in Paris. A record of inquiries in the reference room indicates that 36 per cent of them are from American, 33 per cent from French, 18 per cent from British, and 12 per cent from other nationalities. A large number of inquiries are also received by mail from French sources, and more and more the library is coming to be regarded as the natural center of information respecting American matters and is resorted to as such by French writers, editors, publishers, and students.



The library performs services of a varied character such as the supply of regular bulletins of literary news to the newspapers printed in English in Paris; the furnishing to French periodicals of regular news respecting American publications and the contents of American periodicals, select bibliographies, and books for review; the supply for small collections of books to libraries or educational institutions in other parts of Europe; the loan of traveling libraries (especially for use in conducting courses in American subjects in the provincial universities); the supply of information in response to inquiries; and the rendering of assistance to American libraries, educational institutions, publishers, etc., in securing foreign publication or information relating thereto.

In the fields of history and the allied subjects of economics and politics the library hopes to develop a sphere of special usefulness. A beginning has been made in American history by the appointment of the advisory committee, for which this representation is made, and this committee has mapped out the following tentative program:

1. The acquisition and maintenance of a reference library in American history, with a full complement of bibliographical and other auxiliary works, comparable to the collections of the best equipped seminars in American universities.
2. The gradual collection of the principal printed sources of American history.
3. The receipt of the more important American historical periodicals.
4. The acquisition of the best works by American writers on non-American history.
5. The rendering of practical aid to students of American history in the location of material useful for their investigations in the archives and libraries of Paris, and in making accessible for them, under such conditions as prevail in American libraries, the works of reference which they may need.
6. Bringing to the notice of European journals, reviews, and scholars the works of American students of history, and in general advancing the interests of American history and historians in Europe.

Such a program must of necessity be realized gradually, but the advisory committee feels that it is important at the present time to secure the counsel and support of the American Historical Association in an enterprise which may be of such consequence for American historical interests.

I ask therefore that the executive counsel take this communication under consideration with a view to such action in the matter as it may judge to be most appropriate. I venture to suggest that if the council should see fit to appoint a special committee to advise the library in the more definite formulation of its program and to aid it in ways other than financial, in the execution of such a program, not only would a very material service be rendered to an interesting cause but the purposes for which the American Historical Association was founded would be advanced. Such a committee would, it is to be hoped, be the nucleus of a larger committee, which might be organized under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, for rendering similar service in the wider field of the so-called social studies.

Respectfully submitted.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE 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, Edward P. Cheyney.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, Woodrow Wilson.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, Charles M. Andrews.

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, St. George L. Sioussat, Henry P. Biggar, Mary W. Williams.

*Committee on nominations.*—William E. Lingelbach, Nellie Neilson, William L. Westermann, Ephraim D. Adams, J. G. de Rouilhac Hamilton.

The retiring chairman wishes to explain that the continuation of three members of the committee on nominations is suggested on his own responsibility, without consulting the members in question, because it is in accordance with the practice of the association.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY E. BOURNE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM E. DODD.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH.

NELLIE NEILSON.

WILLIAM L. WESTERMANN.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGENDA

The committee met at the Columbia University Club, 4 West Forty-third Street, New York, November 25, 1922, in two sessions, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. Present, Messrs. Haskins, Moore, Cross, Fay, Hayes, Paxson, and Bassett.

Following the practice established a year ago the report of the proceedings is arranged in two parts. The first refers to matters considered and disposed of by the committee and referred to the council for information; and the second refers to matters on which the committee did not feel authorized to act but referred them to the council for decision.

#### Part I

The secretary presented a request from the Motion Pictures Producers and Distributors of America that the association appoint a representative to serve on a general committee for the improvement of motion pictures. The committee voted that it was not willing at this time to commit the association to the appointment of a representative for the purpose requested, but that it was willing that members should cooperate as individuals and keep in touch as the work develops.

The secretary presented a letter from the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in New York City calling attention to the activities of the chamber and tendering its services to members of the association working in Mexico. The committee voted to express its appreciation of the courtesies offered the members of the association.

An invitation to join the Citizens Committee of America was presented and the committee voted not to join.

A communication was presented from Hon. J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, suggesting that the association cooperate with other learned bodies for the establishment of an American school of history and archaeology in Constantinople. It was voted to assure the Commissioner of Education of our interest in the matter proposed and that we should be pleased to be kept informed of steps taken.

The secretary read an extract from the will of Professor Dunning by which the association is to receive the sum of \$5,000. The committee voted to ask Prof. A. C. McLaughlin to prepare a memorial of Professor Dunning to be read in the annual business meeting on December 28.

The committee voted to assure Mr. M. Lewellyn Raney, representing the American Library Association, of their support in his efforts to defeat the attempts of certain interests to incorporate in the pending copyright bill a clause to restrict to copyright holders the sole right to import copyrighted books.

It was voted that the special committee on the proposed cooperation with the Peoples of America Society be discharged from further duty.

It was voted that the committee on national archives be authorized to continue its efforts in support of the plan for a public archives building in Washington in any manner that seems wise.

The president communicated a proposition for a joint council of the historical, economic, sociological, and political science associations. It was the opinion of the committee that the matter should be postponed for the present.

The secretary was instructed to extend to the Canadian Historical Association an invitation to send a delegate to the next annual meeting of this association.

## Part II

The secretary presented a letter from H. M. Lydenberg, reference librarian at the New York Public Library, suggesting that the American Historical Association with the cooperation of the American Library Association undertake to prepare a census of manuscripts owned by American libraries and similar institutions of research. The committee thought it best to limit the consideration of the subject to manuscripts on American history, and a committee of three was appointed to investigate the matter and report to the executive council at the meeting in New Haven. The president appointed on the committee the secretary, chairman, and Messrs. Justin H. Smith and H. M. Lydenberg.

It was voted to refer to the council the invitation of the Leyden Pilgrim Fathers Society extending to the American Historical Association the privilege of becoming a corresponding member of the said Leyden society.

The treasurer was requested to draw up a resolution for the use of the legacy of Professor Dunning as a distinct fund.

It was voted that the Herbert B. Adams fund should be segregated as a distinct fund.

The committee voted to recommend that the annual meeting for 1924 be held in Richmond, Va., with the understanding that it may be necessary to have one session in Washington. It was voted that the invitation to meet at Ann Arbor in 1925 be placed on file.

Mr. Learned, chairman of the publications committee, presented the report of the committee. The president of the association and the secretary were directed to inform Prof. E. C. Barker that in the opinion of the committee the obligation of the association with respect of the publication of the Austin Papers does not extend beyond 2,400 pages originally accepted by the council in 1918 (Annual Report, 1918, I, p. 53), there being no evidence that this limit has been extended by the association or its officers. With this in mind and in view of the reduced appropriation for publishing by the association the situation should be presented to Professor Barker with a request that he present his views in person or in writing at the New Haven meeting of the council.

The committee of publication was authorized to summarize in one volume the unpublished reports up to 1922. The committee recommends that one member who has served on the program committee be placed on the publications committee.

The committee recommends the creation of a standing committee of nine members on Government documents.

It was recommended that the creation of a committee to endeavor to increase the endowment of the association be discussed at New Haven.

#### MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE TAFT HOTEL, NEW HAVEN, CONN., DECEMBER 27, 1922

The council met at 9.30 a. m. Present: President Haskins, presiding; Messrs. G. B. Adams, Cheyney, Cross, Fay, Hayes, Jameson, Moore, Sioussat, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. The assistant secretary and Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman of the committee on publications, were also present.

The report of the treasurer was presented by Mr. Moore, who reported that the committee on agenda had voted to recommend to the council that steps be taken to resume the work of increasing the endowment fund. In the absence of Mr. Bowen, with whom the plan for raising an endowment fund had originated and who had expected to be present, Mr. Moore explained that it was the intention of Mr. Bowen to prepare a circular setting forth the fact that the American Historical Association, operating under a charter by Congress, receives no appropriation from Congress for historical activities, and that contributions made to the endowment fund would be used for this purpose and not for current expenses. Action in the matter was postponed to a later meeting in order that Mr. Bowen be given an opportunity to lay his plan before the council.

Mr. Moore also reported that the committee on agenda had voted to recommend to the council that the Herbert Baxter Adams bequest (\$4,875) be segregated and carried as a separate fund as a memorial to Professor Adams. The council voted to approve the recommendation.

Action upon the resolution of the committee on agenda respecting the legacy from Professor Dunning was deferred until the funds should be received.

The secretary stated that Mr. Bolton, representative of the Pacific coast branch, had no formal report to make.

The report of the committee on agenda was presented by the secretary. In accordance with the practice the matters which the committee felt authorized to act upon were placed in Part I of the report and those which required action by the council in Part II. After some discussion it was voted to approve the action taken by the committee as set forth in Part I.

Mr. Bassett reported verbally for the committee appointed by the committee on agenda to consider the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Lydenberg respecting a census of manuscripts owned by American libraries. It appeared upon discussion that only a limited list of such material was available and, upon motion by Mr. Sioussat, it was voted:

That the Library of Congress be requested to consider revising its check list of the manuscript collections generally throughout the country.

It was recommended that, in preparing such a check list, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Justin H. Smith be appointed a committee to make negotiations with the Library of Congress.

The invitation from the Leyden Pilgrim Fathers Society was considered. It was voted that inasmuch as the association has never been a member of a society of this sort it express appreciation of the invitation and sympathy with the purpose of the society and state that its policy would not allow it to become a member.

It was also voted that this decision should apply in the case of similar invitations.

It was voted to recommend to the association that the annual meeting of 1923 be held in Columbus in pursuance of the vote of a year ago.

It was voted to recommend that the meeting of 1924 be held in Richmond.

The secretary reported that an invitation had been received from Ann Arbor for the 1925 meeting and was being considered, and that invitations had also been received from San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo, Chicago, and Atlantic City.

It was voted that recommendations respecting the meeting of 1925 be deferred until information was received as to the meeting place of the American Political Science Association and other organizations with which the American Historical Association had met in the past.

After discussion of the matter respecting the publication of the Austin Papers, the following resolution, prepared by Messrs. Learned, Boyd, and Jameson, was adopted:

Whereas, Doctor Barker, editor of the Austin Papers, offers to reduce their amount to 3,000 pages of print, by eliminations from the portion not yet in type,

*Resolved*, That the committee on publications be authorized either to accept this offer or to agree to arrangements for publication through other means, without drawing more largely upon the appropriation made to the association for printing.

Messrs. Learned, Boyd, and Jameson were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Barker for the purpose of reaching a decision as to the material to be eliminated, provided no arrangement can be made for publishing the balance of the material not yet in type.

The following resolution, prepared by Messrs. Learned, Boyd, and Jameson, was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That hereafter the council will decline to approve any proposal from any committee for the inclusion of any material in the annual report unless such proposal is accompanied by estimates of amount which the chairman of such committee shall personally certify to be correct. This resolution is not intended to apply to papers read before the association or to formal records or reports of the association or its committees.

It was suggested by Mr. Learned that members of the council request the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to give an opinion as to the proper material to be published in the annual report. No action was taken.

Upon recommendation by the committee on publications it was voted that a member of that committee be placed on the program committee.

It was voted to increase the committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States to nine members. During the discussion that followed it was pointed out that the Government is doing nothing for United States history. It is the opinion of the council that the association should claim for itself the position to which it is entitled as the historical agent for the Government, and as a first step in this direction it was voted that the committee of nine to be appointed be instructed to make a list of material that needed to be published at this time.

The question of printing only abstracts of papers read at the annual meetings was brought up by Mr. Learned. He explained that as the matter now stands it is mandatory upon the committee to print only abstracts in order to make space for contributions too long for publication in the Review. It was voted to authorize the committee to print in the report such papers as it considered desirable.

It was voted to report to the association at the business meeting that in the future the program committee would be instructed to have the program in type by November 15 or as soon thereafter as possible.

It was voted that in the future a full half day be given to the annual business meeting and that the meeting should not be on the last day of the annual meeting.

It was suggested by Mr. Cheyney that it would be desirable at the annual meetings to have more papers from the association as an association and not to have the association represented by so many conferences.

It was voted that the formal votes of the council and the informal votes of the committee on agenda be referred to the business meeting for information.

Mr. Cheyney called attention to the fact that the Association for the Advancement of Science had recently protested against the effort by legislative bodies to exclude the theory of evolution from the teaching of biology in schools and colleges. He suggested that our association might make a similar protest against legislative demands now being made to exclude from history teaching everything not conducive directly to patriotism. In the discussion that followed, it was pointed out that in spite of the fact that during the last 20 years our best historical students have been occupied with the making of textbooks, it has been recently stated that trained historical knowledge is not requisite and that the sole standard required of a textbook in history is its usefulness for some secondary purpose, such as training in citizenship.

The following proposals from Mr. Leland respecting the American Library in Paris were read by the secretary:

1. That the association become an annual member of the library.
2. That the association appoint a committee to cooperate with the library.

No action was taken respecting the first suggestion. After discussion of the second suggestion it was voted that Mr. Leland be appointed to work in cooperation with the library in Paris and that the work in the United States be referred to the committee on bibliography.

The council adjourned to meet at 2.15 p. m.

## SECOND SESSION

The afternoon session of the council met at 2.45. Present: Mr. Cheyney, first vice president, presiding; Cross, Hayes, Jameson, Moore, Paxson, Sloussat, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. The assistant secretary and Messrs. W. H. Siebert and A. M. Schlesinger were also present.

Consideration of the report of the committee on appointments, begun during the first session, was continued. The following appointments to committees for 1923 were approved:

## STANDING COMMITTEES

(The names of new members are italicized)

*Committee on program, thirty-eighth annual meeting.*—*Elbert J. Benton*, chairman (term expires in 1923); *Nathaniel W. Stephenson* (1925); *Arthur O. Cole* (1923). (The other members of the committee are: *Eloise Ellery*, appointed in 1922 for the term expiring in 1924; *David S. Muzzey*, reappointed in 1922 for the year 1923; and, *ex officio*, *Nils Andreas Olsen*, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, and *Joseph Schafer*, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies.)

*Committee on local arrangements, thirty-eighth annual meeting.*—*Wilbur H. Siebert*, chairman.

*Historical manuscripts commission.*—Justin H. Smith, chairman; James Truslow Adams, 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. Paetow, Bernadotte E. Schmitt.

*Committee on publications* (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, secretary; John S. Bassett, Eloise Ellery, J. Franklin Jameson, Justin H. Smith, O. C. Stine.

*Committee on membership.*—Louise Fargo Brown, chairman; Harry E. Barnes, R. D. W. Connor, Elizabeth Donnan, Homer C. Hockett, A. C. Krey, William A. Morris, Charles W. Ramsdell, Arthur P. Scott, James E. Winston, Jesse E. Wrench.

*Conference of historical societies.*—Joseph Schafer, 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; William H. Allison, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, Henry R. Shipman.

*Subcommittee on bibliography of American travel.*—Solon J. Buck, chairman. (The president authorized to appoint additional members.)

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

*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; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., vice chairman; Allen R. Boyd, Thomas R. Hay, Eben Putnam, Lieut. Col. Jennings C. Wise.

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

*Board of editors of 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 George Louis Reer prize.*—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman; George H. Blakeslee, Robert H. Lord, Jesse S. Reeves, Mason W. Tyler.

*Committee on history teaching in the schools.*—William E. Lingelbach, chairman; Henry E. Bourne, Elizabeth Briggs, J. Montgomery Gambrill, Daniel C. Knowlton, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Eugene M. Violette, George F. Zook.

*Representatives on joint commission on social studies in the schools.*—William E. Lingelbach, Arthur M. Schlesinger.

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

*Committee on university center in Washington.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Gaillard Hunt, H. Barrett Learned, Charles Moore, Ruth Putnam.

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

#### 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 documentary historical publications of the United States.*—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Charles Moore. (In accordance with a vote of the council authorizing the president and Messrs. Jameson and Moore to name seven additional members for this committee, the following appointments were made: Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, Worthington C. Ford, Gaillard Hunt, Andrew C. McLaughlin, John Bach McMaster, Frederick J. Turner.)

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

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

Mr. Siebert, the newly appointed chairman of the program committee, was present and stated that preliminary arrangements for the meeting at Columbus had been made. It was agreed that the meeting should be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 27-29.

It was voted to authorize the treasurer to transfer to the endowment fund, as the funds of the association would allow, an amount equal to the contribution made by the American Historical Review to the current expenses of the association, namely \$1,000.

It was voted that, subject to the approval of Mr. J. F. Jameson, the \$1,200 invested in United States Liberty bonds and carried in the name of the American Historical Review, be transferred to the endowment fund of the association.

An informal report for the board of editors of studies in European history was presented by the secretary.

It was voted to empower the president to fill vacancies on the board of editors of studies in European history as they may occur.

It was voted that the president, Mr. Jameson, and Mr. Moore be appointed a committee of three to select the additional members of the committee on documentary historical publications of the United States.

It was voted that the committee on the Brussels Historical Congress be given authority to appoint delegates to the congress.

Mr. Jameson reported for the board of editors of the American Historical Review. The report was accepted.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission reported that the manuscript of the Calhoun Letters was in the hands of the committee on publications. No further plans have been made by the commission owing to the length of time that will be required for the publication of the Austin Papers.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported that 12 essays had been submitted and that the prize had been awarded to Mr. Lawrence H. Gipson for his essay, "Jared Ingersoll: A study of American loyalism in relation to British colonial government."

It was voted that, beginning with the year 1924, the date for submission of the Adams, Winsor, and Beer prizes shall be changed from July 1 to April 1, and that in the case of all three prizes the period of publication of a printed essay shall not be more than two and a quarter years before the latest date of submission, so that the rules as amended shall read as follows:

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of \$200: the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to



encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before April 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 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 April 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 two and a quarter years prior to April 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.

The report of the committee on publications was presented by the secretary.

It was voted to authorize the editor to condense into one volume the proceedings of the association for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922.

It was voted that in publishing the annual reports the proceedings of the association be given precedence and that one volume be brought out each year, and that such surplus as may remain in the printing appropriation be devoted to the printing of additional material.

It was voted to instruct the editor to bring out in 1923 and thereafter in three-year periods a list of the members of the association with their addresses.

The report of the committee on membership was read by the secretary. It was suggested that members be given an opportunity to choose between receiving the American Historical Review and the Historical Outlook. The matter was discussed but no definite action taken. It was thought, however, that it would be impracticable at this time to put such a practice into effect.

At this point President Haskins arrived and took the chair.

At the request of the treasurer it was voted to authorize him to send out the bills for annual dues on July 1.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Cross that cheaper rates of subscriptions to the Historical Outlook might be given members of the association, it was voted that the committee on membership be authorized to request the Historical Outlook to consider the matter and to report to the council the decision of the Outlook.

The report of the Conference of Historical Societies was presented by the secretary. The report was accepted.

The committee on the Bibliography of Historical Societies reported that no progress had been made during the year. Its plans at present are to bring the Bibliography of Historical Societies, published in 1905, to date.

No report was received from the committee on the Handbook of Historical Societies.

The report of the committee on the national archives was accepted and placed on file.

The report of the committee on bibliography was presented by Mr. Fay. He reported progress on the Manual of Bibliography and stated that it was the expectation of the committee to bring out the volume next autumn; \$500 requested by the committee for the completion of the work was appropriated.

The Public Archives Commission reported that a conference had been arranged for the New Haven meeting and requested that a stenographer be furnished for reporting the conference. It was voted that, inasmuch as it had not been the policy of the association to report discussions of conferences, it would not be possible to do so in this case.

No report was received from the committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives, the committee on military history, and the committee on hereditary patriotic societies.

The report of the committee on service was accepted and placed on file. At the request of the chairman the committee is discontinued.

An informal report from the Historical Outlook, which was read by the Secretary, was accepted and placed on file.

The committee on the George L. Beer prize reported that no essays had been submitted for the current year. The secretary stated that at the request of the chairman of the committee an opportunity would be given him at the annual business meeting to make a statement respecting the prize. The report was accepted and placed on file.

The report of the committee on research in college was presented by the secretary. The report was accepted and an appropriation of \$50 requested by the chairman for the expense of printing and distributing a questionnaire was approved.

Mr. Jameson, reporting for the committee on the university center in Washington, said that the need for such a center was apparently not so great at present as when the project was first undertaken, and that a statement respecting the center had been prepared for publication in the American Historical Review. The report was accepted and placed on file.

Consideration of the report of the committee on the teaching of history in the schools was postponed for a later meeting when it could be considered in

connection with the report of the joint commission on the presentation of social studies in the schools.

The report of the committee on the Historical Congress at Rio de Janeiro was accepted and placed on file and the committee discharged.

The secretary reported for the committee on the writing of history that a meeting in New Haven had been planned and that the committee would consider at that meeting whether or not it seemed advisable to continue the committee.

The following budget presented by the treasurer was approved:

RECEIPTS	
Annual dues	\$11,500
Registration fees	150
Publications	100
Royalties	50
Interest	1,800
Miscellaneous	50

13,650

EXPENDITURES	
Secretary and treasurer	\$3,000
Pacific Coast Branch	50
Committee on nominations	100
Committee on membership	100
Committee on program	350
Committee on local arrangements	150
Conference of historical societies	25
Committee on publications	500
Executive council meeting	500
American Historical Review	7,500
Winsor prize	200
Writings on American history	200
American Council of Learned Societies	160
Committee on bibliography	500
Committee on research in colleges	50
Committee on history teaching in schools	50

13,435

The council adjourned to meet on Thursday, December 28, at 9.30 a. m.

#### MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE TAFT HOTEL, NEW HAVEN, CONN., DECEMBER 28, 1922

The council met at 10 a. m. Present: President Haskins, presiding; Messrs. Cheyney, Cross, Hayes, Jameson, Moore, Paxson, Miss Putnam, and the secretary. The assistant secretary and Messrs. Farrand and Schlesinger were also present.

The report of the committee on historical teaching in the schools and the report of the representatives of the association in the joint commission of teachers of social studies were presented verbally by Mr. Schlesinger. He stated that the association was requested to do three things:

1. To continue the representation in the joint commission.
2. To authorize the appointment of a member of the association to serve on the governing board of the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies, provided the joint commission makes certain changes in its constitution.

3. That the council authorize an appropriation to pay for printing enough additional copies of the report of the joint commission on the presentation of social studies in the schools to be distributed to members of the association for criticism and comment, with the request that such criticisms and comments be sent to Mr. Schlesinger.

After a long discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the association's representatives on the joint commission be continued for one year for the chief purpose of reporting upon "(1) the purpose of the social studies in the schools and (2) the distinctive contribution of each field of social study to that purpose," with the clear understanding that the association is not to be considered as bound by any statement in principle or fact that they may make.

2. That the association appoint representatives to act on the Joint Commission of the National Council in case its constitution shall be revised as follows:

The National Council for the Social Studies is constituted as a clearing house in this field. Its membership is approximately 1,000. Its official organ is The Historical Outlook. At the next meeting of the council changes will be proposed in its constitution which, if adopted, will define the field of the council to be that of discovering and giving currency to objective information needed by workers in the social studies.

Other changes in the constitution will be proposed which, if adopted, will place the control of the organization in the hands of a group of persons made up of (1) three or four officers elected at the annual meetings, (2) the editor of The Historical Outlook, and (3) one representative from each of the following organizations: The American Historical Association; the American Economic Association; the American Political Science Association; the American Sociological Society; the National Council of Geography Teachers; the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association; the Elementary, Secondary, and Normal School Sections of the National Education Association; the National Society of College Teachers of Education; the regional associations of teachers of history and civics for New England, the Middle States and Maryland, the Mississippi Valley, the Southern States, and the Pacific coast.

3. That our committee on the teaching of history in the schools be requested to report to the council at its next meeting upon the future policy of the association with reference to all matters covered in the preliminary report of the joint commission, and in particular the matters alluded to in paragraph 4, page 3, of that report.

4. That the committee be asked to arrange a program in connection with its report for the purpose of discussion of this question at the next meeting of the association.

5. That the printing of the report be authorized and that the distribution to members of the association be made as soon as possible, with an explanation that the distribution is by request and not by action of the association, and that members be instructed to send their criticisms and comments to Mr. Schlesinger.

It was voted that in authorizing the printing of the above report the association is not committed in any way to an amount exceeding \$50.

It was voted that the secretary be authorized to notify Mr. Lingelbach and Mr. Schlesinger of their appointment on the National Council in case the constitution is modified as indicated.

Mr. Evarts B. Greene was elected to the board of editors of the American Historical Review for the term of six years, beginning January 1, 1923. Mr. Dana C. Munro was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Mr. Williston Walker.

Mr. Cheyney reported progress in the work of the committee on a bibliography of modern English history and requested that the committee be continued and that no change in the membership be made at present. He stated that tentative plans had been made for the publication of a volume on the sixteenth century by the American committee, and that the English committee would be left free to publish a volume on the seventeenth century. The

committee proposes to make the volumes a memorial to Mr. George W. Prothero.

It was voted that in 1923 the annual meeting of the committee on agenda be omitted and that the council hold a meeting in November, to which the expenses of officers and elected members be paid.

Upon explanation by Mr. Moore that a letter had been received from Mr. Bowen stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting of the council, the matter of the endowment fund was taken up. Various plans for carrying on the work of increasing the fund were discussed, and it was voted that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of drawing up a circular presenting the association in its relations to the public and that the circular be submitted to the council for approval after it has been prepared. It was voted to authorize the president to appoint the committee.

Adjourned at 1:45; subject to call.

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

### APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1923

*Committee on agenda.*—Charles H. Haskins, chairman; Edward P. Cheyney (ex officio), Woodrow Wilson (ex officio), Charles M. Andrews (ex officio), John S. Bassett (ex officio), Charles Moore (ex officio), Arthur L. Cross, Carlton J. H. Hayes, St. George L. Stoussat, Mary W. Williams.

*Committee on meetings and relations.*—John S. Bassett, chairman; Henry P. Biggar, Carl Russell Fish, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Mary W. Williams.

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

*Committee on appointments.*—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; John S. Bassett, Sidney B. Fay, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson.

## APPENDIX

### REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON THE PRESENTATION OF SOCIAL STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS

(The joint commission gratefully acknowledges the aid of the commonwealth fund which made possible two of the three meetings of the commission and the printing of this report.)

*Composition and duties of the joint commission.*—The Joint Commission on the Presentation of Social Studies in the Schools was constituted by the appointment of two members from each of the following societies: The American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Political Science Association, the National Council of Geography Teachers, and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. These appointees received varying instructions from the parent societies, but, speaking generally, the joint commission was charged with two duties: (1) that of continuing the study of the presentation of social studies in secondary schools, and (2) that of planning appropriate cooperation with other agencies working in the same field.

*Proposed cooperation with the National Council for the Social Studies.*—Taking up the second of these duties, the joint commission recommends the action set forth below in connection with the National Council for the Social Studies.

The National Council for the Social Studies is constituted as a clearing house in this field. Its membership is approximately one thousand. Its official

organ is The Historical Outlook. At the next meeting of the council, changes will be proposed in its constitution which, if adopted, will define the field of the council to be that of discovering and giving currency to objective information needed by workers in the social studies.

Other changes in the constitution will be proposed which, if adopted, will place the control of the organization in the hands of a group of persons made up of (1) three or four officers elected at the annual meetings, (2) the editor of The Historical Outlook, and (3) one representative from each of the following organizations: The American Historical Association; the American Economic Association; the American Political Science Association; the American Sociological Society; the National Council of Geography Teachers; the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association; the Elementary, Secondary, and Normal School Sections of the National Education Association; the National Society of College Teachers of Education; the regional associations of teachers of history and civics for New England, the Middle States and Maryland, the Mississippi Valley, the Southern States, and the Pacific Coast.

In view of the fact that (1) this reorganization of the national council will make it the organization which best represents the various educational agencies fundamentally interested in the presentation of the social studies in our schools, and that (2) the National Council for Social Studies is already doing effective work and gives promise of even more effective work in the future, the joint commission recommends that the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, and the National Council of Geography Teachers each authorize the appointment of one member to the board of directors of the National Council for Social Studies provided that the foregoing constitutional provisions be, in substance, put into effect by that body.

*Formulations of (1) the purpose of the social studies in the schools and (2) the distinctive contribution of each field of study.*—In connection with its duty of continuing the study of the presentation of the social studies in secondary schools, the joint commission has sought to render a service by formulating statements of (1) the purpose of the social studies in the schools and (2) the distinctive contribution of each field of social study to that purpose. In formulating these statements the joint commission tried to secure a consensus of expert opinion. It made preliminary inquiries from 100 historians, 100 political scientists, 100 geographers, 100 sociologists, and 100 economists. It then sent out to committees of 100, for further suggestions and criticisms, a formulation of the distinctive contribution of each field. On the basis of the replies received, the representatives of each field worked out in cooperation with the other members of the joint commission, the tentative formulations appearing in this report.

The joint commission recommends that these tentative formulations be received by the parent societies. It further recommends that each society print and mail, not later than February 1, 1923, a copy of these tentative formulations to each of its members with a request for still further suggestions and criticisms. It further recommends that the joint commission contemplated in the section following be authorized to draw up and secure publicity for a final formulation of (1) the purpose of the social studies in our schools and (2) the distinctive contribution of each field of study to that purpose.

*The future of the joint commission.*—The joint commission hopes that the parent societies will feel that this experiment in cooperation among the social sciences is sufficiently promising to justify its continuance. It, therefore, recommends that each parent society appoint two representatives on a similar joint commission for the year 1923. It further recommends that this joint commission for 1923 be authorized to carry out the third recommendation of the section given above and to include in the scope of its activities the study of the presentation of the social studies at elementary, secondary, and collegiate levels. As illustration of some of the matters which might be taken up under this authorization, the following may be mentioned: (1) a social study program for elementary and secondary schools; (2) social science courses for college freshmen; (3) teacher training; (4) neglected opportunities of the

social sciences in collegiate work; (5) the history of the teaching of the social studies; and (6) current experiments in the presentation of the social studies.

**Respectfully submitted.**

A. M. SCHLESINGER,  
*American Historical Association.*  
 W. H. KIEKHOFFER,  
*American Economic Association.*  
 R. G. GETTLE,  
*American Political Science Association.*  
 L. L. FINNEY,  
*American Sociological Society.*  
 R. D. CALKINS,  
 EDITH PARKER,  
*National Council of Geography Teachers.*

L. C. MARSHALL,  
*Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.*

**TENTATIVE FORMULATIONS OF (1) THE PURPOSE OF THE SOCIAL STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS AND (2) THE DISTINCTIVE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH FIELD OF STUDY.**

The following tentative formulations are submitted as a basis for suggestions and criticisms.

*The purpose of the social studies in our schools.*—The organization of the social studies in the schools should be determined by the purpose for which those studies are introduced. Their purpose is to enable our youth to realize what it means to live in society, to appreciate how people have lived and do live together, and to understand the conditions essential to living together well to the end that our youth may develop such abilities, inclinations, and ideals as may qualify them to take an intelligent and effective part in an evolving society.

*The distinctive contribution of history to the social studies.*—The distinctive contribution of history to the social studies is to portray human events and activities as they actually occurred; its guiding principles are continuity and development. Therefore these events and activities are not regarded as isolated and unrelated or as of equal importance. Every condition or event is conceived to be related to something that went before and to something that comes after. Conditions and events are deemed important in so far as they serve to throw light upon some course of development. More briefly, then, the special and peculiar function of history is to trace development.

History places, and helps to explain, successive stages in the development of mankind. It constantly extends backward the memory of living men and gives them a sense of perspective to aid them in forming their judgments on contemporary affairs. In the light of history our most valued social possessions are seen to be deeply rooted in the past but the world is viewed as undergoing a continuous process of adjustment and change. Finally, history seeks to give students an intelligent notion of those human activities, decisions, and achievements which lie behind our present-day institutions and problems.

*The distinctive contribution of economics to the social studies.*—The distinctive contribution of economics to the social studies is the understanding it gives of the processes by which men get a living. A very large part of human activity is devoted to the process of getting a living. One of the most significant things about our world is the fact that nature does not gratuitously supply all, or even many, of the commodities and services desired. In consequence, we "struggle" to get a living; we learn to "economize" (in the broadest sense of that term) in the selection and utilization of effective means of gaining desired

<sup>1</sup>The other representative of the American Historical Association, Mr. Henry Johnson, was able to attend only the second of the three meetings of the commission and considers his part in the proceedings insufficient to warrant him in attaching his name to the report.

ends. These activities are our economic activities. They are carried on largely in group life and, even when most individual, are affected by group life. Economics, then, promotes a realization of what it means to live together and an understanding of the conditions essential to living together well, because it helps to explain the organization and functioning of an evolving society from the point of view of the social process of making a living.

Economics sets forth, for example, certain aspects of our specialization, our interdependence, our associative effort, our technological struggle with nature, our pecuniary organization of the production and sharing of goods, our utilization of labor under the wage system, our market exchange, our international economic relations, our scheme of private property and competitive effort—all of which have become vital parts of our present social organization—and it shows how all of these function in enabling us to work and to live together. Concerning these economic processes, certain generalizations or laws have been worked out and they are available as standards or guides for individuals and for groups.

Living together well in a democracy will be furthered if its people take an intelligent part in the guidance of the process. It is in this connection that it becomes peculiarly important that there should be a widespread knowledge of economic generalizations. Since a large part of our activities are economic activities, problems of competition, combinations of capital and of labor, distribution of income in relation to the common welfare, trade, transportation, and finance (to cite only a few) will always receive a large share of attention by every society which is concerned in restraining, regulating, and promoting economic activities that affect the social welfare. If democracy is to succeed, a large number of its members must learn to form intelligent judgments upon economic issues—to make those wise choices between alternative courses of action which are the real essence of "economy" broadly conceived. They can do this only provided they come to know the general plan or organization of our economic life, and to appreciate the existence and character of economic law in both domestic and international relations.

*The distinctive contribution of political science to the social studies.*—Political science is the study of the state, a term which includes all forms of political organization. It deals with the life of men as organized under government and law. As its distinctive contribution to the social studies, it gives an understanding of social control by means of law and of the promotion of general welfare by means of governmental action.

Political science includes a study of the organization and the activities of states, and of the principles and ideals which underlie political organization and activities. It deals with the relations among men which are controlled by the state, with the relations of men to the state itself, and with those aspects of international life that come under political control. It considers the problems of adjusting political authority to individual liberty, and of determining the distribution of governing power among the agencies through which the state's will is formed, expressed, and executed.

Political science seeks to develop in individuals a sense of their rights and responsibilities as members of the state, and a realization of the significance of law. It substitutes accurate information and intelligent opinion for emotions and prejudices as a basis for forming judgments in politics and world affairs.

*The distinctive contribution of sociology to the social studies.*—The distinctive contribution of sociology to the social studies is to show that, however much may be allowed for individual initiative and for natural environment, human life has been conditioned more by its social setting than by any other cause. Understanding of the social setting results from study of society as a composite unity made up of many interrelated groups and carrying on many interdependent activities all of which are conditioned by certain ever-present types of causation. The multitudinous and repetitious manifestations of these types of causation are more or less subject to statistical treatment and make up those trends of social change a full statement of which would be social laws. Sociology studies the various forms of causal relations between the activities of individuals that are always occurring in homes, schools, neighborhoods, crowds, publics, and wherever human beings meet, and that give rise to public opinion, customs, and institutions.

Sociology also studies the problems of population as affecting all types of social activity, the effects of small and large numbers, of sparse and dense



distribution, of differences in the quality of the individuals who compose the population, both their inborn traits as determined by racial and family heredity, and the acquired traits which result from prevalent vices, diseases, occupation, and mode of life. This branch of sociology includes certain aspects of the problems of immigration, eugenics, and public health.

It studies the causes, prevention, and treatment of poverty and crime.

It makes a comparative study of different societies, including the most primitive, which reveals the social origins and the method of progress. This comparative study shows that nothing is too repugnant to us to have been customary somewhere and that we must be slow to think that anything is too ideal to be possible some time, for customs and institutions are as variable as the states of mind and feeling which issue from social causation.

The study of sociology tends to dissolve the prejudices and bigotries which are the chief obstacles to social cooperation by showing that such prejudices are mostly formed at an age when rational judgment on fundamental problems is impossible, and that in the overwhelming majority of instances those who differ from each other most radically would hold similar opinions and sentiments if they had been molded by similar influences.

Sociology affords a clear view of the aims of education for it shows that distinctively human nature is second nature socially acquired and that if from birth one could be excluded from all social contacts he would remain a naked savage and a dumb brute. It illuminates the methods of education by its study of the effects of social contacts, and it supplies materials for moral instruction in the schools by its study of the relations between society and the individual and of the interdependence of groups. Such study presents in its full light the fact that all social life is teamwork. It tends to evoke the spirit of co-operation. It reveals grounds for ethical requirements and sources of ethical incentive.

*The distinctive contribution of geography to the social studies.*—As its distinctive contribution to the social studies, geography gives an understanding of earth conditions and natural resources as the material basis of social development by showing the relationships which exist between natural environment and the distribution, characteristics, and activities of man.

This understanding of the relationships between man and his natural environment is acquired largely through comparative studies of specific groups of people living in specific regions. Such studies show how variations in different peoples reflect the influences of their respective environments; in many cases they also lead to the discovery of geographic principles. A knowledge of these principles, or generalizations, contributes, among other things, to an appreciation of the wisdom of utilizing earth resources efficiently, and in many cases points the way toward a more harmonious adjustment of man to his environment.

The realization that differences in peoples result in part from differences in natural environment also helps to promote a sympathetic understanding of peoples in that it affords a key to the explanation of characteristics and attitudes likely otherwise to be misunderstood.

The study of the peoples of varied regions in different parts of the world discloses, moreover, their interdependence and reveals the fact that the environment affecting each group of people has come, through means of transportation and communication, to embrace practically the entire earth. The idea of earth unity derived from the realization of such interdependence is another contribution of geography to the social studies, and is essential to the understanding of world affairs.

#### REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, NEW HAVEN

Aiton, Arthur S.	Anderson, Frank Maloy.
Allison, John M. S.	Anderson, T. S.
Allison, William H.	Andrew, John Charles
Abbott, W. C.	Alvord, C. W.
Adams, Ephraim D.	Ames, Herman V.
Adams, G. B.	Anderson, D. R.
Adams, Randolph G.	Andrews, Arthur I.
	Andrews, C. M.

- Appleton, William W.  
 Arnold, B. W., jr.  
 Arragon, Reginald F.  
 Asakawa, K.  
 Auchampaugh, P. G.  
 Ault, W. O.
- B**
- Baldwin, James T.  
 Baldwin, Summerfield,  
 3d.  
 Bancroft, Margaret.  
 Barbour, Violet.  
 Barker, Corinne M.  
 Barnes, Viola F.  
 Bassett, John S.  
 Basye, Arthur H.  
 Bêale, Howard K.  
 Bean, William G.  
 Becker, Carl.  
 Belaunde, Victor Andrés.  
 Belcher, Katharine F.  
 Bell, Herbert C.  
 Benton, Elbert J.  
 Betten, Rev. Francis S.  
 Bond, Beverley W., jr.  
 Bingham, Hiram.  
 Black, J. William.  
 Blakeslee, George H.  
 Boak, A. E. R.  
 Bolton, Herbert.  
 Bonham, Milledge L., jr.  
 Bourne, Henry E.  
 Boyce, G. C.  
 Bradford, Sarah R.  
 Briggs, Elizabeth.  
 Brown, Marshall S.  
 Bruce, Kathleen Eveleth.  
 Buck, Solon J.  
 Buell, Raymond L.  
 Burpee, Lawrence J.  
 Burr, George L.  
 Byrne, Eugene H.
- C**
- Calman, Alvin R.  
 Carey, Gertrude M.  
 Carman, Harry J.  
 Carpenter, William S.  
 Carroll, E. M.  
 Cheyney, Edward P.  
 Christie, Francis A.  
 Clark, Victor S.
- Cleven, N. Andrew N.  
 Cohen, Edward M.  
 Coleman, Christopher B.  
 Collier, Theodore.  
 Colvin, Caroline.  
 Coollidge, Archibald Cary.  
 Coulter, E. M.  
 Crane, Verner W.  
 Craven, A. O.  
 Cross, Arthur Lyon.  
 Crouse, Nellis M.  
 Cummings, Edward.  
 Curtis, Edward E.  
 Curtis, Eugene Newton.  
 Custer, John S.
- D**
- Daniel, J. W. W.  
 Davenport, Frances G.  
 David, Charles Wendell.  
 Demarest, Elizabeth B.  
 Dennett, Tyler.  
 Dennis, A. L. P.  
 Deyo, Rev. John Maurice.  
 Dietz, F. C.  
 Donnan, Elizabeth.  
 Dunham, Arthur L.  
 Dunning, Mathilde M.  
 Dutcher, George M.
- E**
- Earle, Edward M.  
 Edmonds, John H.  
 Ellery, Eloise.  
 Ellinghouse, R. H.  
 Emerton, Ephraim.  
 Evans, Austin P.
- F**
- Fairbanks, Elsie D.  
 Farnam, Henry W.  
 Farrand, Max.  
 Fay, Sidney Bradshaw.  
 Ferguson, W. S.  
 Flite, Emerson D.  
 Flick, Alexander C.  
 Flournoy, Frank R.  
 Ford, Guy Stanton.  
 Ford, Worthington C.  
 Foster, Herbert D.  
 Fox, Dixon Ryan.  
 Fox, George L.  
 Frayer, William A.
- G**
- Galpin, W. Freeman.  
 Gambrill, J. Montgomery.  
 Gardner, Charles F.  
 George, Robert H.  
 Gerloff, Martha Louise.  
 Gerrish, William C.  
 Gibbons, Lois Oliphant.  
 Gillespie, James E.  
 Gipson, Lawrence H.  
 Godard, George Seymour.  
 Gould, Clarence P.  
 Gray, William D.  
 Greene, Evarts B.  
 Grose, Clyde Leclare.  
 Guilday, Rev. Peter.  
 Guttridge, G. H.
- H**
- Hackett, Charles W.  
 Haddon, P. W.  
 Hall, Clifton R.  
 Hammond, Otis G.  
 Hanaway, Roy C.  
 Hansen, Marcus L.  
 Haring, C. H.  
 Haskins, Charles H.  
 Hatfield, George B.  
 Hayes, Carlton J. H.  
 Haynes, George H.  
 Heald, Mark M.  
 Heckel, Albert K.  
 Hickey, Rev. Edward J.  
 Hickman, Emily.  
 Hicks, John D.  
 Higby, C. P.  
 Hill, Henry W.  
 Hinrod, James L.
- I**
- Hinkhouse, Fred J.  
 Hirsch, Arthur H.  
 Hodgdon, Frederick C.  
 Hornbeak, Louise H.  
 Hoskins, Halford L.  
 House, R. B.  
 Howe, M. A. De Wolfe.  
 Hubbard, H. C.  
 Hull, Charles H.  
 Hull, William I.  
 Hume, Mary B.  
 Humphrey, E. F.

Humphrey, Mary H.  
Hunt, Agnes.  
Hunt, Gaillard.  
Hunter, Louis O.

## J

Jackson, Elizabeth Fuller  
Jackson, W. C.  
James, Alfred P.  
James, J. A.  
Jameson, J. F.  
Jenks, Leland Hamilton.  
Johnson, Allen.  
Jones, Guernsey.  
Jones, Leonard Chester.  
Jones, Theodore F.

## K

Keenleyside, H. L.  
Kane, Elizabeth G.  
Kellar, Herbert A.  
Kelsey, R. W.  
Kingsbury, Joseph Lyman.  
Kline, Allen M.  
Klingenhagen, Anna M.  
Knapp, Charles M.  
Knight, M. M.  
Knowlton, Daniel O.  
Krout, John A.

## L

Langer, William Leonard.  
Lanza, Col. O. H.  
Lawler, Thomas B.  
Lawrence, Henry W., Jr.  
Learned, H. Barrett.  
Leavenworth, Charles S.  
Lerch, Alice Hollister.

Libby, O. G.  
Lingelbach, William E.  
Lingley, Charles R.  
Lo, Kia-Luen.  
Logan, J. H.  
Lord, Robert Howard.  
Lough, Susan M.  
Lunt, W. E.  
Lybyer, A. H.

## M

McCann, Sister Mary Agnes.  
Macdonald, Norman.  
McGee, John E.

McIlwain, C. H.  
McKee, Marguerite M.  
MacKenzie, Hugh.  
Magoffin, Ralph V. D.  
Marr, Harriet W.  
Martin, A. E.  
Mead, Nelson P.  
Mecham, J. Lloyd.  
Meech, Mrs. Sanford.  
Mereness, Newton D.  
Merk, Frederick.

Merriman, Roger B.  
Meyer, Jacob Conrad.  
Meyer, Leo J.  
Miller, Lewis Rex.  
Moon, Parker Thomas.  
Moore, Charles.  
Moore, George H.  
Morgan, William Thomas.  
Mowbray, R. H.  
Mueller, Henry R.  
Munro, Dana Carlton.  
Munson, R. B.  
Musser, John.  
Muzzey, David S.  
Myers, Denys P.

Naylor, Rex Maurice.  
Neilson, N.

Nichols, Dr. Charles L.  
Nichols, Roy Franklin.  
Nichols, Jeannette P.  
(Mrs. R. F.)  
Norton, Margaret C.  
Nussbaum, F. L.

## O

Oldfather, C. H.  
Oldfather, W. A.  
Olmstead, A. T.  
Orvis, Julia Swift.

## P

Packard, Laurence B.  
Packard, Sidney R.  
Page, Alice E.  
Paine, Mrs. C. S.  
Paltsits, Victor Hugo.

Park, Julian.  
Parker, David W.  
Pautz, William C.  
Paxson, Frederic L.

Pearson, C. C.  
Perkins, Dexter.  
Perkins, Ernest Ralph.  
Phillips, Ulrich B.  
Pitman, Frank W.  
Pratt, Jennie A.  
Prichard, Walter.  
Purcell, Richard J.  
Putnam, Ruth.

## R

Raymond, Dora Nell.  
Raymond, Irving W.  
Read, Conyers.  
Rebboli, Mary D. (Mrs. R. C.).  
Redstone, E. H.  
Riegel, R. E.  
Rippy, J. Fred.  
Risley, A. W.  
Roach, Hannah Grace.  
Robinson, Chalfant.  
Robinson, Gerold Tanquary.  
Robinson, Howard.  
Robinson, Morgan P.  
Ross, Burgess B.  
Russel, Robert R.  
Ryden, George H.

## S

Salmon, Lucy M.  
Sanborn, Bernice.  
Scammell, J. Marius.  
Schaeffer, Paul.  
Schafer, Joseph.  
Schapiro, J. Salwyn.  
Schlesinger, Arthur M.  
Schmitt, Bernadotte E.  
Schuyler, Robert Livingston.  
Schofield, Cora L.  
Scott, Margaret G.  
Seymour, Charles.  
Shearer, Augustus H.

Shipman, Henry R.  
Shryock, Richard H.  
Siebert, Wilbur H.  
Sioussat, St. George L.  
Smith, Justin H.  
Smith, Kendall Kerfoot.  
Smith, Lucy S.  
Smith, Preserved.  
Smith, R. R.  
Sontag, Raymond J.

Sorenson, C. M.  
 Spaulding, Col. Oliver L.,  
 jr.  
 Stancilft, Henry C.  
 Steefel, Lawrence D.  
 Steele, James Dallas.  
 Stephenson, N. W.  
 Stevens, Wayne E.  
 Stevenson, E. L.  
 Stevenson, Sarah C.  
 Stimson, Dorothy.  
 Stine, O. C.  
 Stock, Leo F.  
 Stone, Thora G.  
 Sullivan, James.  
 Sweet, Alfred H.  
 Sweet, W. W.

## T

Tanikawa, George N.  
 Tanner, Edwin P.  
 Taylor, Anne M.  
 Thallon, I. C.  
 Thomas, H. M.  
 Thompson, Frederic L.  
 Thompson, Holland.  
 Toelle, J. H.

Townsend, Mary E.  
 Tschan, Francis J.  
 Turner, Frederick J.  
 Turner, Ralph E.  
 Tussey, M. C.

## U

Upton, Eleanor S.

## V

Van Cleve, Thomas C.  
 Van Tyne, C. H.  
 Varrell, H. M.  
 Vincent, John Martin.  
 Vincent, Mrs. J. M.  
 Volwiler, A. T.

## W

Wall, Alexander J.  
 Ward, Laura Adeline.  
 Ware, Edith E.  
 Washburne, G. A.  
 Waterman, W. Randall.  
 Waugh, W. T.  
 Wendel, Hugo C. M.

Wertheimer, Mildred S.  
 West, Allen B.  
 Westermann, William Linn  
 Wheeler, Alice M.  
 White, Albert Beebe.  
 Williams, Basil.  
 Williams, Clarence R.  
 Williams, Judith B.  
 Williams, Mary W.  
 Wilson, Amy.  
 Wing, Herbert, jr.  
 Winston, J. E.  
 Wood, George A.  
 Wood, William H.  
 Woodburn, James A.  
 Woodhouse, Edward J.  
 Wriston, Henry M.

## Y

Young, Helen L.  
 Yuan, T. L.

## Z

Zéliqzon, Maurice.

## In Memoriam

JAMES BRYCE

By J. FRANKLIN JAMESON

WILLIAM CHARLES HALL

The distinguished career of Viscount Bryce has since his death been commemorated in many places, and many writers have paid their tribute of admiration, from varied points of view, to the many-sided endowments of his mind, his wonderful learning, the distinction and achievements of his public and literary career, his beneficent public spirit, and the high quality of his character. It may be appropriate to confine the present memorandum to a record of his relation to the American Historical Association and of its feeling toward him.

When the association held its annual meeting at Providence in December, 1906, James Bryce had been appointed ambassador to the United States, but had not yet come to Washington. As a part of the universal welcome with which the appointment was received in America, this association elected him to honorary membership, a distinction which it had bestowed on only three European historians in the course of its existence, and which he held alone during the remaining years of his life. In November, 1907, he came up from Washington to New York to attend a dinner of the executive council, and spoke words of cordial interest in the work of the association. On hearing that the meeting of December, 1908, was to be held in Washington, he spontaneously and with alacrity offered to the members a reception at the British Embassy, which his gracious hospitality and that of Mrs. Bryce made a memorable delight to all who were present. He attended with evident pleasure the meeting at New York in 1909, which commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society.

Throughout the period of his embassy and to the last day of his long and busy life he kept constantly in mind all interests of American historical scholarship, and was ready on every occasion to serve those of the American Historical Association. His helpfulness to individual historical scholars was unwearied, and the constant kind-

ness of his manner toward them remains with them all a beautiful memory. It was a matter of just pride that a distinguished member of our profession should occupy the high position of ambassador of Great Britain to this country. That, of all such representatives, he should have done most to promote good feeling and mutual understanding between the two countries is gratifying beyond expression. That he should have been obviously and constantly the friend of every one of us with whom he had even brief personal contact endears his memory to a singularly large proportion of our membership.

---

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING

---

By A. C. McLAUGHLIN

Since the last meeting of this association, a member long interested in its welfare and a participant in its counsels, has been taken by death. Prof. William Archibald Dunning died at New York, August, 25. This is not the time or the place to list his writings or to recount in any detail his accomplishments as a teacher and scholar. We have all considered him an authority in two fields of historical study—the reconstruction period in American history and the general field of political theory. In addition to his distinguished work as a publicist, he guided the researches of many students, whose published studies are of marked value among modern writings on American history. All of his own books are characterized by exceptional clearness and vivacity of style and by skill and discrimination in the handling of material.

Most of us know him too well to wish to pass critical judgment upon his work; perhaps we know him too well to appraise it justly. Doubtless we are now thinking of him chiefly as a fellow worker, a helpful member of this association, and a cheerful, stimulating companion. In the early years of the association, when it specially needed his enthusiasm and enterprising spirit, he took interest in its development; from that time to the end of his life, this interest continued. The meeting held at New York in 1896, in some ways a turning point in the history of the association, owed its character and its signal and encouraging success largely to him. After performing various duties in this body, he was chosen second vice president in 1910, and as president in 1913 delivered at Charleston a brilliant and scholarly address on "Truth in history."

At all times his engaging humor, his unaffected friendliness, his wide sympathy, his sane and human interest in his own work, and his equal interest in the tasks and hopes of others, his unusual personal charm gave him a peculiar hold upon our admiration and affection. This brief memorial—brief, but still, perhaps, too long and too earnest to suit his own simple and dignified modesty—is here presented in testimony of our friendship, of our gratitude for his work in the association, and our recognition of his achievements as a teacher and historian.

---

---

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

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIF., DECEMBER 1 AND 2, 1922

---

---



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

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at Stanford University Friday afternoon and Saturday, December 1 and 2, 1922. A bureau of registration and information was established in room 230, History Building, and the sessions were in room 231 of the same building. Local arrangements were under the direction of a committee consisting of R. G. Trotter, chairman; R. H. Lutz and Yamato Ichihashi. The very interesting program of the meeting was prepared by a committee consisting of C. E. Chapman, chairman; O. H. Richardson, R. H. Lutz, F. J. Klingberg, and Miss Effie I. Hawkins. The president of the branch, Prof. Payson J. Treat, presided at the various sessions. The attendance on Friday and at the annual dinner was about 60, on Saturday about 40.

At the opening session Saturday afternoon the first paper was read by Prof. Henry Stephen Lucas of the University of Washington, whose topic was "The newer view of Erasmus." The aim of the paper was to emphasize the significance of some newer facts concerning the youth and earlier life of Erasmus. The older view of the barbarous conditions surrounding the great humanist at this period of his life was derived from contemporary writers such as More, Linacre, and the writings of Erasmus himself. It was accepted by Seeböhm and others who revived interest in Erasmus about 50 years ago and at a more recent period by Drummond, Froude, and Emerton. Professor Allen has in this relation rendered the greatest service in producing a definitive edition of the letters of Erasmus. Based upon this we now have a new account of Erasmus's life in the low countries. A very important contribution to this subject was made 40 years ago at Leyden, and contributions of Professor Blok and others must go far to change the current conception of Erasmus.

The older version of the condition in the schools and monasteries which Erasmus entered, springs, so it was held, from two main motives. One of these was a desire to controvert persistent rumors that Erasmus was the son of a priest who lived in concubinage, the other to explain why he left a religious house and was leading a secular life. Some of the other writings of Erasmus in the earlier period are also highly colored. On various occasions he sought the

absolution of the Pope, and in 1517 Pope Leo freed him from all ecclesiastical penalties either as to his birth or as to withdrawal from the monastery. Yet he subsequently repeated the earlier stories.

There is evidence that his life in the earlier years in the houses at Steyn and Deventer was pleasant and that the conditions of learning were good. He was associated with at least one humanist of importance. The monastery at Steyn was of the Augustinian order, and had fallen under the influence of the Brethren of the Common Life. These formed a religious coterie within the Church. They practiced poverty, chastity, and obedience but did not take irrevocable vows. They were not concerned with most points in theology but merely with the Christian life. The great monument to their ideals is the *Imitation of Christ* by Thomas a Kempis.

Of these Erasmus shows the impress, notably in his vein of mysticism. A characteristic motive is the realization in human conduct of the Sermon on the Mount. The necessity of knowing the Bible demanded a mastery of the languages in which it was written. Scholastic subtleties made no appeal to Erasmus. In fact he did not have a very clear conception of the importance of the Schoolmen. Hard and fast systems of theology he always opposed. To him there was a far greater danger in the ignorance of Scripture than in the reading of it. To the conception of the Bible as the norm of Christian life he also owed his attitude toward current views and usages of his day, such as fasting, the cult of the Virgin, and war on the Turks. Yet he did not attack the Church on principle nor the fundamental basis of monasticism. He deemed the hierarchy valid and the Church orthodox. He was thus driven by the needs of a situation. Practical moralism forbade him to approach the problem of sin as did Luther. With Erasmus justification was the process of becoming righteous. He thought of faith and works together and never fathomed Pauline theology as did Luther. Christ as the divine example tended to drive out Christ the Son of the Father. His emphasis on conduct led him to war on the grotesque practices of his time. We may thus trace the influence of his early environment. He founded the low country movement for reform, and some movements of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries hark back to him.

The paper of Capt. Edward L. Beach, of Stanford University, on "The causes of the War of 1812," which was next presented, after mentioning the two direct specific causes, the impressment of men on board merchant ships, and the British Orders in Council of 1807 and 1809, forbidding trade with France except by British consent and leading to the seizure of hundreds of ships, showed that internal

conditions had much to do with the struggle, in America, individualism, in England, national solidarity. The early formative conditions influencing American character lived on. Without governmental or church support or soldiers to defend them the colonists had developed qualities of self-reliance. They did not have so much government as the people of England. It would be hard to find communities with greater control, spirit of independence, and individualism. In England, on the other hand, there was a feeling that the navy was the national defense. A realization that the merchant marine was failing had led to the navigation acts of 1651 and 1660. In the year 1728, 2,052 merchant ships entered London, nearly all British. The perpetuation of the merchant marine was traditional. It was something to be handed on to posterity. Just previous to 1812 when England was at the crisis of a great struggle she saw her seamen deserting to American ships and engaged in a service the effect of which was to aid Napoleon, the arch enemy. She could not give up that upon which national solidarity depended. The people were behind the governing families which ruled England.

The American, in some cases accompanied his patriotism with poor judgment, and objected to submerging his judgment. The ruling influence was partisan politics. One great party sympathized with England, the other with France. The Republican Party was in the majority, hence the declaration of war on England.

For the war there had been no preparation, financial, military, or naval. None of the equipment was ready. Most of the generals were without military experience, except that gained in the Revolutionary War, many years before. Except W. H. Harrison, they were incompetent. Massachusetts and Connecticut refused to furnish troops. Prevost's provisions for the Plattsburg campaign were provided by the farmers of New York and Vermont and paid in English bills of exchange. The English regarded the Americans as boasters and hypocrites, but they said nothing more bitter than Republicans and Federalists said of each other.

In spite of the military failure, the war was not a failure. There were no more orders in council nor impressments. A better Secretary of War assumed charge, and before the end of the war there were better generals, such as Jackson. Moreover, the Americans learned in the crisis that partisanship must give way to patriotism.

The third paper of the afternoon, that of Prof. Levi Edgar Young, of the University of Utah, on the "Colonization of Utah in 1847," was advanced from its original position on the program of the Saturday morning session. It was founded on old journals and some letters of Brigham Young in 1847 to his people remaining on the Missouri River. The speaker stated that the first company of

pioneers reached Utah in 1847 and consisted of 147 men, besides women and children. Later they were joined by the Mormon battalion who had marched from San Diego. During the first month 87 acres of vegetables were planted. Six men at once began the exploration of the valley of the Great Salt Lake under the order of Brigham Young. On August 22 Salt Lake City was named. In September and October came a company of a thousand people across the plains. During the first year 4,000 came in bands. A journal of October 19, 1847, tells of the opening of a school in a military tent shaped like a wigwam. In 1851 was passed the first law providing schools for the Territory of Utah.

The speaker also told of the organization of a dramatic company, which Brigham Young explained the colonists needed after what they had endured. The first theater, known as the Little Theater, was dedicated in January, 1852. The printing of a journal was delayed by lack of printing paper, but was begun in 1850.

Harriet Young's journal relates that her husband planted 3 acres of wheat, the first in the valley, in 1847. She observes that irrigation will be necessary. In 1849 a great colony sent out to the south carried apple trees 300 miles.

The conclusion of the speaker was that the typical American institutions were introduced, notably the home, agriculture, and the state. Also that schools were established and the principle that every man might come and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. The history of Utah must emphasize the industrial and the social sides and is marked by colonization with high religious idealism.

Prof. Henri Pirenne of the University of Ghent next gave an address entitled "Mahomet et Charlemagne." This was presented in outline in English and detail added in French. Professor Pirenne held that too great importance has been given to the Teutonic invasions from the fourth to the sixth centuries. These did not introduce an essential transformation of civilization. Most of the Teutonic peoples who entered the empire were established in Mediterranean lands. It was only with the Mohammedan invasion of the eighth century that relations between the East and the West ceased. For the first time was European civilization overthrown. The Mediterranean was now no longer the center of the world. The Western center was forced back to the north as under Charlemagne. Without Mahomet, Charlemagne would have been impossible.

Announcements were made by Prof. E. D. Adams regarding the visiting hours at the Hoover War Library and by the secretary regarding membership in the American Historical Association. The

president then before adjournment appointed a committee on nominations, a committee on resolutions, and a committee on auditing.

The annual dinner was at 7 o'clock in the Stanford Union, Prof. E. D. Adams presiding. Professor Treat in delivering the president's annual address dealt with the forces which explain the rise of modern Japan.

In the middle of the last century the civilizations of India and China were surpassed in Asia by a third, that of the Mediterranean. China was humbled by a group of Indian soldiers and traders. In Korea a weak and intolerant court sought to protect itself by holding aloof from the outside. So it was in Japan. China was the most powerful of Asiatic nations and Japan regarded as one of the weak oriental powers. In 1900 India was more firmly gripped than ever before, Burma had lost its independence, Siam was subordinate. Cambodia absorbed. The Boxer uprising had left China prostrate and Korea had lost its independence. Japan alone was strengthened. It had used the weapons of the West to humble China, and it soon defeated one of the strongest European powers. For the first time in the modern age an Asiatic power was to the fore.

Why this rise? First, certain physical conditions aided. The climate is favorable. No part of Asia is so frequently subjected to stimulating cyclonic storms. Insularity and limited amount of arable land are the main physical features. Instead of receiving an alien civilization imposed by force, Japan adopted that of China. The mountain masses and limited amount of arable land required incessant industry. It is difficult to estimate the importance of racial homogeneity. The several stocks were fused long before the dawn of history. In historic times the only alien race is the Aino. Japan has been spared the retarding influences of a conflict of races, and modern Japan, unlike India, has been spared any religious rivalry. Certain Japanese traits and peculiarities also require consideration. The Portuguese in Japan were first impressed with the politeness and curiosity of the people. At a time when China was confident in her defiance of the barbarians of the outer world, the Japanese carefully noted all the particulars of Perry's fleet. The Japanese learned more in a few years than the other Asiatics in centuries. They had made the old culture of China Japanese. So was it in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with western civilization.

Is the western civilization of Japan a veneer? This has been much assimilated. It seems unfair to judge the Japanese by western standards. No people has been more responsive to just and well-intentioned criticism. When John W. Foster tried to have them modify their demands at the close of a victorious war he so appealed to them. A criticism of their policies toward China in the last war brought abandonment. On the other hand, Chinese

philosophy, ignoring the outside barbarians, failed to value the opinion of outsiders. In India and China willingness to sacrifice all to the State is present only in small measure. The Samurai afford leaders not possessed by these countries. There to the end of the nineteenth century the great barrier to progress was the educated class. In Japan just the reverse was true.

The speaker in conclusion held this to be merely an enumeration, not an appraisal of these factors. The day of territorial acquisition for Japan seems to have passed; and the Japanese will not again have the opportunity of the last century for expansion. It is a matter of congratulation that our nearest neighbor in the East is the most hospitable to western culture.

Brief informal addresses were made also by Prof. Henri Pirenne, of the University of Ghent; President Tully C. Knoles, of the College of the Pacific; Miss Effie I. Hawkins, of the San Jose State Teachers' College; Dr. George Watson Cole, of the Huntington Library, Pasadena; Monsignor Joseph Gleason, of Palo Alto; and Prof. J. J. Van Nostrand, of the University of California.

At the Saturday morning session the opening paper was that of Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, of Whitman College, on "The beginnings of the Impressment Issue." In the absence of Professor Bemis the paper was read by Prof. Edward M. Hulme, of Stanford University. The author made use of Pinckney's notes which afford insight into this topic hitherto overlooked. It was shown that there was a press of seamen in England, something then unusual, at the time of the Nootka Sound controversy and that some American seamen were impressed at that time. Some were released only after barbarous treatment. The question in 1790 was one of impressment in British waters. It was shown how with the beginning of the European war it became impossible for Pinckney to make any headway with the matter. In 1793-94 his protests were merely reported as referred to the admiralty. For a short time after Jay's Treaty Britain was more circumspect, but there were many cases in 1796. The United States could not secure its rights because it had no navy to enforce them, and until 1812 an American citizen, if he looked like an Englishman, was likely to be seized and placed in the hull of an English man-of-war.

Mr. J. J. Hill of the Bancroft Library, University of California, followed with his paper on "The American fur trade in the far Southwest." He held that few realize how considerable was the fur trade in the far Southwest. The documents on this region have been ignored by writers on the fur trade. This is explained largely by the clandestine nature of the trade and by the difficulty of Mexican names. The period 1821-1823 was that of the exploration of the

basin of the Rio del Norte. The years 1824-1826 mark the advance into the Colorado Basin. By the end of 1826 practically every stream of this basin had been trapped until beaver were rare and the trade had brought the trappers over \$100,000. Between 1826 and 1832 came the opening of various trappers' trails to California. The persons engaged in this Southwestern trade must have aggregated thousands. After 1832 trapping was continued, but with decreased significance. The paper dealt in detail with the activities of Ewing Young, who came to New Mexico in 1822, made his way to San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys in California in 1831, going as far north as the mouth of the Umpqua in Oregon and finally being induced to settle in the Willamette Valley. He must have traveled by mule some 20,000 miles and the men under his command took \$100,000 worth of beaver. A sketch was also given of the career of another noted trapper, Antoine Robidoux, who in 1824 came from Port Atkinson on the Missouri River to Santa Fe, and who later operated two posts, respectively, in the basin of the Green River and that of the Grand River until 1844. At some time before 1840 he visited California. Fremont in 1844 visited his post at Uinte where he found a motley collection of Canadians and Spanish. He was probably the principal character in this phase of the Southwestern fur trade.

The concluding paper of the session, on "The need of a State Historical Society in California," was read by Prof. Louis J. Paetow, of the University of California. He maintained that "no records no history" applies to our age as well as to past ages. If to material and human enemies of records man contributes carelessness and neglect, he will bring forth the curse of the gods—Lethe. It is possible to measure the state of civilization in the modern state by the care in preserving that which gives knowledge of the future. Much has been done by collectors and societies, but in the end the main effort must be made by the Government. In California a society could do much. No State has a more interesting past nor more loyal sons. No State has a better nucleus for historical collections than the Bancroft Library.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was taken as a typical example. In this State the foundation was laid by Lyman Copeland Draper (1815-1891) who in the State of New York, at the age of 25, became interested in the lives of the Trans-Alleghany pioneers and spent his days as collector and organizer of materials. The result was the Draper Collection of Manuscripts, the pride of the State of Wisconsin. In 1854 Draper began his work as secretary and executive of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Under his successor, R. G. Thwaites, were gathered the fruits. In 1895 began the movement for the building of a library at Madison. At the dedi-

cation of this beautiful building in 1900, Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, founded 1797, said that Wisconsin was more fortunate than Massachusetts, for the State and the society were coeval. In Massachusetts five generations had passed before it occurred to make provision for the collection of the records of the race.

As Wisconsin found her Draper, California found her Bancroft. About 1860 he began the formation of a collection which he housed and classified. The director of the Archive National in Paris has declared that this rapid American method has been but once employed so as to insure success. Here is a collection of material unique in the world's history. In 1905 when Thwaites was sent to appraise it he reported that it was astonishingly large and complete, and set its value at \$300,000. In the same year it was purchased for half that sum by the regents of the University of California. Fortunately saved from the San Francisco fire of 1906, it was sheltered in a fire proof building at the university. A considerable number of books have been written under the direction of Professor Bolton, the present director, and a large collection of manuscripts, especially Mexican manuscripts, has been added. In 1915 the California Historical Survey Commission was established in the Bancroft Library.

More and more the space in the university library, in which the Bancroft Library is now housed, has been demanded by undergraduates, and the time has come for the organization of a State historical society to secure a building on the campus. This society would give central direction to historical activities in the State. Eventually collections of rare Americana will find their way hither. Plans should be made to preserve manuscripts and newspaper files. There should be facilities for research, and an historical museum should be added. The work on Franciscan missions should also reach back to St. Francis. This is the place for a large collection of Franciscana. What Wisconsin did years ago on the basis of the Draper collection, California is abundantly able to do on a basis of the Bancroft collection.

At the business session which followed the conclusion of this paper, the committee on resolutions, consisting of Alden J. Abbott, chairman, and Charles Francis Cutts and Henry S. Lucas, reported the following:

*Resolved* by the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, at its eighteenth annual meeting, December 1 and 2, 1922, that we hereby express our sincere appreciation of the hospitality and of the courtesies extended to us by Stanford University and by its history department, and that we express our thanks to the retiring officers, to the speakers, and to all others whose efficient efforts have contributed to the success and enjoyment of the meeting; and we would especially commend the work of the retiring secretary, Professor Morris, during his long term of office.

*Resolved further*, That we hereby express our appreciation of the aid given by the State of California to the scholarly historical work of the California



Historical Survey Commission and that we urge the legislature to support the work with such liberality as to make possible a more extended program of publication.

*Resolved*, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association recommends that a State Historical Society of California be created and that the chair appoint a committee to bring this proposition before the people of the State of California.

*Be it further resolved* by the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association that we strongly disapprove of efforts that are being made to distort American history in the interest of so-called patriotism. On the contrary, we feel that the highest type of American patriotism is best fostered in our schools by the teaching of American history in such a way as to present judiciously the truth about our country, including its relations with other countries. In this connection we would indorse the recent report of the Committee of Five which has been approved and published by the California State Board of Education.

The secretary is accordingly requested to communicate the second and third resolution to the proper officers of the California Legislature and to give proper publicity to the final resolution.

The final resolution attained its form as here given after it had been referred to the committee for revision and after a preamble originally reported had been struck out on motion in open meeting. The committee provided for in the third resolution was subsequently named by the president as follows: L. J. Paetow, chairman; Monsignor Joseph M. Gleason, Edgar E. Robinson, Robert G. Cleland, Owen C. Coy.

The auditing committee, consisting of Miss Effie I. Hawkins and E. J. Miller, reported their approval of the accounts of the secretary-treasurer.

The committee on nominations, consisting of L. J. Paetow, chairman; Percy A. Martin and Walter C. Barnes, reported the following nominations:

President, Eugene I. McCormac, University of California.  
Vice president, Robert G. Cleland, Occidental College.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Ralph H. Lutz, Stanford University.  
Council, in addition to the above: Cardinal L. Goodwin, Mills College;  
Waldemar Westergaard, Pomona College; Walter C. Barnes, University of Oregon; Miss Effie I. Hawkins, State Teachers' College, San Jose.

On motion the nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these nominees, who were declared elected for the ensuing year.

Prof. Herbert E. Bolton was elected delegate from the Pacific Coast Branch to the next meeting of the American Historical Association at New Haven. The business session then adjourned.

The session of Saturday afternoon was the teachers' session. The program was arranged with especial reference to the introductory college course in history, the general topic for discussion being "The field and function of history."

The first paper of the afternoon was presented by Prof. Franklin C. Palm, of the University of California. He held that few students

at first have a purpose in taking history, but are impelled by such considerations as requirements, prerequisites, and favorable hours. The students' first impressions, and consequently an appropriate introduction, are important. After dealing with some definitions of history, to form part of such an introduction, Professor Palm next took up the question, "Why study history?" The principal answers given are, first, that it helps the student to live. It offers almost personal contact with the men of the past and brings before us the deeds of great men which are worthy of consideration. It should lead to patriotism, but also enlighten us as to our place in life. It has a cultural value, explaining art, science, and literature. It develops man himself, for it requires a love of truth.

Such an introduction is not intended as an appeal to economic cupidity, but creates the idea of practical utility. The student returns at least tolerant.

As to method it was held that a syllabus or guide should be prepared, but the student should also follow his own preferences. The list or reading should include selections at the student's option and should comprise general history, biographies, encyclopædia articles and readings in standard sources. The love of truth can be especially developed in source readings, but these are not to be used as historical gymnastics in the form of source problems. The map question has an important place in the general course. The instructor can utilize the assignment of collateral reading as an opportunity for conference. The student receives preliminary instruction in preparing an historical study.

A final aim advanced was to leave the student with respect for the subject. This will encourage continued and more advanced study. It will at least have inculcated the idea of the sacredness of truth, and the aim is achieved if this notion is gained.

Prof. Edward Maslin Hulme, of Stanford University, who followed, held that history is the story of the significant deeds and thoughts of man. It is much more of an art than a science, since the methods of science are not possible in history and since it is so subjective. It includes political activity, but also economic and significant social and religious thought and action.

The teacher must be concerned with the habits of the students. He may inculcate habits of industry and care. Few subjects lend themselves better to the development of the power of analysis. Then there is the power of judgment, the weighing of both sides as well as the power of sympathy and tolerance. We hear much of efficiency, but this is not a desirable end in itself without proper motives. We must not give students a narrow, selfish idea of life. What study can better lend itself to the inculcation of fine ideals?

We can never abolish war and carry out great aims until we attack the problem in the classroom.

Miss Margaret Bennett, of the Berkeley High School, in presenting the last paper of the session enunciated the view that definitions of history are due to the group ideas of the time when they were formulated. Any true conception must be dynamic, and any conception which meets the demands of to-day must recognize the demands of the sciences of to-day, thus emphasizing various phases of life. Changes in the method of history teaching change with the conception of history. The paper then described the methods employed in the senior class at the high school in Berkeley employing a form of drama as prolegomena.

In the general discussion which followed Prof. E. D. Adams said that his first impression after listening to the papers was one of humility. He recalled a teachers' session of the American Historical Association just 20 years ago when with the others he was asked to speak on the conduct of the freshman course and all disagreed. He felt that Professor Hulme's ideas were somewhat impractical for a beginning course. So far as his own aims were concerned he had come to three things—stimulus to intellectual curiosity, analysis, and synthesis.

Monsignor Gleason believed that the function of history is to teach the student how to dig out facts and get at the truth. Clarity of ideas comes through definition and the faculty of analysis is taken away from the student before he gets to college because he learns no definitions. The secretary spoke of his own work in history as a freshman at Stanford University 25 years ago in a field which would not to-day be held to have general interest but which through the efforts of the instructor, the late Professor Shaw, was carefully done, formed good habits of study and commended itself to the student as worth while.

In conclusion the president expressed his appreciation of the work of the committees which made for the success of the meeting.