

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
YEAR 1926



IN ONE VOLUME
AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1930

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1929.

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 1926. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

ACT OF INCORPORATION

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

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1927.

SIR: As provided by law, we have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1926.

As with the reports for 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, the contents of this report are limited to the proceedings of the association and of the Pacific Coast Branch. All papers and abstracts of papers are omitted.

A supplemental volume contains a bibliography of writings on American history during the year 1926, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

Very respectfully,

H. BARRETT LEARNED,
Chairman Committee on Publications.

ALLEN R. BOYD, *Editor.*

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

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CONSTITUTION

I

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

II

Its objects 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, a first vice president, a second vice president, 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.

If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the first vice president shall thereupon become president, and the second vice president shall become first vice president whenever the office of first vice president shall have been vacated.

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.

TERMS OF OFFICE

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †)

EX-PRESIDENTS

- †ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.
- †GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.
- †JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.
- †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.
- †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.
- †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.
- †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.
- †JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
- †HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.
- †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
- †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.
- †JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1897.
- †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.
- †JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.
- †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.
- †CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.
- †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.
- †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.
- †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.
- JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.
- †SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.
- J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907.
- †GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.
- ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.
- FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.
- WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.
- †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1912.
- †WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.
- ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1914.
- †H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1915.
- GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1916.
- WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1917.
- †WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., 1918-1919.
- EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1920.
- JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1921.
- CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1922.
- EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D., 1923.
- †WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., Litt. D., 1924.
- CHARLES M. ANDREWS, A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D., 1925.
- DANA C. MUNRO, L. H. D., 1926.

EX-VICE PRESIDENTS

- †JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884-1886.
- †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1886-1888.
- †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1888-1887.
- †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1887-1889.
- †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1888-1890.
- †JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1889-1891.
- †HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1890-1893.
- †EDWARD GAY MASON, A. M., 1891-1894.
- †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1894.
- †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895.
- †JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1895, 1896.

- †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896, 1897.
 †JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1897, 1898.
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898, 1899.
 †MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899, 1900.
 †CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900.
 †HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.
 †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902, 1903.
 †EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1903.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904.
 †SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1905, 1906.
 †GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1906, 1907.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907, 1908.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1908, 1909.
 †WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909, 1910.
 †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1910, 1911.
 †WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1911, 1912.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1912, 1913.
 †H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1918, 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., Litt. 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.
 †WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., Litt. D., 1922, 1923.
 CHARLES M. ANDREWS, A. M., Ph. D., 1923, 1924.
 DANA C. MUNRO, L. H. D., 1924, 1925.
 HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, L. H. D., Litt. D., 1925, 1926.

SECRETARIES

- †HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1900.
 †A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1908.
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, Ph. D., 1900-1913.
 WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M., 1908-1919.
 EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1914-1919.
 JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, Ph. D., 1919-

TREASURERS

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

CURATOR

- †A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1918.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- †WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-1886.
 †CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.
 †MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-1885.
 EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., 1884-1885.
 †FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., Litt. D., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-1888.
 †RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-1888.
 JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1887-1891.
 †ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., LL. D., 1887-1889.
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888-1891.
 †GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-1896.
 †JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1891-1894.
 †GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.

- †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1894-1895.
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-1895.
 †H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1895-1899.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1895-1899; 1901-1904.
 †EDWARD MINOR GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-1897.
 †MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1897-1900.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1898-1901; 1903-1906.
 †WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1899-1902.
 †PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1900-1903.
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.
 HERBERT PUTNAM, Litt. D., LL. D., 1901-1904.
 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.
 EDWARD POTTS CHEYNEY, LL. D., 1902-1905.
 †EDWARD G. BOURNE, Ph. D., 1903-1906.
 †GEORGE P. GARRISON, Ph. D., 1904-1907.
 †REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904-1907.
 CHARLES McLEAN ANDREWS, Ph. D., L. H. D., 1905-1908.
 JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph. D., 1905-1908.
 WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M., 1906-1909.
 WILLIAM MacDONALD, Ph. D., LL. D., 1906-1909.
 MAX FARRAND, Ph. D., 1907-1910.
 FRANK HEYWOOD HODDER, Ph. M., 1907-1910.
 EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1908-1911.
 CHARLES HENRY HULL, Ph. D., 1908-1911.
 FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE RILEY, A. M., Ph. D., 1909-1912.
 EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1909-1912.
 JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, Ph. D., LL. D., 1910-1913.
 FRED MORROW FLING, Ph. D., 1910-1913.
 HERMAN VANDENBURG AMES, Ph. D., 1911-1914.
 DANA CABLETON 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., 1920-1924.
 SIDNEY B. FAY, Ph. D., 1920-1924.
 CARL RUSSELL FISH, Ph. D., 1920-1923.
 CARLTON J. H. HAYES, Ph. D., 1920-1925.
 FREDERIC L. PAXSON, Ph. D., 1920-1925.
 ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT, Ph. D., 1920-1923.
 HENRY P. BIGGAR, B. A., B. Litt., 1922-1925.
 MARY W. WILLIAMS, Ph. D., 1922-1926.
 CHARLES H. McILWAIN, Ph. D., 1923-1926.
 ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, Ph. D., 1923-1926.
 WILLIAM K. BOYD, Ph. D., 1924-
 NELLIE NEILSON, Ph. D., 1924-
 ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, A. M., LL. D., 1925-
 LAURENCE M. LARSON, Ph. D., 1925-
 FRANK MALOY ANDERSON, A. M., 1925-
 JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, A. M., LL. D., Litt. D., 1926-
 DWIGHT W. MORROW, A. B., LL. B., 1926-
 PAYSON J. TREAT, Ph. D., 1926-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 29, 1926

PRESIDENT:

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, LL. B., L. H. D., LITT. D.,
New York, N. Y.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:

JAMES H. BREASTED, PH. D., LL. D.,
University of Chicago

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, PH. D., LL. D.,
New York, N. Y.

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

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 BURR, LL. D., LITT. D.,

Cornell University

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M.,

Massachusetts Historical Society

EDWARD CHANNING, PH. D., LITT. D.,

Harvard University

JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A.,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris

CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D.,

Harvard University

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D.,

University of Pennsylvania

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, A. M., PH. D., L. H. D.,

Yale University

DANA C. MUNRO, L. H. D.,

Princeton University

(Elected Councilors)

WILLIAM K. BOYD, PH. D.,

Duke University

NELLIE NELSON, PH. D.,

Mount Holyoke College

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, A. M., LL. D.,

Indianapolis, Ind.

LAURENCE M. LARSON, PH. D.,

University of Illinois

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON, A. M.,

Dartmouth College

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, A. M., LL. D., LITT. D.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

DWIGHT W. MORROW, LL. B.,

Englewood, N. J.

PAYSON J. TREAT, PH. D.,

Stanford University

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 27, 1926

PRESIDENT:

CARDINAL GOODWIN, PH. D.,
Mills College

VICE PRESIDENT:

E. E. ROBINSON, A. M.,
Stanford University

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

RALPH H. LUTZ, LL. B., PH. D.,
Stanford University

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers)

L. J. PAETOW, PH. D.,
University of California

FRANK W. PITMAN, PH. D.,
Pomona College

DONALD G. BARNES, A. M.,
University of Oregon

OWEN C. COY, PH. D.,
University of Southern California

COMMITTEES, 1927

STANDING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Committee on appointments.—Laurence M. Larson, chairman; William K. Boyd, Nellie Neilson.

Committee on meetings and relations.—John S. Bassett, chairman; Frank M. Anderson, Payson J. Treat.

Committee on finance.—Charles Moore, chairman, Dwight W. Morrow, James Truslow Adams.

Committee on nominations.—Solon J. Buck, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles W. Hackett, Percy A. Martin, Louis M. Sears, Lucy E. Textor.

Delegates in the American Council of Learned Societies.—J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1927); Charles H. Haskins, 53 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1929).

Delegates in the Social Science Research Council.—Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (three-year term—expires December, 1929); Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (term expires 1928); Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1927).

Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.—James T. Shotwell, 407 West One hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Representatives in the Committee to Consider the Publication of an Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.—Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Carl Becker, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on program for the forty-second annual meeting.—Samuel F. Bemis, chairman, 1834 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; E. M. Coulter, James C. Malin, Nils A. Olsen, Laurence B. Packard, Bessie L. Pierce, James F. Willard. Ex officio: John S. Bassett, secretary of the American Historical Association; Herbert A. Kellar, secretary of the Agricultural History Society; Christopher B. Coleman, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies.

Committee on local arrangements for the forty-second annual meeting.—Fairfax Harrison, chairman, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Leo F. Stock, secretary, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Arthur I. Andrews, Edmund C. Burnett, Frances G. Davenport, John C. Fitzpatrick, David Jayne Hill, J. Franklin Jameson, Elmer L. Kayser, Robert Lansing, Waldo G. Leland, Constantine E. McGuire, Charles Moore, Helen Nicolay, C. O. Paullin, Mark Sullivan, Charles Warren.

Board of editors of the American Historical Review.—J. Franklin Jameson, managing editor, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires

1931); Henry E. Bourne (1932), Sidney B. Fay (1930), Francis A. Christie (1929), Evarts B. Greene (1928), William E. Dodd (1927).

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Theodore C. Pease, chairman, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Elizabeth Donnan, Reginald C. McGrane, Paul C. Phillips, Morgan P. Robinson.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Carl Wittke, chairman, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; James Truslow Adams, Louise P. Kellogg, Frederick Merk, Allan Nevins.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Carl Becker, chairman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Vera L. Brown, Frederic Duncalf, William L. Langer, Richard A. Newhall.

Committee on publications (all ex-officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, secretary, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; John S. Bassett, William E. Dodd, J. Franklin Jameson, Laurence B. Packard, Theodore C. Pease, O. C. Stine, chairman of the committee on publications of the Agricultural History Society.

Committee on membership.—Roy F. Nichols, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur S. Aiton, Robert G. Albion, James P. Baxter, 3d, M. L. Bonham, jr., Walther I. Brandt, R. D. W. Connor, Arthur B. Darling, Charles W. Hackett, Cleo Hearon, John D. Hicks, William T. Hutchinson, John A. Krout, Mary Hume Maguire (Mrs. J. M.), Frances H. Relf, Nelson V. Russell, Carl Stephenson, George M. Stephenson, Joseph W. Swain, Reginald G. Trotter.

Conference of historical societies.—Arthur C. Cole, chairman, State University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio (elected by the Conference of Historical Societies at its annual business meeting); Christopher B. Coleman, secretary, Historical Bureau, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Tyler Dennett, Charles Moore, Eben Putnam, James B. Wilbur.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Henry R. Shipman, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, William H. Allison, Solon J. Buck, Louis J. Paetow.

Subcommittee (of committee on bibliography) on International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography.—Michael Rostovtzeff, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Francis A. Christie, Lynn Thorndike.

Public archives commission.—George S. Godard, chairman, State Library, Hartford, Conn.; John H. Edmonds, Thomas M. Marshall, James G. Randall, Charles W. Ramsdell.

Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman, 424 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Conn.; Waldo G. Leland, Wallace Notesteln.

Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.—Dixon R. Fox, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Arthur Adams, Natalie S. Lincoln, Mrs. Albert Sioussat.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—William K. Boyd, chairman, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Asa E. Martin, Bertha H. Putnam, Fred A. Shannon, Henry M. Wriston.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Edward Mead Earle, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Frank A. Golder, Paul Knaplund, William L. Langer, Charles Seymour.

Committee on history and other social studies in the schools.—A. C. Krey, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; John S. Bassett, Guy S. Ford, Ernest Horn, Henry Johnson, William E. Lingelbach, L. C. Marshall, C. E. Merriam, Jesse H. Newlon.

Committee on the Jusserand medal.—Eloise Ellery, chairman, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Archibald Cary Coolidge, George C. Sellery.

Committee on endowment.—Albert J. Beveridge, chairman, 4164 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dana C. Munro, vice chairman, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Harry J. Carman, executive secretary, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, Marshall S. Brown, Solon J. Buck, Harry A. Cushing, Guy S. Ford, Worthington C. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, Edward Krehbiel, H. Barrett Learned, Stewart L. Mims, Charles Moore, William A. Morris, Conyers Read, Otto L. Schmidt, Henry M. Wriston.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, Worthington C. Ford, Andrew C. McLaughlin, John B. McMaster, Charles Moore, Frederick J. Turner.

Committee on the Carnegie revolving fund for publications.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; George L. Burr, Samuel E. Morison, Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Henry Osborn Taylor, ex officio.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur Lyon Cross, Godfrey Davies, Roger B. Merriman, Wallace Notestein, Conyers Read.

Committee on the secretariat.—James Sullivan, chairman, State Education Bldg., Albany, N. Y.; John S. Bassett, Guy S. Ford, Waldo G. Leland, Joseph Schafer.

Committee on the International Congress of 1928 at Oslo.—Waldo G. Leland, chairman, 1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.; J. Franklin Jameson, Laurence M. Larson, William E. Lingelbach, Wallace Notestein, Waldemar Westergaard.

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 3,000, is drawn from every State in the Union as well as from Canada and South America. 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 four hundred. 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 request it. It contains the proceedings of the association, 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 two hundred and twenty-five pages. It presents to the reader authoritative articles, critical reviews of important new works on history, groups of inedited documents, and news of many and varied activities in the field of history. 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 to all members of the association in part return for their dues.

For the encouragement of historical research the association offers two biennial prizes, each of two hundred dollars, 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.

A third prize, bearing the name of its founder the late George Louis Beer, amounting to \$250, is offered annually for the best work upon any phase of European international history since 1895; while a medal struck in honor of Jean Jules Jusserand, late Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States and a former president of the association, is offered annually for the best work on intellectual relations between America and one or more European countries.

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 has a close advisory relationship with *The Historical Outlook*, that valuable organ of those engaged in teaching history and the social studies. A standing committee on history teaching gives constant attention to that vital part of the school curriculum.

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

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 five dollars, there being no initiation fee. The fee for life membership is one hundred dollars, which secures exemption from all annual dues.

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

HISTORICAL PRIZES

THE JUSTIN WINSOR AND THE 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 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, appendixes, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the annual report of the association.

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

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

THE 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 offers the George Louis Beer prize in European international history. The prize is \$250, and is 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.

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 JUSSERAND MEDAL

The Jusserand medal will be awarded, as occasion may arise, for a published work of distinction on any phase involving the history of the intellectual relations between the United States and any foreign country, whether such work be written by an American citizen or by a citizen of a foreign country.

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 and Co., agents, 1918.)

1920. F. Lee Bennis, "The American struggle for the British West India carrying-trade, 1815-1830." (Indiana University Studies, Vol. X, No. 56, Bloomington, Ind., University Bookstore, 1923.)

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, 1920.)

1924, Elizabeth B White, "History of Franco-American diplomatic relations."

1926, Lowell J. Ragatz, "The Decline of the British West Indies, 1763-1833."

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

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize has been awarded to:

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

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

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

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

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

1915, Theodore C. Pease, "The leveller movement."

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, 1920.)

1921, Einar Joranson, "The Danegeld in France. (Rock Island, Ill., Augustana Book Concern, 1923.)

1923. In equal division, Mary Hume Maguire, "History of the oath ex-officio in England," and John Thomas McNeill, "The Celtic Penitentials and their influence on continental Christianity." (Paris, Champion, 1923.)

1925, Frederick S. Rodkey, "The Turko-Egyptian question in the relations of England, France, and Russia, 1832-1841." (University of Illinois studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XI, Nos. 3 and 4. Urbana, The University, 1924.)

The George Louis Beer prize has been awarded to:

1923. In equal division, Walter Russell Batsell, "The mandatory system: Its historical background and relation to the new imperialism," and "Edward Mead Earle," Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad railway." (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1923.)

1924, Alfred L. P. Dennis, "The foreign policies of Soviet Russia." (New York, E. P. Dutton and Co., 1924.)

1925, Edith P. Stickney, "Southern Albania or Northern Epirus in European international affairs 1912-1923." (Stanford University Press, 1927.)

In 1922 and 1926 the George Louis Beer prize was not awarded.

The Jusserand medal has been awarded to:

1925, Bernard Faÿ, "L'esprit révolutionnaire en France et aux États-Unis à la fin du dix-huitième siècle." (Paris, Champion, 1925.)

The prize essays prior to 1918 were published by the American Historical Association.

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28-30, 1926

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.¹

The first meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Saratoga in September, 1884. The intervals between meetings not having always been precisely a twelvemonth, the meeting of December 28-30, 1926, was the forty-first annual meeting. It was the first meeting ever held at Rochester, but was so abundantly successful that it surely will never be difficult to persuade the association to come there again. The attendance was large, registration amounting to 507. The headquarters, the Hotel Seneca, were comfortable, and gave opportunity for the holding of most of the sessions under that one roof. The arrangements for the sessions worked smoothly in every particular but one—and in that one (of which more later), no fault could be attributed to the local committee on arrangements—and reflected great credit upon the secretary of that committee, Prof. Dexter Perkins, of the University of Rochester, whose efficiency won universal gratitude. Much gratitude was also due to the University of Rochester, whose cordial hospitality included a reception by President and Mrs. Rhees in the Memorial Art Gallery, and an enjoyable luncheon in the hotel. Further hospitalities were provided by the Rochester Club and the Rochester Historical Society and by the Eastman School of Music. The latter afforded a great pleasure, of a sort unusual to the meetings of the association, by providing for the members a brief but delightful concert of chamber music by the Kilbourn Quartet and Mr. Richard Halliley.

Two other societies, according to their custom, united with the American Historical Association in the occasion. The Agricultural History Society held one joint session with the older body, devoting it to studies of personalities prominent in the history of agricultural progress, suggestions for an Agricultural Who's Who of the period before the Civil War. It also had a dinner at which Mr. L. C. Gray, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, read a paper on "The Market Surplus Problem in Colonial Tobacco." The Mississippi Valley Historical Association also had one joint meeting with the older body, with papers that may better be described at a later point, and a dinner,

¹ This account of the Rochester meeting is taken, with modifications and abridgements from the *American Historical Review* for April, 1926.

marked by much jovial enjoyment, by entertaining talk from Mr. Hamlin Garland, by three-minute speeches (historians can be brief if Professor Shambaugh presides), and even—if historians will believe it—by singing.

As usual, the pressure for specialized sessions which the zeal of specialists always exercises upon the chairman of the program committee was relieved by devoting even luncheon time and dinner time to paper reading and discussion. There was a luncheon conference of those who pursue the history of the Far East, another of those devoted to modern European history, while after a third there was discussion of a practical report made by Prof. M. W. Jernegan, of Chicago, which may be described later. There was also a dinner for medievalists, at which Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University, sounded a note of caution as to general attitudes toward the Middle Ages, and a dinner for students of Hispanic-American history, at which there was discussion of means and methods for widening among colleges and universities an interest in the study of Hispanic-American history, with congratulations over the successful resumption of publication of the "Hispanic-American Historical Review," under the auspices of Duke University.

It has been said, in an earlier passage of this narrative, that all arrangements for the meeting worked prosperously except one. That one was the arrangement, made year after year by successive program committees for 40 years past, that papers read before the association shall, unless some other duration is promised to the reader, be confined within the limits of 20 minutes. The reasons for the rule are obvious. If a speaker exceeds his time, he pushes the program of the session along, with grave disadvantage to the last speaker, and in most cases until the session conflicts with the next engagement in the program carefully constructed by the committee, so that perhaps it becomes impossible for the members to attend, as courtesy requires and inclination leads, a reception or other entertainment hospitably arranged by the hosts of the occasion. Yet often, from the beginning of the association's history, the rule has been disregarded. The writer remembers, from the meeting of 1886, a diverting scene in which the venerable President George Bancroft, then 85 years old, was compelled even to pull the coat tail of a determined perpetrator of a dull paper before he could bring him to a stop, at the end of 45 minutes instead of 20. From year to year the evil is accustomed to grow until some president less patient than his predecessors sends notice almost truculent to all participants that this time the rule will be enforced. The writer remembers such a president, of the year 1907, and the vice presidents who were to succeed him in 1908 and 1909 joined with him in a triple alliance that

for three years assured clocklike regularity to the proceedings. But readers of papers have again waxed stout upon indulgence, and few at Rochester failed to run beyond their appointed time. Doubtless professors are more accustomed to talk than to listen, and in their ordinary practice are geared to talk 55 minutes on end, to audiences that can neither resist nor escape, and one who has a vital message of tremendous import to convey, respecting say, the diplomacy of the Prince-Bishop of Wurzburg in 1426, finds 20 minutes all too short. But if intimations from within are lacking they should be supplied from without, and our belief is that the next president of the association will have the audiences with him if, like Mr. Speaker, he brings down the gavel when "The gentleman's time has expired."

Much praise should be bestowed upon the program, which reflected great credit upon the chairman of the program committee, Prof. Laurence B. Packard, of Amherst College. One great merit lay in the simplification of the program, which included fewer papers than other programs of recent years, and more papers which drew audiences of five or six hundred than the present writer can remember from any previous occasion. Another merit lay in the attention given to practical questions or to papers leading to a practical result. Among such were the Word of Caution which Professor Burr addressed to the dinner of medievalists, warning them from false estimates of the Middle Ages based on sentimental considerations of recent origin. Another was that which Prof. W. E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, laid before the students of modern European history at their luncheon, in which he discussed modern diplomatic documents, the need of applying scrupulously to them the most rigorous tests of historical criticism, and the necessity of knowing all that is possible as to how and why they were made, rather than take them at their face value. On the same occasion, Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, read a paper on "Problems of Research in the Economic and Social History of France during the Revolution."

Similarly practical was the discussion by Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Stanford University, on "Some Prevalent Legends in the History of the Far East," in which he attempted to account for the origin and vitality of some of the errors which have crept into recent historical writings in that field. A very recent example was found in the allegation that the United States urged China to enter the World War. Other examples were selected from the period of the Sino-Japanese war. The statements that China failed to warn Japan of her intention to send troops to Korea and that Japan later notified China that the dispatch of additional troops would be regarded as an unfriendly act, were traced to their probable sources. A more

difficult problem, which was also considered, was presented by the assertion that the Japanese ministry forced a war upon China in order to gain a respite from the political agitation at home.

In this same session Prof. Mikhail Rostovtzeff, of Yale University, discussed some aspects of the Chinese art of the Han Dynasty, first dwelling upon the new information which has been acquired from dated graves of the Han period and the artistic objects obtained from their excavation, and then considering the new problems of chronology and of style which have been raised. The question of the origin of the new elements discerned in the Han period has been greatly affected by the closer study of the art of southern Russia and Siberia, Iranian but not Persian in its main aspects, and by the evidences of Iranian landscape in sculpture, painting, and the minor arts, of other Iranian, Indo-Scythian, and Sarmatian art, and of the animal style.

In the joint session which the association held with the Agricultural History Society the three papers read were biographical in character, relating to the ante-bellum period, Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, speaking of men who in that period promoted the advancement of agriculture in the North, Prof. A. O. Craven, of the University of Illinois, of those who fulfilled that function in the South, and Dr. Herbert A. Kellar, of the McCormick Agricultural Library in Chicago, of those of the West. Dr. Schafer discussed especially John P. Norton (1828-1852), professor of agricultural chemistry in Yale University, lecturer and writer, and Andrew Jackson Downing (1850-1852), author of "College Residences" and "Downing's Rural Essays" and editor of the "Horticulturalist," of Albany. Professor Craven concerned himself with the Virginians John Tyler and Edmund Ruffin, but treated also of many other southern "improvers in agriculture." Mr. Kellar gave appreciations of Solon Robinson, of Indiana, a describer of the American scene easily comparable to Olmsted, and of Martin W. Philips, of Mississippi, diarist and fluent publicist upon all plantation topics. The men chiefly treated were men of real significance; it is gratifying to say that as a fruit of the session, there will probably be printed a collection of Solon Robinson's many fugitive travel sketches.

At the dinner of the Agricultural History Society Dr. L. C. Gray discussed in detail "The Market Surplus Problem in Colonial Tobacco." A review of the history of the prices of colonial tobacco reveals a series of depressions which grew out of the inelastic adjustment of volume of production to the changes in market demand as affected by wars and other interruptions of the course of trade. This inelasticity, in turn, may be attributed partly

to those general characteristics of agricultural production which make it peculiarly inelastic, but also to certain special characteristics of tobacco production and marketing. Among these, were the large proportion of consumers' price represented by market and transport charges and customs duties; the prevalence of the consignment system until it was largely replaced in the last half-century of the period by the system of direct purchase inaugurated by the aggressive outport merchants; the influence of fixed charges connected with the indebtedness of commercial planters; and the economic inertia of the frontier producers, largely self-sufficing. Throughout the colonial period numerous and varied attempts were made to cope with the market surplus problem. These included legislative price-fixing; public monopolies; the monopolistic combination of British tobacco merchants, at times in co-operation with colonial planters; different forms of restriction of production attempted by legislative enactments; and attempts to improve and standardize quality by legislative regulation.

Of all papers of practical import that have been presented to the association, perhaps none since the Report of the Committee of Seven, laid before it at the meeting of 1898, has aroused stronger or more extensive interest among the members than that which was read at Rochester by Professor Jernegan, of Chicago, on productivity on the part of doctors of philosophy in history. As an incident to the endowment campaign and in order to a wise expenditure of eventual income, a committee had been appointed, some months before, to prepare a program for research and publication, the two chief activities for which additional endowment is sought. Believing that the association ought to assume a more positive leadership in stimulating and guiding research and in publishing its results, the committee agreed that it might profitably take up as one of its tasks the inquiry why there is not a greater amount of productive research on the part of the holders of Ph. D. degrees in history. This inquiry was assigned by the committee to Professor Jernegan, one of its members, who framed an appropriate questionnaire and sent it to some five hundred doctors of philosophy in history, with a request for frank and full answers. Inquiries were also sent to some other persons, whose positions gave them opportunities of observation, from a more external point of view, over the academic field. Replies many of them interesting and thoughtful, were received from fully half of those addressed. On the basis of these replies, classified and analyzed and to a good extent quoted, Doctor Jernegan made his report.²

²American Historical Review, October, 1927.

It may be permissible for an "old hand" to point out how great a change in the position of historical research within the last 40 years is indicated by the assumptions which underlay both the inquiry and most of the replies. Forty years ago, outside the immediate circle of the Johns Hopkins University no professor felt obliged, by reason of occupying a professorial chair, to engage in any researches that would result in print. Nowadays the obligation is so taken for granted that nearly every historical professor who is not thus engaged feels either delinquent or uncomfortable.³ The change has arisen out of two considerations. First, there has been an increasing perception of the public need for more historical knowledge, the fruit of research; and since there are few independent foundations for such investigations and, alas, few young Americans of independent means devote themselves to historical researches, how shall they be advanced unless they are made a duty of universities, that is, of professors? Yet how little effort is expended in directing research into channels that will surely be profitable to the science or to society! Thousands of dollars are now annually spent in subventions or "encouragements" to researchers (the writer remembers many who never received or asked such encouragements but whom no power could have kept from investigating) where ten are spent in indicating what subjects or questions are most worth investigating. Granting all that is said as to the public utility which may attend the results of research, our means of securing that they do have such utility are very imperfect.⁴

Secondly, it is accepted doctrine that the college or university instructor teaches better if he is engaged in some investigation "on the side." Quite right. Surely the main business of a teacher is to teach. Nearly all our colleges and universities were founded for that purpose alone. Those presidents whose indifference to research so many of Mr. Jernegan's correspondents accuse ought to encourage with liberality whatever will make their teachers vivid forces in the classroom. It is, however, not superfluous to point out that there are other ways besides research for achieving this end. Wide

³And many men engage in research or talk about it who have not even learned to pronounce the word rightly. Is there not some committee of the association which could fine (for the benefit of the endowment fund) or otherwise discipline members who say 'research instead of research'?

⁴Research in the physical sciences is perhaps more certain to be directed toward useful ends than research in humanistic fields, because the former is most commonly carried on in organized laboratories, where consultation is almost inevitable and a consensus of opinion as to what is worth while is easily formed, and has its effect on the investigator, whereas in most humanistic subjects the researcher can work in comparative isolation. He is, therefore, apt to take up with a subject merely because it interests him, without much thought of its value to his profession or to the world. A large proportion of the subjects of research which come to the notice of the present writer seem to him to be too unimportant, or to have been too well treated already, to deserve prolonged attention on the part of good scholars.

reading and careful thought, feeding the imagination and clarifying the judgment and energizing the powers of expression, may give the teacher all that his classes need, without his resorting to print at all.

Yet, with whatever cautions, it remains true that historical research, at any rate historical research on the part of men of talent, needs greater stimulation among us, and Professor Jernegan's systematic effort to find out what are the obstacles will surely aid toward their removal in the case of those gifted investigators from whose pathway they ought to be cleared.

The discussion of Professor Jernegan's paper took place at one of the luncheons, but the paper itself was read in the forenoon preceding, at the end of a session managed by the committee on research in colleges, and in which two or three other papers were read that deserve brief mention. Prof. C. P. Higby, of the University of North Carolina, had circulated a questionnaire to students of modern European history, in the endeavor to obtain statistical data as to the present status of that subject. He presented an interesting exhibit of the facts respecting their training, their experience in research abroad (almost solely in London and Paris), their respective amounts and character of publication, and the fields of their chief interest. Prof. A. E. Martin, of Pennsylvania State College, sketched the possibilities for "The Exploitation of State History," on which, as he rightly indicated, there has been a great dearth of first-class work. What with the accessibility of the materials and the possibilities of cooperation with State and county historical societies, State history offers exceptional fields for teachers isolated otherwise from libraries and historical archives. Prof. M. B. Garrett, of Howard College, Alabama, in a paper on "The College Administration and Research," discussed the possibilities for encouragement of research by sympathetic presidents of colleges neither large nor opulent.

Another practical session was formed by combining the usual session given to the consideration of the public archives with the usual conference of State and local historical societies. Dr. A. C. Flick, State historian of New York, described what is being done in that State for the preservation of local records. The public record law of 1911, passed after the great fire in the State Capitol at Albany, created a State supervisor of records and charged him with the duty of preserving and protecting local public records. A public record was defined by law, and local officials were required to provide fire-proof vaults for their records. During the past 15 years the supervisor of public records has devoted all his time to persuading local officials and communities to appreciate the legal, financial, economic, and social value of their records, to provide

adequate protection for them against loss by fire, water, theft, and vermin, and to encourage local historians to print the earliest records so that their preservation is assured. As a result of these endeavors hundreds of safes have been purchased, many vaults provided, lost records recovered, neglected records repaired and rebound, and the public educated to better appreciation of the value of their records. A "local historian" has been designated in each of 1,200 communities, required under the law to make inventories of the local records, to report to the State historian, and to induce local officials to give adequate protection to the records.

Mr. George S. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library, gave in this same session a brief summary of the legislation of the States in 1926 relating to the care of archives, to vital records, to the transfer of old records for safe keeping to State libraries or historical societies, to processes of recording and indexing, to archive organization, and to similar topics. Mr. A. P. Hoard, of the Emory Record Preserving Co. of Taunton, Mass., gave an interesting account of the work which has been done by that company since the 1890's in the preserving, repairing, and binding of public records. Mr. J. F. Jameson informed those present of the latest steps of progress toward the erection of the National Archives Building in Washington.

The chief matter in the conference of historical societies was the discussion of a paper by Dr. Joseph Schafer on the possible use of church records in studies of migration. Although the United States censuses, from 1850 on, take account of the State or country of birth of each individual, they cast no light on the question, often important, of the county or other local unit, within the State, from which the person migrated or in which he was born. Since some churches, notably the Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, and Lutheran, admit to membership on letters or certificates issued by churches elsewhere, the records of these bodies, it was urged, may often be made helpful in showing where members came from, or where they went on leaving a given church. A collection of such data as to natives of New York found in Wisconsin during the pioneer age shows, for instance, that they did not all come from western New York as has been frequently assumed, but largely from southern New York also. Mrs. Charles M. Morris, of Milwaukee, speaking as one of the Colonial Dames in the State of Wisconsin, who had cooperated in Doctor Schafer's survey, emphasized the value of the support and cooperation, moral and material, which might be obtained from the hereditary patriotic societies in the collection of historical records as to the diverse national and racial groups of migrants, and as to the arts which these groups have brought and

contributed. Prof. W. H. Allison, of Colgate University, reported upon the results of an examination of the records of the First Baptist Church of Hamilton, N. Y., which, however, seemed not to be illuminating on general problems. Prof. S. E. Morison gave an entertaining description of the historical expedition conducted last summer, with great skill, by the Great Northern Railroad, on occasion of the Oregon Historical Society's celebration at Astoria and the dedication of the monument to the memory of the Astorians.

Of the contributions to the substance of history laid before the association, the first place belongs of right to the annual address of its president, Prof. Dana C. Munro, on war and history. Its publication in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1926, makes analysis or description of it superfluous, but its delivery was accompanied by an incident which deserves record, if only for the pleasure it gave to the many friends of a president who has signalized his term of office by unprecedented assiduity in work for the association. At the conclusion of the address Prof. L. J. Paetow, of California, speaking on behalf of a notable group of former students of Doctor Munro, made graceful presentation of a volume of historical studies, prepared for the occasion and in his honor. Publication of the volume will take place during the year. Most of the essays relate to the field which Doctor Munro has made especially his own, that of the history of the Crusades.

In the general session of the first afternoon the chairman, President D. R. Anderson, of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, introduced the discussion of the historian's data and method by mention of definitions of history subject to much dispute, reminding the hearers that in any case they could agree with the dictum of Cicero: History should not say anything that is false or hesitate to say anything that is true. The discussion was opened by Prof. Carl Becker, of Cornell University, with the question: What is historical fact? While professing to determine and state the simple and solid historical fact, we find that this, like many another concept, is a term without exact meaning. The simplicity belongs to the statement rather than to the event. That Caesar crossed the Rubicon was historical fact only as related to the multiple fact of other men's acts, thoughts, and words, and it has meaning only by its value as a symbol of Caesar's relation to the Roman State and its fortunes. Solid fact sometimes proves to be fluid complex, not of event but of idea, as in the case of a theory about antecedent ages which as idea exercises historical effect though later found to be an illusion without basis in actual happenings. A third type of "fact"—neither an act nor an idea—is found in emotion. But that Washington experienced anger at the battle of Monmouth becomes

historical fact only in relation to battle plans and the failure to execute them. In general the fact is historical only by complex relations to attendant circumstances and to this complexity is due the historian's difficulty in satisfying critics by his statement. That the historical fact is not a hard, changeless entity is shown by its relation to the historian's purpose in giving it imaginative representation. Its form depends on the use made of it, and the historian, laboring to express its meaning in words, proves to be an artist, an artist successful only by the perfect joining of word and matter. An event "was," but its dependence on the historian's present interest raises the query whether it is "now" the historical fact. So many affirmations gather about any past event that the fact becomes plastic to the historian's judgment. We end with the question whether the historical fact is not to be found in the image or concept aroused in the reader of these affirmations.

Prof. F. M. Fling, of the University of Nebraska, began a discussion of "The Logic of Historical Synthesis" with the questions: How select facts as historical, and how put them together? Only in recent years have Americans begun to discuss this matter and then in answer to sociologists. The historian of society and the scientist dealing with society differ in the form given by each to the facts used. Past social events are but raw material until they are selected and used for the purpose of a synthesis, whether this be sociological or historical. Each may use social events, but for different ends. One type reaches its ideal organization of reality by treating objects as mathematical and mechanical. The other views the reality of life as not static but changing, i. e., historical. Only in our own day have the two methods come into collision. In contrast to the scientist the historian is concerned with values and with the individual event. He seeks not the scientist's "causality" but the cause of the individual happening and his synthesis consists in arranging certain past social facts in logical order, not in the form of law, but as making a unique, complex, individual whole. Since historical writing thus began with Herodotus there have been only improvements in this method, greater objectivity, and the inclusion of more of our human interests in a more complex synthesis. While only a genius can accomplish the adequate synthesis, we are forced to undertake the task of showing the complete world movement of history.

Dealing with "The Essentials and Non-Essentials of the New History," Prof. H. E. Barnes, of Smith College, distinguished the new history as involving a new notion of the scope of history, new methods of teaching it, and new procedures in writing it. Its program is to be all-inclusive; nothing that took place in the past is

to be excluded, though we are not all equally interested in all the facts. Their relative importance is to be determined by the relation to the whole of which they are parts and by their relation to present-day life; in any case to the purpose of the writer. At present we discover a great shift of interest, as appears in the genetic historian's relating of things to the culture of our time, dropping the former stress on military and political history. Culture is explicable by the two factors of man's original nature and the environment which stimulates it. Hence the new history excludes national history and lets the famous divisions of ancient, medieval, and modern be supplanted by palaeolithic, neolithic, and subsequent cultural stages. Such history is science, not art, and obviously the historian's preparatory training must undergo great changes. The study of the responses of a biochemical entity to a terrestrial environment imposes the need of biological science, behavioristic and psychoanalytic psychology, anthropogeography, and the social sciences other than history, and a greater technical knowledge of the processes of business, industry, transportation, or other previously neglected factors in cultural development.

Of papers whose themes lend themselves to a chronological order, we may mention first that of Prof. M. L. W. Laistner, of Cornell University, on Christian of Stavelot's ninth-century commentary on the Gospel according to St. Matthew. He described Christian's sources—the preceding commentaries of St. Jerome and Hrabanus, the "Etymologies" of Isidore, etc.—the indications which may be drawn from his citations of St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible, the possibility of Irish influences upon his mind, and the extent of his knowledge of Greek.

Prof. L. J. Paetow, of California, spoke on John of Garland, professor in the University of Toulouse from 1229 to 1232 and then, for the next twenty years of his life, in the University of Paris, and, from the pages of his poem "*De Triumphis Ecclesiae*" celebrating the triumphs of the Church over the Mohammedans and the Albigensian heretics, exhibited the ardor with which he sustained the Crusade of Louis IX as the one war which would permanently end war and usher in peace and felicity here on earth.

Prof. Lynn Thorndike, of Columbia University, discussed "The Survival of Medieval Intellectual Interests into Early Modern Times." As those external conditions of life that we regard as medieval continued in large part in modern times, so many of the intellectual interests of the Middle Ages continued. Blind adhesion to Aristotle and Galen characterized the sixteenth century as much as those preceding. The Protestant Reformation was far from discarding the medieval Aristotle. The thirteenth-century text-books

in various subjects continued to be used in early modern times. The history, especially the intellectual and the local history of the medieval past, was sympathetically studied, often with no marked change of intellectual attitude.⁵

The papers in modern European history pertained to recent periods, with the exception of that of Prof. C. J. H. Hayes of Columbia, on "Some Contributions of Herder to the Doctrine of Nationalism."⁶ Prof. F. M. Anderson, of Dartmouth College, in a paper entitled "From Fashoda to the Entente Cordiale: a Tentative Interpretation," sought to show that diplomatic historians in their search for explanations and motives have relied too much on the correspondence of the diplomats and have neglected public opinion as expressed in the newspapers and reviews. A study of these latter materials for the years 1890 to 1904 gives reason to think that the formation of the Entente Cordiale, which has generally been attributed chiefly to the leading diplomats and statesmen, such as Delcassé and Edward VII, and ascribed to their hatred for Germany, was really due largely to public opinion, and that dislike for Germany, while a factor, did not operate in quite the way usually supposed. Gradual changes of opinion, through the period of the Boer War, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the Russo-Japanese War, were traced in a manner to sustain this opinion.

In the last paper of the session, Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, of the University of Chicago, read a review⁷ of the first-published volume (volume XI) of the "British Documents on the Origins of the War," Mr. J. W. Headlam-Morley's volume of the correspondence of June 28-August 4, 1914. The general opinions he expressed may be summarized thus: that these new Foreign Office documents will not change, in any fundamental particular, the view of British policy long since established, though new light is cast especially by the "minutes" made by officials of the Foreign Office on the documents; that clearly, until the neutrality of Belgium was violated, there was no intention to send a British army to the Continent; and that Sir Edward Grey strove coolly and loyally for peace.

Three of the papers read at Rochester bore on the history of the Near East: first, one on "The Origins of the Druze People and Religion," by Prof. Philip K. Hitti, of Princeton University. He held that a study of the genealogical tables of their chief feudal families, an investigation of the Arabic dialect spoken by them, and a scrutiny of their religious beliefs would indicate that the modern Druzes of Lebanon are descended from tribes from the Arabian peninsula who sojourned for many generations in the lower valley of the Tigris and

⁵ Speculum, April, 1927.

⁶ American Historical Review, July, 1927.

⁷ Printed in Current History for March, 1927.

Euphrates where they intermarried with the Persians and became impregnated with Manichæan, Gnostic, and Shi'ite beliefs, which prepared them for the reception of the Fatimite incarnational doctrine when it was later preached to them by a Turco-Persian named Darazi. The idea of the incarnation of Deity in the Caliph al-Hakim has obvious relations to Christian doctrine and that of his triumphant return, to the idea of the Mahdi in Islam and that of the Messiah in Israel. The immediate origins of the Druzes' religion, Professor Hitti showed from its tenets, were to be sought in the many Shi'ite heterodoxies which split early Islam, and the ultimate origins in Neu-Platonic theories, Gnosticism, and Manichæism.

In the second of these papers, Prof. A. H. Lybyer, of Illinois, discussed the "Trend of Political Events in Moslem Lands." Since the National Assembly of Turkey banished the House of Osman the Moslem world has been without a caliph. While some movement has been begun toward the restoration of the caliphate, Islamic unity is seen first of all in the efforts made to gain independence of non-Moslem control. To-day, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and the Nejd-Hejaz acknowledge no suzerain, while other regions strive for similar emancipation. The results of the World War have led the Islamic peoples to a more rapid "westernization"; national separatism has been greatly increased, the functions of church and state have been more clearly discriminated, parliamentary forms have become popular, secular education has been promoted. But in spite of all this, the realities of government, in lands not obscured by foreign influence, tend toward the monarchical. Conferences on the caliphate have occurred. Finally, a Moslem congress has been organized with a permanent executive commission and provision for annual meetings.

In the third paper of this group, Prof. E. M. Earle, of Columbia University, traced the "Origins of Philhellenism in the United States" from 1821, when the Greeks of the Morea rose to throw off the Ottoman rule, down to the establishment of Greek independence. American sympathy with the Greek cause was due to widespread reverence for the ancient Hellenes, and the theory, widely accepted, that the modern Greeks were the heirs of their blood and traditions; to the heroic struggle of a nation which aspired to establish liberal and republican institutions, and to feeling for a Christian population rising against Moslem rule. Manifestations of friendliness toward the Greek cause took the form of contributions of money, raised by popular subscription; the gift of food and clothing, distributed through American agents; and the enlistment of citizens of the United States in the revolutionary army for service against the Turks. Most of the funds collected were devoted to the relief of

noncombatants; the first \$40,000, however, was given directly to the committee in charge of the conduct of the war.

The important topic of the transit of civilization from Europe to America was illustrated by three papers, of which the first, by Professor Jernegan, discussed the "Influence of British and European Universities on American Life during the Colonial Period," in three main particulars. First, in the three periods selected for illustration, it was shown that graduates of British and European universities were largely responsible for events and ideas connected with colonization and administration, and for policies which helped to determine the evolution of political, economic, and social institutions in the colonies. Secondly, the spread of certain religious ideas, such as Puritanism and Pietism, and of the political philosophy which permeated revolutionary thinking, was traced to the influence of certain universities of England and the Continent. Finally, this influence was shown to have affected our colonial colleges in their imitation of forms of government and curriculum.

By common consent, no paper read in any of the sessions was more instructive in content or more delectable in presentation than that of Prof. D. R. Fox, of Columbia University, on "Civilization in Transit." It can hardly be summarized without doing it injustice, we mention simply that, whereas many writers of American history have followed with sympathy and applause the western progress of the man with the ax and the man with the spade, Mr. Fox dwelt on that of the pioneers of ideas, and showed how the transit of professional competence from Europe to America, and westward and outward in America, was marked by four well-defined stages visible alike in medicine, music, pictorial and plastic art, scholarship, and other professional specialties. His suggestive generalizations were applied also to cultural institutions and practices of varied sorts.

Prof. Albert Hyma, of the University of Michigan, discussed "Dutch Influence on the Development of Civilization in America," deprecating the attribution to Dutch influence of many contributions derived equally or more largely from the civilization of other countries, but justly declaring the superiority of the Dutch to their neighbors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the fields of science, art, theology, and social reform, and urging a higher valuation than has commonly been ascribed to the Dutch contribution to the revival of learning and to religious reform at the time of the Reformation.

Among the papers devoted to American history, that of Prof. W. W. Sweet, of DePauw University, on "Some Significant Factors in the History of the American Churches,"⁸ noted four conditions which

⁸ Printed in the *Journal of Religion* for January, 1927.

had large significance in determining this history. Colonial churches, in the first place, were ruled by radicals who found in America a fruitful field for experiment. The result was the development of a variety of sects whose struggle for existence did much to bring about the separation of church and state. Secondly, parallel conditions existing between religious and political history influenced church and state in similar ways. Thus, sectionalism characterized both at the same time. The frontier, too, played its part in developing a distinct type of missionary effort through revivals, camp meetings, and the small denominational college. Finally, slavery was responsible for a schism in the churches which has continued to the present time. Growing out of the institution of slavery, also has been the rise of negro churches since the Civil War.

Under the title, "The High Tide of the French Conquest in North America," Prof. G. A. Wood, of Lake Forest University, told the story of French progress in the colonial field from 1748 to 1760. Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, of Michigan, in an entertaining but solidly based paper on "Preparedness in the Revolutionary Period" discussed the absolute lack of preparedness on the side of the American forces and the defective preparation of the British forces sent to America. Because of these conditions, which the speaker presented in convincing detail, the battles and campaigns of that war engaged small numbers of men in comparison to what might have been put into the field and were attended with results which, while investing with high credit those who upheld their cause with loyalty, endurance, and courage, reflected little glory on the mass of those who nominally participated.

A sequel of the Revolution was carefully considered in a paper on the "St. Lawrence in the Boundary Settlement of 1783," by Mr. George W. Brown, of the University of Toronto. The thesis of this paper was that provision in the Treaty of 1783 granting free navigation of the St. Lawrence, as of the Mississippi, was omitted not because its commercial importance to both Great Britain and the United States was not understood, but because of the opposition aroused in England by the proposal to modify the navigation acts. The interest of both countries lay in harmonizing their claims in the West against France and Spain. Jay also argued that Great Britain would have no need of possessing western lands if she were given free access to them, through the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, in exchange for reciprocal freedom of trade which was keenly desired by the United States. So the first articles included a clause that free access and equality of duties should be accorded to the merchants of both nations in all rivers, lakes, and harbors belonging to each country. But the clause was not included in the treaty, because of the unwillingness of England to revise the Navigation Laws in the interest of the United States.

In American history since 1800 there was only one paper, but that an entertaining and moving one, in which Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Carleton College, presented personal aspects of migration from "Illinois to Oregon in 1852," based briefly on an unpublished manuscript journal which had been kept by a romantic but clever girl of 17, and had descended in the speaker's family. It recorded a journey of 2,400 miles made by an Illinois family, with ox-drawn wagons, from Groveland in that State to the French prairie in Oregon. The literary flavor and human interest of this document were shown by the reading of various selections from its daily entries. Doctor Duniway added his own conclusions as to what in the record was typical of the mass of such migration.

More than the usual amount of interest centered about the annual business meeting of the association, and the luncheon also devoted to business, namely, the business of the endowment fund. The session was presided over by Professor Munro; Dr. L. F. Stock, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, officiated in the place of the secretary. A pamphlet containing seven reports—the annual report of the treasurer, that of the committee on publications, that of the committee on membership, that of the international committee of historical sciences, that of the association's delegates in the American Council of Learned Societies, that of the seventh annual meeting of the Union Académique Internationale, and the preliminary report of the committee on history teaching in the schools—had been mailed beforehand to all members of the association, preparing the way adequately for intelligent action in the meeting itself. The secretary's report, which was first read, showed a membership of 3,199; a gain of 237 from the preceding year. Of this total number, 244 were life members, 280 were institutions. The council has provided that any library or institution by paying \$100, the amount of the life membership fee, may receive membership for 25 years without payment of annual dues.

The treasurer's report showed net receipts, not including contributions to the endowment fund, of \$16,120, to which should be added \$6,000 supplied by the commonwealth fund for the work of the committee on history teaching, and \$5,000 received from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the work of the international committee of historical sciences. Against this total of \$27,120 may be set the net disbursements of \$24,946. A summary of the treasurer's report, and of the budget voted by the council, is, as usual, appended to this chronicle, and the report in full may be found in the pamphlet already mentioned. The actual amount of the endowment fund, reckoning it on the par value of the securities in which all but its last receipts have been invested, was reported at \$96,465.

The information which was given out at the luncheon respecting the progress of the endowment campaign was supplemented by a folder distributed at that time. One of the most gratifying results reported was the surprisingly extensive publicity which newspapers in every part of the country had very willingly, and sometimes quite voluntarily and unexpectedly, given to the association, its achievements, and present effort. All this may be taken as convincing evidence of a rising popular interest in history in this country. It should be recorded with appreciation that the Rochester newspapers gave fuller and better accounts of the papers read and of the doings of the annual convention than it has ever received before in any city where meetings have been held. It was reported that committees for pushing the campaign had been organized in most of the States, and that the amount paid in and subscribed now runs to about \$120,000, pledged by 443 persons, of whom there were 16 that subscribed or gave \$1,000 or more. Prof. S. J. Buck, who had labored very efficiently as executive secretary through nearly the whole year of 1926, was compelled by his obligations to the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Historical Society to resign from that office at this time. Prof. Harry J. Carman, of Columbia University, was appointed in his place. Columbia University continues generously to furnish quarters for the organization. The association appropriated \$5,000 for continuance of the campaign in 1927. •

Prof. P. J. Treat presented a brief report for the Pacific Coast Branch, at whose latest annual meeting Prof. C. L. Goodwin was elected president. To enable the branch to print more of the papers read before it, an appropriation of \$400 was made. The Historical Manuscripts Commission was, as usual, obliged to report suspension of its activities, so far as printing is concerned, until the Austin Papers are out of the way, when, it is hoped, there will be opportunity for printing the commission's selection from the letters received by John C. Calhoun. The committee on the Justin Winsor prize recommended that it should be awarded to Lowell J. Ragatz, of the George Washington University, for his monograph on "The Decline of the British West Indies, 1763-1833," with honorable mention of Prof. J. W. Pratt, of the University of Buffalo, for his printed volume on "The Expansionists of 1812."

To the surprise of the council, the committee on the George Louis Beer prize was obliged to report that in the year 1926 no essays had been submitted in competition for this prize. In view of the many evidences of American interest in the field which the prize represents, the only way of accounting for this failure is to suppose that the existence and character of the prize are not sufficiently well known. It is a prize of \$250, based on a bequest by the noted scholar whose name it bears, and is awarded annually for the best work on

"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 association, either in manuscript or in print, before April 1 of the respective years. It is designed especially to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established reputation.

The committee on bibliography reported that 20 of the 26 chapters of the long-expected "Guide to Historical Literature" are in type. There were also reports from the representatives of the association at the Panama Congress of last spring, from its representatives in the Social Science Research Council, concerning fellowships and grants, and respecting the proposed "Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences," for which Prof. E. R. A. Seligman has raised the necessary funds and of which he is to be editor.

Of new committees, one is to consider reorganization of the secretariat in case of large increase of endowment. Another, whose operations will be of interest to many members, the committee to administer the revolving fund of \$25,000 for publication supplied by the Carnegie Corporation, made a preliminary explanation through its chairman, Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, setting forth the expectation that the money would be spent preferably for books which evince considerable maturity, and which, perhaps, though of recognized value, have been awaiting publication for some time, or for essays which have won prizes of the association, or for instruments of historical work, such as bibliographies or documents. Excellence of form will be regarded, the grantors desiring to provide for a really successful diffusion of knowledge. Proposals should be sent to the chairman of the committee, and should give some account of the author and of the genesis of the proposed book. Notes or summaries of reports from several other committees, operating in the international field, have been given on pages 381-384 of the *American Historical Review* for January, 1927.

No report excited more interest than that of Prof. A. C. Krey's committee of historians and representatives of allied sciences, on "History and Other Social Studies in the Schools."⁹ It is available as a pamphlet of 41 pages, but its general drift may here be summarized. In the belief that the increased social maturity of school children, the increase in school attendance, and various changes in school administration have created new problems of mass education in the social studies, Professor Krey, as chairman of a committee operating with a subvention from the commonwealth fund, and upon the basis provided by the history inquiry of 1924, had spent the year in making a general survey of the position of

⁹ Printed, almost complete, in the *Historical Outlook* for March, 1927.

history and other social studies in the schools. He reported a large but thoughtful plan for detailed study of the subject, based on the assumptions that history and other social studies contribute to one of the main functions of the schools, education for effective social membership; and that the public-school system now extends from pre-primary grades through the junior college, and that the emphasis of the proposed study should be placed upon an analysis of the social studies throughout the whole of this system, rather than on an analysis of a particular segment or year of instruction. The study advocated is to comprise a collection of general statistical information, the determination of specific objectives, the organization of content, in the light of these objectives, for teaching purposes, the methods of instruction and testing, and of the preparation of teachers. An extensive personnel and five years of work were required by this plan. Means for its execution are now being sought.

Resolutions were adopted by the association expressing to Congress its appreciation for the legislative provision thus far made toward making available the papers concerning the Territories now preserved in the federal archives in Washington, and urging the importance of providing for their publication; and resolutions commending to the attention of Congress the need of bringing to speedy completion the edition of the "Journals of the Continental Congress" prepared by the Library of Congress.

On recommendation of the council it was voted to hold the next annual meeting in Washington; the dates will be December 28, 29, and 30. The council had also received with favor suggestions that the association accept the invitation of the Indiana Historical Society to meet in Indianapolis in 1928, and the invitations of the University of North Carolina and of Duke University to meet in North Carolina in 1929. Dr. Henry Osborn Taylor was elected president of the association for the ensuing year, Prof. James H. Breasted first vice-president, Dr. James Harvey Robinson second vice-president. Professor Bassett, and Doctor Moore were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Three new members were elected to the council, Mr. James T. Adams, Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, and Prof. Payson J. Treat. The committee on nominations elected for the ensuing year consists of Messrs. Solon J. Buck, chairman, Charles W. Hackett, Percy A. Martin, Louis M. Sears, and Miss Lucy E. Textor. The acting secretary was instructed to send the thanks of the association to the University of Rochester and others who contributed there to the great success of the annual meeting. The term of Prof. Guy S. Ford as a member of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* having expired, Prof. Henry E. Bourne was elected by the council in his place, and later was elected chairman by the board.

**PROGRAM OF THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN
ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 28-30, 1926**

Tuesday, December 28

9.30 a. m. Meeting of the executive council.

10 a. m. Agricultural history. Joint meeting with the Agricultural History Society. "Suggestions for an Agricultural Who's Who in the ante-bellum period," Chairman, Edward E. Dale, University of Oklahoma. "The North," Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. "The South," A. O. Craven, University of Illinois. "The West," Herbert A. Kellar, McCormick Agricultural Library, Chicago.

A round table: "The College and Research," Chairman W. K. Boyd, Duke University. "The Status of Modern European History," C. P. Higby, University of North Carolina. "The Exploitation of State History," A. E. Martin, Pennsylvania State College. "The College Administration and Research," M. B. Garrett, Howard College. "Report from Inquiry as to Productivity on the Part of Ph. D.'s," M. W. Jernegan, University of Chicago.

12.30 Luncheon conference. Chairman, Dana C. Munro, Princeton University. Discussion of Mr. Jernegan's report.

Luncheon conference.—"The Far East," Chairman, K. S. Latourette, Yale University. "Some Prevalent Legends in the History of the Far East," Payson J. Treat, Stanford University. "Some Remarks on the Chinese Art of the Han Period," M. Rostovtzeff, Yale University.

2.30 p. m. General session. "History," Chairman, Dice R. Anderson, Randolph-Macon Woman's College. "What is Historical Fact?" Carl Becker, Cornell University. "The Logic of Historical Synthesis," Fred Morrow Fling, University of Nebraska. "The Essentials and Non-Essentials of the New History," Harry Elmer Barnes, Smith College.

4.30 to 6 p. m. Reception, Memorial Art Gallery, University of Rochester. Exhibition of works and unpublished manuscripts of Lewis H. Morgan; a part of the autograph collection of the University of Rochester, founded by Charles A. Brown; and a collection of coins covering twenty-six centuries, assembled by the American Numismatic Society.

6 p. m. Dinner of the Agricultural History Society. "The Market Surplus Problem in Colonial Tobacco," L. C. Gray, Washington, D. C.

8.15 p. m. General session. Address of welcome, President Rush Rhees, University of Rochester. Award of prizes. Annual address of the president of the American Historical Association: "War and History," Dana Carleton Munro, Princeton University.

Wednesday, December 29

10 a. m. Joint meeting with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Chairman, Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. "Illinois to Oregon in 1852," C. A. Duniway, Carleton College. "The High Tide of the French Conquest in North America," G. A. Wood, Lake Forest College. "The St. Lawrence in the Boundary Settlement of 1783," G. W. Brown, Toronto University.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY:—"Some Phases of Medieval Intellectual History," Chairman, Henry Osborn Taylor, New York. "A Ninth Century Commentator on St. Matthew," M. L. Wolfram Laistner, Cornell University. "The Crusading Ardor of John of Garland—a Professor in the Universities of Paris

and Toulouse in the Thirteenth Century," L. J. Paetow, University of California. "The Survival of Medieval Intellectual Interests into Early Modern Times," Lynn Thorndike, Columbia University.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon offered by the University of Rochester: "The Promotion of American History and of History in America," Chairman, Albert J. Beveridge, chairman of the association's committee on endowment.

2.30 p. m. Annual business meeting.

4.30 p. m. Inspection of the Eastman School of Music.

5 p. m. Musicale, Kilbourn Hall, Eastman School of Music.

6 p. m. Dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Chairman, Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Toastmaster, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

6 p. m. Dinner for medievalists, Chairman, Eugene H. Byrne, Madison, Wis. "A Word of Caution," G. L. Burr, Cornell University.

8.15 p. m. General session.—"The Influence of Europe in the Development of American Civilization," Chairman, E. P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania. "The Influence of British and European Universities on American Life during the Colonial Period," M. W. Jernegan, University of Chicago. "Civilization in Transit," Dixon Ryan Fox, Columbia University. "Dutch Influence on the Development of Civilization in America," Albert Hyma, University of Michigan.

9.30 p. m. Smoker for members of the associations, given by the Rochester Historical Society, Rochester Club.

Thursday, December 30

10 A. M. PUBLIC ARCHIVES: Chairman, G. S. Godard, Hartford, Conn. "Review of the Work of the Public Archives Commission," T. M. Marshall, Washington University, St. Louis. "What is Being Done for the Preservation of Local Records in New York State," A. C. Flick, Albany, N. Y. "Summary of 1926 Legislation relating to Public Archives and Records," G. S. Godard, Hartford, Conn. "History, Progress and Work of the Emory Record Preserving Co. in Connection with the Public Records of Our Land," A. P. Hoard, Taunton, Mass. "Statement concerning Archives of the League of Nations," W. G. Leland, Washington, D. C. "National Archive Building—What This Building and its Occupation will mean to the United States," J. Franklin Jameson, Washington, D. C.

MODERN HISTORY:—"The Near East," Chairman, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Princeton, N. J. "The Origins of the Druze People and Religion," Philip K. Hitti, Princeton University. "The Trend of Political Events in Moslem Lands," A. H. Lybyer, University of Illinois. "Origins of Philhellenism in the United States," Edward Mead Earle, Columbia University.

CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—"Intersectional Relations," Chairman Christopher B. Coleman, Secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies, Indianapolis, Ind. "Church Records as Sources of Movements of Population," Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Discussion, led by Mrs. Charles M. Morris, Milwaukee, Wis. "Examination of a Typical Church Record," William H. Allison, Colgate University. "Recent Historical Expeditions in the Northwest," Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon conference.—"Modern European History," Chairman, Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard University. "Diplomatic Documents and

the Student of Modern European History," W. E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania. "Problems of Research in the Economic and Social History of France During the Revolution," H. E. Bourne, Western Reserve University.

2.30 p. m. General session.—"American History." Chairman, Frederic Lincoln Thompson, Amherst College. "Preparedness in the Revolutionary Period," C. H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan. "The Adjustment of Educational Ideals and Practices to Eighteenth Century America," R. F. Seybolt, University of Illinois. "Some Significant Factors in the History of the American Churches," W. W. Sweet, DePauw University.

6 p. m. Dinner.—"Hispanic-American History. Symposium—Means and Methods of widening among Colleges and Universities an Interest in the Study of Hispanic-American History," Chairman, J. A. Robertson, Hispanic-American Historical Review.

8.15 p. m. General Session.—"Modern European History." Chairman, Sidney B. Fay, Smith College. "From Fashoda to the Entente Cordiale," Frank Maloy Anderson, Dartmouth College. "Some Contributions of Herder to the Doctrine of Nationalism," Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University. "The Nineteenth Century Reconsidered," Bernadotte E. Schmitt, University of Chicago.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, HELD AT THE HOTEL SENECA, ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 29, 1926

The meeting was called to order by President Dana C. Munro.

The report of the secretary for council was presented by Dr. Leo F. Stock and accepted.

The treasurer presented his report which was referred to the audit committee, who later reported through Mr. Sontag that they had examined the report and found it correct. Supplementing his report, Mr. Moore stated that \$10,000 had been advanced by Mr. Benjamin for purposes of the endowment campaign.

Mr. Payson J. Treat presented the report of the Pacific Coast Branch which was accepted.

The treasurer presented the following budget for 1927 which, by a vote of the meeting, was approved:

BUDGET, 1927

RECEIPTS

Annual dues	\$14,000
Interest on endowment and on bank balances	5,000
Royalties	50
Publications	100
Registration fees	200
Government appropriation for printing report	7,000
Grant from commonwealth fund for committee on history teaching	3,000
Miscellaneous	25
	<hr/>
	29,375

DISBURSEMENTS

Office of secretary and treasurer	3,700
Pacific Coast Branch	400
Committees on management:	
Committee on nominations	100
Committee on membership	100
Committee on program	500
Committee on local arrangements	150
Executive council	500
Endowment fund	5,000
Treasurer's contingent fund	200

Historical activities:

Committee on bibliography-----	\$500
Committee on bibliography of modern British history-----	500
Committee on publications-----	700
Printing annual report-----	7, 000
Conference of historical societies-----	50
Public archives commission-----	200
Writings on American history-----	400
American Council of Learned Societies-----	220
Committee on historical research in colleges-----	50
Committee on history teaching-----	3, 000
International Committee of Historical Sciences-----	200
Committee on Carnegie revolving public fund-----	100
Encyclopedia of social sciences-----	100
Prizes:	
Justin Winsor prize, 1926-----	200
George L. Beer prize fund-----	250
American Historical Review-----	8, 000
	<hr/>
	32, 120

Prof. E. P. Cheyney reported for the committee on the Carnegie revolving fund for aiding publications.

Mr. Learned, for the nominating committee, made the following nominations:

President, Henry Osborn Taylor.

First vice president, James H. Breasted.

Second vice president, James Harvey Robinson.

Secretary, John Spencer Bassett.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Executive council: William K. Boyd, Nellie Neilson, Albert J. Beveridge, Laurence M. Larson, Frank M. Anderson, James Truslow Adams, Dwight W. Morrow, Payson J. Treat.

Committee on nominations: Solon J. Buck, Charles W. Hackett, Percy A. Martin, Louis M. Sears, Lucy E. Textor.

There being no further nominations from the floor, on motion duly adopted, Dr. Stock, as secretary of the meeting, cast the vote of the association for these officers, who were declared elected.

The report of the committee on appointments as made to the council was read and accepted.

The following resolutions, approved by the council, were read and adopted:

The executive council of the American Historical Association, representing its 3,000 members, respectfully requests the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives to make such appropriation for printing on the part of the Library of Congress as will permit the librarian to bring to speedy completion the Journals of the Continental Congress. Of this invaluable series, the primary source of knowledge for the history of the Revolutionary period, Volume I was published in 1904; Volume XXIII, extending to the year 1782, was published in 1914. Since then, however, there have been long delays. The two volumes for 1783 bear the date of 1922; two volumes covering 1784 are nearly ready for publication. Five more volumes would complete the series, covering the four years 1785-1788, important years, commonly called the critical period in American history. This series, ably edited by the officials of the Library of Congress, is a great credit to American historical scholarship, and a worthy monument to the fathers of the Republic. In view of the great public interest in Revolutionary history manifested throughout the country in this sesquicentennial year, the council respectfully urges that provision for completing the series be made in the present session of Congress.

The executive council of the American Historical Association desires to express its appreciation of the action of Congress in providing for the copying, arranging, and editing of the papers concerning the Territories now preserved in Federal archives in Washington, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1925, introduced by the late Senator Ralston.

The council, however, begs leave to represent respectfully to the committees on printing in the respective Houses of Congress the importance of providing by additional legislation for the printing of these essential documents of early western history in a unified series, as a Government publication.

Upon recommendation by the executive council, it was voted to hold the annual meeting of 1927 in Washington, D. C., on December 28, 29, and 30.

A motion was carried that the secretary prepare and send a vote of thanks of the association to the University of Rochester and others who contributed to the success of the annual meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

In the absence of Professor Bassett, the usual report of the secretary for the council which has fallen to my willing lot to prepare must necessarily lack the evidences of that intimate knowledge of the affairs of the association which its capable secretary possesses. But from the minutes of the council meetings which I have attended as recorder, and from the full and carefully prepared reports of the various standing and special committees, it has not been difficult to draw off a record of progress and achievement in the varied activities of the association which should please the entire membership.

On December 15, 1925, the association had 2,962 members. On this same date, 1926, the membership had increased to 3,199, divided as follows: Life members, 244; annual members, 2,675; institutions, 280. This is a total net gain of 237. While some of this increase, especially in the number of life members, has resulted from the endowment campaign now in progress, our thanks are none the less due to the active efforts of the membership committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Austin P. Evans. During the year the deaths of 27 members have been reported to the officers of the association. The contribution which many of these made to the cause of history by teaching or writing merits at least the tribute of here recalling their names.

Edward Stanley Atwood, Highlands, N. J.
 William Milo Barnum, New York, N. Y.
 John H. Bessell, Detroit, Mich.
 Paul Blatchford, Oak Park, Ill.
 Henry Sweetser Burrage, Kennebunkport, Maine.
 Frederick Ives Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.
 John Tyler Christian, New Orleans, La.
 Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Richmond, Va.
 Mathilde M. Dunning, Jersey City, N. J.
 Martha L. Edwards, Madison, Wis.
 Appleton P. C. Griffin, Washington, D. C.
 Richard Henry Greene, New York, N. Y.
 Dana W. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 E. S. Heller, San Francisco, California.
 Susie H. Hollstein, Baltimore, Md.
 Elizabeth G. Kimball, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ambrose Lee, New York, N. Y.
 Paul F. Peck, Grinnell, Iowa.
 Gordon Edward Sherman, Morristown, N. J.
 Guillermo A. Sherwell, Washington, D. C.
 Bernard Christian Steiner, Baltimore, Md.
 Carl Stoeckel, Norfolk, Conn.
 Hon. Oscar S. Straus, New York, N. Y.
 Henry Hobart Vail, Woodstock, Vermont.
 Jephth Homer Wade, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mrs. Jessie Palmer Wade, Springfield, Ill.
 Henry Alexander White, Columbia, South Carolina.

Foremost among the association's activities during the past year has been the endowment campaign. Nothing need here be added to the report of that committee thus far made or to be made.

Professor Bassett's report of last year made full reference to the survey then about to be initiated by the committee on history teaching in the schools. The first fruits of this survey are shown in the full and well-digested report of the problems involved, made by Professor Krey's committee. The council

has expressed the hope that this committee will be able to find the means necessary to continue this important work.

Last year on invitation of Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, the council appointed Prof. C. J. H. Hayes, a delegate of this association, to sit with representatives of other organizations for the purpose of discussing a proposed cyclopedia of social sciences. The plan contemplated the raising of \$650,000 for this purpose. About five-sixths of this sum is now promised on condition that the entire amount be raised. Inasmuch as Mr. Seligman feels that it is not improbable that the fund may be completed within a reasonable period of time, the appointment of Mr. Hayes as our representative in the project has been continued.

Most valuable also has been our cooperation in the American Council of Learned Societies. The report of these delegates, to be had in printed form, is especially gratifying in the progress which is there noted in the work of Prof. Allen Johnson as editor of the Dictionary of American Biography.

Associated with this report is that of the seventh annual meeting of the Union Academique Internationale, transmitted by Mr. Waldo G. Leland. Attention is called in the latter report to the part played by Mr. Leland in facilitating the entrance of the German and Austrian academies to the union.

The activities of the association in matters of international character is further noted in the large and active participation by our members in the centennial exercises of the Panama Congress held the past summer; also by the work of our delegates, Professor Shotwell and Mr. Leland, in the International Committee of Historical Sciences. This latter report has also been printed and is at our disposal. It is hoped that the members will note the suggestion therein made for a wide distribution of the Bulletin of that committee, the first number of which has recently been issued. The subscription is but \$1 for a 5-number volume, and the members are urged to give this publication their support. The executive council has proposed a continuance of its grant for the work of this committee, has appointed a committee to assist in the compilation of the International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography, and also a committee to prepare American participation in the International Congress of 1928 to be held at Oslo.

During the year, in addition to the regular issues of the American Historical Review and the general index to Volumes XXI-XXX of that journal, the following publications have been distributed: 1. Annual Report for 1921 (225 p.), including the proceedings and papers of the St. Louis meeting; 2. Writings on American History, 1923 (275 p.), compiled by Miss Griffin. The Annual Report for 1922 is in proof and will appear in two volumes; the first to contain the proceedings of the New Haven meeting, the second to complete publication of the Austin papers. The detailed and excellent report of Mr. Learned, the chairman of the committee on publications, presents the difficulties, financial and otherwise, which he and Mr. Boyd, the general editor, have had to meet.

Because of the existing situation in the matter of publications the historical manuscripts commission has been unable to advance further projects. A volume of Calhoun papers, however, awaits publication as soon as the presses are cleared of matter already begun.

During the year the conference of historical societies printed and distributed its Handbook of American Historical Societies.

The committee on bibliography reports that 20 of the 26 sections of the Guide to Historical Literature are now in type. It is the hope of the committee that all work on manuscript and proof may be completed before next June.

The committee appointed last year to make a report on a program for research and publications have made several useful proposals and suggestions

concerning equipment for investigation, orientation of research, and the publication of results. It is certain that the final report of this committee will assist the association "in a wise expenditure of the income of the endowment" and will "enable the association to draw upon its chief asset, the professional enthusiasm of its members." At the suggestion of this committee, a committee has been appointed to consider and recommend to the council a reconstitution of the secretariat of the association. This action has been deemed advisable in view of the larger responsibilities which the increased endowment will impose upon the association.

In this connection acknowledgment should be made of the \$25,000 revolving fund for aiding publications, presented to the association by the Carnegie Corporation. It is proposed that this fund will be used chiefly to aid authors of some reputation to publish works which a publisher might hesitate to undertake as a commercial venture. A committee has been appointed to administer this generous gift.

The members are acquainted with the prizes already established for the encouragement of young scholars. Yet, although 15 essays were presented this year to the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, not a single book or manuscript was submitted to the committee on the George Louis Beer prize, so that this award of \$250 could not be made. In view of the number of doctoral dissertations now in progress dealing with many phases of European international history since 1895, it is surprising that greater interest is not shown in this prize. In no year have there been more than two essays in competition for this award.

We rejoice that the campaign which the association, through its committee, has waged for 18 years for the erection of a national archives building in Washington, has at last met with success. The building is now assured. Plans are being prepared in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and steps have been taken for the acquisition of a suitable site.

The council has approved resolutions proposed by the committee on documentary historical publications by the United States Government, calling upon Congress to take such action as will result in the early completion of the Journals of the Continental Congress in course of issue by the Library of Congress; and other resolutions urging congressional action in providing for the printing of the papers concerning the Territories, the copying, arranging, and editing of which have been begun in accordance with the act of March 3, 1925.

Further resolutions have been approved favoring the passage of Senate bills 3634 and 3635, the first to provide for a biennial index and digest of State legislation, the second to continue the printing of the Scott and Beaman index. The first of these bills is sponsored by the Social Science Research Council, the National Association of State Librarians, and the American Association of Law Libraries.

A resolution has also been approved urging the Bureau of Census to modify its schedule for the fifteenth census in such a way as to call for the county as well as the State in which native Americans were born, and for the name of the local government unit as well as the State or country in which foreigners were born.

Finally, the council recommends to the association that the 1927 meeting be held in Washington, D. C. A suggestion has been received with favor by the council that the association accept the invitation of Indianapolis for 1928, and the invitations of Duke University and the University of North Carolina to meet in 1929 in North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted.

LEO F. STOCK, *for the Council.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Comparative financial statement for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925

	1926		1925
INCOME			
From members, annual dues.....		\$13,081.20	\$13,945.27
American Historical Review, contribution.....		(¹)	2,000.00
Endowment fund, interest.....	\$2,332.00		2,287.00
Bank balances, interest.....	183.51		113.31
Royalties.....		2,515.51	
		74.16	43.08
Handbook of American historical societies.....		93.20	
Publications:			
Prize essays.....	20.95		21.20
Papers and annual reports.....	64.25		57.95
Writings on American history.....	37.85		29.95
Church history papers.....	8.00		
Registration fees.....		131.05	
Grant from commonwealth fund for work of committee on history teaching.....		225.00	201.00
Grant from Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for International Committee of Historical Sciences.....		6,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....		5,000.00	
		.23	19.98
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1926, as compared with 1925.....		4,702.30	6,800.28
		31,822.65	25,519.02
DISBURSEMENTS			
Office of secretary and treasurer.....	3,712.40		3,068.27
Pacific Coast Branch.....	34.98		43.13
		3,747.38	
Committees on management:			
On nominations.....	41.75		77.08
On membership.....	19.87		89.25
On program.....	328.62		366.35
On local arrangements.....	50.00		33.75
Executive council.....	77.28		279.53
On endowment.....	(²)		1,786.55
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	11.70		65.77
List of members.....			354.97
		529.22	
Historical activities:			
Committee on bibliography.....	719.39		897.87
Committee on bibliography of modern British history.....	152.00		
Committee on publications.....	526.76		400.75
Conference of historical societies.....			25.00
Public archives commission.....			15.75
Writings on American history.....	200.00		200.00
American Council of Learned Societies.....	193.41		181.87
Committee on history teaching.....	5,791.06		180.91
International Committee of Historical Sciences.....	5,204.95		25.25
Handbook of American historical societies.....	116.83		
		12,904.40	
Prizes:			
Justin Winsor prize, 1924.....			200.00
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize, 1925.....		200.00	
American Historical Review.....		7,565.20	7,024.67
Transferred to general endowment fund for investment.....			5,500.00
Transferred to American Historical Review fund for investment.....		72.64	
Transferred to Carnegie revolving publication fund for investment.....		192.07	
		25,210.91	20,816.72
		6,611.74	4,702.30
Balance Dec. 1.....		31,822.65	25,519.02

¹ The membership is 3,148; delinquent members, 742, as opposed to 424 in 1925.² Contribution of 1926 given on page 58 under American Historical Review fund.³ Expenditures for 1926 given on page 56 under "Expenses of endowment campaign."

ENDOWMENT FUND STATEMENT FOR 1926

RECEIPTS

Unrestricted:			
Contributions, including life memberships	\$25,275.25		
Special contribution for expenses of endowment campaign	10,000.00		
Cash balance December 1, 1925	4,749.34		\$40,024.59
Andrew D. White fund:			
Royalties	5.28		
Interest	67.00		
Cash balance December 1, 1925	299.63		371.91
George Louis Beer prize fund:			
Interest	305.00		
Cash balance December 1, 1925	376.25		681.25
William A. Dunning fund: Interest			125.00
American Historical Review fund:			
Contribution from American Historical Review	2,000.00		
Transfer from general funds for investment	72.64		2,072.64
Carnegie revolving publication fund:			
Grant from Carnegie Corporation	25,000.00		
Interest	125.00		
Transferred from general funds for investment	192.07		25,317.07
			<u>68,592.46</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

		Balance	
Unrestricted: Expenses of endowment campaign	22,458.97	\$17,565.62	
Andrew D. White fund		371.91	
George Louis Beer prize fund: Prize of 1925	250.00	431.25	
William A. Dunning fund: Accrued interest to April 30, 1928, sent to executor of Miss Dunning's estate	91.66	33.34	
American Historical Review fund: Investments	2,072.64		
Carnegie revolving publication fund: Investments	25,317.07		
	<u>50,190.34</u>		

HELD IN TRUST

Committee on bibliography of modern British history:			
Interest on savings account	9.88		
Cash balance December 1, 1925	327.56		337.43

ENDOWMENT FUND—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Unrestricted	Cost	Par value	Yield
Solvay and Co., 6's, 1931.....	\$8,080.00	\$8,000.00	\$480.00
General Refractories Co., 6's, 1952.....	7,015.00	7,000.00	420.00
Puget Sound Power and Light Co., 5½'s, 1949.....	5,910.00	6,000.00	330.00
New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co., 5½'s, 1974.....	2,869.50	3,000.00	165.00
Pa. R. R. Co., 7's, 1930.....	2,113.00	2,000.00	140.00
Potomac Electric Power Co., 6's, 1953.....	203.00	200.00	12.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5's, 1949.....	2,970.00	3,000.00	150.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize fund: 1 Pa.-Ohio Power and Light Co., 5½'s, 1954.....	4,900.00	5,000.00	1,697.00
Andrew D. White fund: 2			275.00
Pa.-Ohio Power and Light Co., 5½'s, 1954.....	980.00	1,000.00	55.00
Potomac Electric Power Co., 6's, 1953.....	203.00	200.00	12.00
George Louis Beer prize fund: 3			67.00
New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co., 5½'s, 1974.....	2,869.50	3,000.00	165.00
Pa. R. R. Co., 7's, 1930.....	2,133.00	2,000.00	140.00
William A. Dunning fund: 4			305.00
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co., 5's, 1937.....	Bequest.	3,000.00	150.00
Pa. R. R. Co., 5's, 1963.....	Bequest.	2,000.00	100.00
American Historical Review fund: 5			250.00
General Refractories Co., 6's, 1952.....	507.50	500.00	30.00
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co., 5½'s, 1942.....	5,655.00	6,000.00	330.00
Capital Traction Co., 5's, 1947.....	2,030.00	2,000.00	100.00
Carnegie revolving publication fund: 6			460.00
Potomac Electric Power Co., 5's, 1929.....	5,062.50	5,000.00	250.00
Washington Gas Light Co., 5's, 1960.....	5,082.50	5,000.00	250.00
Capital Traction Co., 5's, 1947.....	3,045.25	3,000.00	150.00
B. & O. R. R. Co., 5's, 2000.....	4,885.00	5,000.00	250.00
Gatineau Power Co., 5's, 1956.....	1,866.50	2,000.00	100.00
International Paper Co., 6's, 1955.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	180.00
Bethlehem Steel Corp., 5's, 1930.....	1,994.00	2,000.00	100.00
Total par value of endowment fund:			1,280.00
Funds invested.....		78,900.00	
Funds awaiting investment.....		17,565.02	
Total cost of endowment fund.....			96,465.02
Total income from endowment fund.....			73,374.25
			4,334.00

1 Herbert Baxter Adams prize fund: Bequest of Herbert Baxter Adams. Prize established by the association in honor of Professor Adams paid out of interest from this fund.

2 Andrew D. White fund: The proceeds from this fund, to be used in accordance with the following resolution adopted by the National Board for Historical Service, December 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."

3 George Louis Beer prize fund: Bequest of the late George Louis Beer. Interest from this fund to be used for payment of the George L. Beer prize in history of European international relations since 1895.

4 William A. Dunning fund: Bequest of the late William A. Dunning. In accordance with the terms of the bequest, to be kept as a separate fund; interest from which is to be used for the general purposes of the association.

5 American Historical Review fund. Bonds equivalent to the amount of the following contribution from the board of editors, transferred from the general endowment to a fund to be known as the American historical review fund: 1912, \$300; 1913, \$300; 1914, \$300; 1915, \$400; 1921, \$500; 1922, \$500; 1924, \$1,000; 1925, \$2,000; 1926, \$2,000; Review bonds turned over to A. H. A., \$1,200; total, \$8,500.

6 Carnegie revolving publication fund. Grant from the Carnegie Corporation to be used as a publication fund, in accordance with the following resolution:

"That the sum of \$25,000 be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the American Historical Association, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for publications."

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

	1926	1925
INCOME		
The Macmillan Co., for editorial expenses, as per contract.....	\$2, 400. 00	\$2, 400. 00
Bank balances, interest.....	26. 69	23. 37
Review's share of profit for year ending July 15.....	2, 007. 89	1, 201. 52
Revertment.....		2. 00
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1926, as compared with 1925.....	1, 412. 54	2, 018. 96
	5, 847. 12	5, 645. 85
DISBURSEMENTS		
Managing editor's office, petty cash account.....	180. 06	173. 80
Printing, stationery, supplies.....	42. 50	146. 25
Binding.....	27. 50	30. 75
Publications.....	5. 00	9. 50
Travel.....	329. 05	64. 05
Documents.....		11. 91
Transcription of documents.....		3. 32
Payments to contributors to Review:		
January number.....	363. 50	403. 25
April number.....	404. 75	449. 25
July number.....	460. 75	436. 50
October number.....	468. 50	430. 00
Preparation of general index to volumes 21-30 of the Review.....	250. 00	35. 90
Proof reading.....	40. 40	
Contribution to American Historical Association.....	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
Reprints.....		38. 83
	4, 572. 01	4, 233. 31
Balance Dec. 1.....	1, 275. 11	1, 412. 54
	5, 847. 12	5, 645. 85

REPORT OF F. W. LAFRENTZ AND COMPANY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from December 1, 1925 to November 30, 1926. 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 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:

	Par Value
Endowment fund:	
Solvay & Co. bonds.....	\$8, 000
General Refractories Co. bonds.....	7, 000
Puget Sound Power and Light Co. bonds.....	6, 000
New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co. bonds.....	3, 000
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. bonds.....	2, 000
Potomac Electric Power Co. bonds.....	200
Detroit Edison Co. bonds.....	3, 000
	\$29, 200
Herbert Baxter Adams prize fund: Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. bonds.....	5, 000
Andrew D. White fund:	
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. bonds.....	1, 000
Potomac Electric Power Co. bonds.....	200
	1, 200
George Louis Beer prize fund:	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. bonds.....	3, 000
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. bonds.....	2, 000
	5, 000
	40, 400

		Par Value	
William A. Dunning fund:			
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. bonds	-----	\$3,000	
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. bonds	-----	2,000	
			\$5,000
American Historical Review fund:			
General Refractories Co. bonds	-----	500	
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co. bonds	-----	6,000	
Capital Traction Co. bonds	-----	2,000	
			8,500
Carnegie revolving publication fund:			
Potomac Electric Power Co. bonds	-----	5,000	
Washington Gas Light Co. bonds	-----	5,000	
Capital Traction Co. bonds	-----	3,000	
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. bonds	-----	5,000	
Gatineau Power Co. bonds	-----	2,000	
International Power Co. bonds	-----	3,000	
Bethlehem Steel Corporation bonds	-----	2,000	
			25,000
			78,900

During the year General Refractories Co. bonds par value \$500 and St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co. bonds par value \$6,000, securities of the endowment fund as shown by our last year's report, were transferred to the American Historical Review fund.

Respectively submitted.

[SEAL]

F. W. LAURENTZ & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants,
 (Formerly the American Audit Co.)

EXHIBIT A.—*Receipts and disbursements, general, from December 1, 1925, to November 30, 1926*

Receipts:

Annual dues	-----	\$13,081.20	
American Historical Review contribution	-----	2,000.00	
Special contribution for endowment campaign expenses	-----	10,000.00	
Endowment fund contribution including life membership dues	-----	25,275.25	
Registration fees	-----	225.00	
Royalties	-----	74.16	
Andrew D. White fund—			
Royalties	-----	\$5.28	
Interest	-----	67.00	
			72.28
Publications—			
Prize essays	-----	20.95	
Papers and annual reports	-----	64.25	
Writings on American history	-----	37.85	
Church history papers	-----	8.00	
			131.05
Handbook of American historical societies	-----	93.20	
Grant from Commonwealth fund	-----	6,000.00	
Grant from Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial	-----	5,000.00	
Carnegie revolving publication fund—grant from Carnegie Corporation	-----	25,000.00	
Miscellaneous	-----	.23	
Interest—			
Endowment fund	-----	\$2,332.00	
George L. Beer prize fund	-----	305.00	
Carnegie revolving publication fund	-----	125.00	
William A. Dunning fund	-----	125.00	
Bank deposits	-----	183.51	
			3,070.51
Total receipts	-----	90,022.88	
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., December 1, 1925	-----	10,127.52	
			100,150.40

Disbursements:

Secretary and treasurer		\$3,712.40
Pacific Coast Branch		34.98
Committees on management—		
Nominations	\$41.75	
Membership	19.87	
Program	328.62	
Local arrangements	50.00	
Executive council	77.28	
Endowment	22,458.97	
Treasurer contingent fund	11.70	
		22,988.19
Historical activities—		
Committee on bibliography	719.39	
Committee on publications	526.76	
Committee on bibliography of modern British history	152.00	
Writings on American history	200.00	
American Council of Learned Societies	193.41	
Committee on history teaching in schools	5,791.06	
International Committee on Historical Science	5,204.95	
		12,787.57
Handbook of American Historical Societies		116.83
Prizes—		
Herbert Baxter Adams	200.00	
George Louis Beer	250.00	
		450.00
American Historical Review		7,565.20
William A. Dunning fund—accrued interest to April 30, 1926		91.66
Carnegie revolving publication fund investments	25,317.07	
American Historical Review fund investments	2,072.64	
Total disbursements	75,136.54	
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., November 30, 1926	25,013.86	
		100,150.40

EXHIBIT B.—Receipts and disbursements—American Historical Review, from December 1, 1925, to November 30, 1926

Receipts:

The Macmillan Company, per contract	\$2,400.00
Interest on bank deposits	26.69
Profit for year ended July 15, 1926, received from Macmillan Company	2,007.89
Total receipts	4,434.58
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., December 1, 1925	1,412.54
	5,847.12

Disbursements:

Office of managing editor	180.06
Stationery, printing and supplies	42.50
Binding	27.50
Publications	5.00
Traveling expenses	329.05
Contributors to the Review—	
January number	\$363.50
April number	404.75
July number	460.75
October number	468.50
	1,697.50
General index	250.00
Proof reading	40.40
Contribution to American Historical Association	2,000.00
Total disbursements	4,572.01
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co. November 30, 1926	1,275.11
	5,847.12

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Your auditing committee has examined the reports of the treasurer and the auditor and finds them correct.

I. S. HARBELL,
R. J. SONTAG.

DECEMBER 29, 1926.

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

On behalf of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, I make the following report for the period from November 14, 1925, to November 14, 1926.

During that period the board has held two meetings. The first was held at Ann Arbor, with two sessions, December 30 and 31, at the time of the annual meeting of the association. The second was held in Branford, Conn., on September 11.

On the latter occasion the managing editor presented a statement of accounts inclusive of the data presented in the annual account rendered as of July 15 by the publishers. This account from the Macmillan Co. showed profits of \$3,011, of which two-thirds, \$2,007, under the terms of the publishers' agreement, falls to the share of the association. The publishers' check for that sum having been received, and deposited in the association's American Historical Review fund, the board voted to authorize the treasurer of the association to transfer from that fund to the general fund of the association the sum of \$2,000.

Besides the issue of four numbers of the Review, the General Index to Vols. XXI-XXX was issued in July. It is a volume of 183 pages, as over against 219 in the General Index to Vols. XI-XX, some economies of space having been effected that do not impair the usefulness of the index.

During the year we have continued the exchange of reprints from the review with the (English) Historical Association. Within the limit of \$50 which has been set for this expenditure, we have sent to that association 100 reprints of Dr. Conyers Read's article on Good Queen Bess, of which a special supply was requested, and 100 of Prof. Wallace Notestein's article on Recent English Biographies. We have received from the English society 100 copies of Prof. W. J. Harte's pamphlet on Foreign Policy and the Dominions, and have distributed most of them to members of our association. Another one or two of their pamphlets may be asked for before the end of the calendar year.

In view of the present condition of international exchanges, and of European finances, the board has voted to spend \$50 per annum, for the next five years, in supplying the numbers of the Review to some twenty university and other libraries on the continent of Europe, arrangements having been made with the Macmillan Co. by which these are arranged for at the association rate.

The managing editor has given the last volume of the Review the same care and scholarship that he has expended upon previous volumes. The volume of manuscripts received for consideration might, it seems to the board, be larger. The catholicity of the review in publishing accepted articles in all fields of history and the consistent opening of its pages to younger scholars should encourage the submission of more worth while manuscripts.

respectfully submitted.

GUY STANTON FORD.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

The following report of the historical manuscripts commission for 1926 is respectfully submitted.

The concluding volume of the Austin Papers, the fifteenth report of the commission, is now in press and should be ready for distribution in the spring.

The Calhoun Papers are now ready for publication, but there seems to be no likelihood that this can take place before next autumn.

Under the circumstances I judge that the council will think it inadvisable to consider any further projects for publication until the conclusion of the endowment campaign shows whether the commission can count on increased funds that would warrant a more ambitious program of publication or calendaring than has been possible hitherto.

In case the council thinks it advisable to plan at this time for the next report of the commission I recommend that the commission be authorized to formulate plans for the publication of the papers of the Southern Indian Superintendency, now in the Library of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE C. PEASE, *Chairman.*

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

I beg leave to report as chairman of the committee on the award of the Justin Winsor prize.

The members of the committee have had under consideration 14 essays which met the conditions prescribed by the association. One additional essay was not considered by the committee because it arrived later than the prescribed date.

A number of essays were of such excellent quality that the committee has had great difficulty in arriving at a decision. We take pleasure, however, in submitting our award as follows:

L. J. Ragatz, for his essay entitled "Decline of the British West Indies, 1763-1833."

Honorable mention is awarded to Mr. J. W. Pratt, for his essay, "Expansionists of 1912."

C. MILDRED THOMPSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The list of publications issued since December, 1925, follows:

1. Annual Report for 1921 (255 p.), including the proceedings and papers (usually in the form of abstracts) of the St. Louis meeting which was held under the presidency of His Excellency, the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand.
2. Writings on American History, 1923 (275 p.), compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin. Supplemental volume to the Annual Report for 1923, and the eighteenth number in the annual series of bibliographies.

The Annual Report for 1922, now in proof, will appear in two volumes. Volume I contains the proceedings and abstracts of papers read at the New Haven meeting held under the presidency of Prof. Charles H. Haskins. Volume II comprises the final installment of the Austin papers.

The publication by the association of the Austin papers was originally authorized by vote of the council as far back as January 31, 1919 (Annual Report, 1918, I, 37, 53-54). Such of the materials as were then gathered were to constitute the Fifteenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Prof. Eugene C. Barker of the University of Texas was ready to edit them. At the time it was definitely understood that these papers would require the space of three volumes. Two of the volumes appeared in 1924 (Annual Report, 1919, II, pts. i and ii. 1824 p.); and the final volume (Annual Report, 1922, II, *circa* 1150 pages) is—as indicated above—now in proof and should appear in 1927. The Austin papers will afford to scholars almost 3,000 pages of historic materials bearing upon southwestern history. The single preceding collection

comparable in extent to this Fifteenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission was the Eighth Report of a similar commission in three parts (Annual Reports, II, 1907, and II, 1908, pts. i and ii, 2263 p.), entitled "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas," edited by the late Prof. George P. Garrison of the University of Texas. As Professor Barker's editorial work progressed, he considered it wise to incorporate in his materials additional papers which at the outset were undiscovered but which came to hand slowly from a variety of out-of-the-way places. Such new materials the council gave him permission to use within reasonable limits. Although he wished to carry the story forward into the year 1836, he felt forced to conclude the final installment in 1834. A small concluding portion of the gathered material had consequently to be printed elsewhere. For his labors all serious students of southwestern history must hereafter remain grateful.

The slowness with which this latest task has been brought to completion is a matter of regret to everybody who has been involved in the business, including myself as chairman of the publications committee, Mr. Boyd, our general editor, and Professor Barker. The task was authorized at an unfortunate time just as the process of obtaining help from the Government was becoming peculiarly difficult by reason of the heavy demands upon its resources which were made as the direct result of the war. In April, 1921, your committee made a request for a deficiency appropriation of \$5,000 to Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution. On the following June 21 this amount was duly authorized and became available. In view, however, of our accumulated expenses for printing and an actual deficit, this award was used up at once. A second appeal in October of the same year for a supplemental allotment of \$5,200 to aid in quickening the progress of our work could not be accepted by the Smithsonian. By that time the first Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, was actively engaged in an admirable effort to reduce the Government's expenditures—a policy since followed by his successor, Gen. Herbert M. Lord. Twice since 1921 the Bureau of the Budget has reduced our annual appropriations from \$7,000—the sum regularly allotted to the association since 1907—to \$5,000. But in each instance the subcommittee of the House on appropriations has been willing to restore us to the regular figure. It should, of course, be remembered that cost of production in printing and bookmaking has advanced almost steadily since 1915, to say nothing of the general rates of advance of salaries and wages. To-day the virtue of thrift in both public and private expenditure is so markedly accentuated as to be something of a menace to the accomplishments of an association dependent to a great extent on Government aid and largely composed of scholars and teachers of history who make no claim to doing anything in the way of sensational work.

The present report is the eleventh one written since my original appointment as chairman of this committee in late December, 1915 (Annual Report, 1915, pp. 21, 80). Under the general supervision of the committee during the period there have appeared at rather irregular intervals three classes of publications:

A. Annual reports: 1914-1922. 14 volumes.

These include the business proceedings of the association, papers or abstracts of papers read at the annual meetings, special reports, diaries and letters of historic value, bibliographical materials, etc. Altogether by June 30, 1927, there will have been printed and issued 14 volumes which contain, carefully reckoned, about 8,750 pages.

B. Prize essays. 3 volumes.

The Leveller Movement, by Theodore C. Pease. 1916. 406 pages. Connecticut in Transition: 1775-1818, by Richard J. Purcell. 1918, 471 pages. Commercial Policy in the French Revolution, by Frederick L. Nussbaum. 1923. 388 pages. A total of 1,265 pages.

C. Writings on American history. 6 volumes.

Compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin for each of the years 1918-1923 (inclusive), appearing as supplemental volumes to the annual reports for the aforesaid years. A total of 1,546 pages.

From these summary statements it appears that the association during about 11 years has sponsored 23 volumes of printed matter, all of them designed to aid students, writers, or readers of history. Altogether they contain just over 11,550 pages. Rather more than 10,000 of these pages have been printed by the Government Printing Office. Nearly a third of this amount of space (i. e. *circa* 3,000 pages) will have been used in the printing of the Austin Papers soon to be completed. Prior to the war, back as far as 1912-1913, the cost per page of our annual reports printed by the Government amounted to between \$5 and \$6. To-day similar work is done at from \$8 to \$9. All corrections in proof are paid for at an hourly rate of \$2.65. At present our most costly publications are the series of Writings on American History compiled by Miss Griffin which since 1918 have appeared as supplementary volumes to our annual reports. The following tabulation will reveal at a glance the recent rise in printing and binding costs for these particular volumes:

1921. Supplemental vol., cost, \$2,093.50; 272 pp. at \$7.70 per page.

1922. Supplemental vol., cost, \$2,805.70; 299 pp. at \$9.38 per page.

1923. Supplemental vol., cost, \$2,782.40; (est.). 275 pp. at \$10.10 per page.

In brief, page by page, our volumes printed by the Government now absorb between \$8 and \$10. You will readily understand from these figures that an annual appropriation of \$7,000 will carry us forward year by year a comparatively short way. Nevertheless that amount of money—allowing for corrections and some miscellaneous items of expenditure—should permit us to issue a volume a year not to exceed 550 or 600 pages; or, to put it differently, an annual report of 300 pages, and a supplemental volume of the Writings of about the same extent.

When early in 1916 your present chairman undertook the task of general supervision of publications, the annual reports were then two years in arrears. From 1916 to 1919, inclusive, five volumes were issued, bringing our materials through the year 1916. On December 31, 1919 (Annual Report, 1919, I, 88), the Council appointed the present editor of publications, Mr. Allen R. Boyd—an appointment which proved beneficial to our business relations with the Government Printing Office and aided your committee in the careful preparation of materials for the annual reports. From 1919 to 1921 we succeeded in issuing three volumes for 1917 and 1918 (Vol. II), one of these the first in the series of supplemental volumes of bibliographies which by that time the association had decided to print annually.

During the fiscal year 1922, volume I of the Annual Report for 1918 was completed and distributed. Work was done on Miss Griffin's supplemental volumes of Writings, 1919 (227 pp.), and 1920 (287 pp.), second and third in the series as undertaken by the association. The remaining balance of the appropriation (*circa* \$2,400) was exhausted by work on the Austin Papers then under way. Only a single volume, it should be observed, could be issued during that year.

There was in 1922 an alteration of financial procedure with respect to appropriations which has had consequences beneficial to our cause so far as our relations to the Government are concerned. Although previous to 1922 the association was given annually a nominal appropriation of \$7,000, the appro-

pritation was subject to the plan of allotments then prevailing. This meant that if any portion of our designated \$7,000 remained at the close of the fiscal year unexpended by the Government Printing Office, such portion was lost. Some scrutiny of our business records reveals the following figures:

1918. Amount expended, \$3,000; balance lost, \$4,000.

1918. Amount expended, \$5,100; balance lost, \$1,900.

1919. Amount expended, \$2,100; balance lost, \$4,900.

Since July 1, 1922, the association has been entitled to fixed appropriations. The charges against a requisition within a period of three years following the appropriation are now reckoned against the appropriation of the year in which the requisition was originally placed. In other words, our annual appropriations since 1922 have been diminished by no losses.¹

Each year since 1922 has yielded results. From 1923 to 1926, four volumes of Annual Reports were issued—one of these (Vol. II for 1919 in two parts) of large dimensions—and four supplementary volumes of Writings, the latter covering the years, 1920-1923. Although the Annual Report, 1922 (2 vols.) is now in type, it is not likely to appear before 1927.

The significant fact is that today the publications committee is about four years behind its schedule. The general editor, Mr. Boyd, has at hand the manuscript materials for three annual meetings—those for 1923 (Columbus, Ohio), for 1924 (Richmond, Va.), and for 1925 (Ann Arbor, Mich.). Miss Griffin's Writings on American History, 1924, is nearly ready for the printer—this useful series of supplementary volumes has been fortunately kept pretty close to the current year. The Sixteenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission—"Letters of John E. Calhoun," edited and ready several years ago for the printer—is still in the hands of your committee with no immediate likelihood of being issued.

The facts thus assembled and now presented for consideration should reveal our difficulties over a period of about 10 years. The difficulties appear to be increasing rather than diminishing. Very recently the general editor has brought to my attention certain marked omissions in the projected Annual Report for 1923 (Columbus meeting); the materials furnished for publication from five of the sessions seem quite inadequate. These sessions were devoted to the following topics:

1. Contributions and Place of History in the Schools.
2. Social Studies in the Schools.
3. The Conference of Historical Societies.
4. Conference of Patriotic Societies.
5. Early Diplomatic Relations of the United States.

Hardly a paper read at any one of these sessions was returned to the editor. Careful search failed to reveal later more than two or three papers which ever were printed. And such abstracts of the papers or the discussions as were furnished seemed too superficial and meagre to be printed. The method of trying to obtain abstracts of papers read at the sessions of the annual meetings, with a view of reducing the space limits of the Annual Reports, has proved to be most difficult. As a rule, scholars who read papers before the association wish to see their work published in full and published promptly.

¹ Prior to July 1, 1922, Congress appropriated a lump sum to the Government Printing Office. This was allotted for printing and binding to the different executive departments, to the Smithsonian Institution (including the item of \$7,000 for the American Historical Association), and to other Government institutions. Such amounts as remained unexpended at the close of the fiscal year (June 30) were lost to the department, institution, etc.

Like the manna in the wilderness, a vigorous and carefully prepared paper is apt to lose its savour on the second day. And when, some three or four years after its presentation before the association, it appears in print, much of its significance may have disappeared. Experience in trying to obtain abstracts has led me to be opposed to the idea. Generally the abstracts devitalize our volumes and are in themselves of slight usefulness.

In considering the publication problems above set forth or suggested, I wish on behalf of the committee and the editor to draw some conclusions, which may perhaps have a bearing on the solution of difficulties. These conclusions relate to the following four subjects:

1. Necessary appropriations from Congress.
2. Content of the Annual Report.
3. Papers read at the annual meeting; where and when should they be published?
4. Official position of the chairman of the publications committee.

1. Inasmuch as the American Historical Association holds its charter from Congress, it may be assumed that Congress can be persuaded to aid us, provided that body can be informed and convinced of our needs. What these needs are, so far as Congress is concerned, can be stated rather briefly: (a) a deficiency appropriation of \$20,000; (b) a regular annual appropriation of \$10,000. With a deficiency appropriation such as I have named, the more pressing needs of publication—the prompt printing of three or four belated annual reports—could be met. The increased sum for annual appropriations would keep our records and reports closer to date than ever they have been kept. Their prompt appearance should quicken the vitality of the entire association, increasing its influence and its effectiveness.

2. What sorts of materials should the annual reports contain? a. Business proceedings of the association, official and committee reports—everything, in brief, which reveals our methods of operation, and our mode of existence as an organization in part supported by the Government, and in part dependent upon a widely scattered group of scholars, teachers, and others. b. Historic lore: Such things as historically valuable letters, diaries and documents which add something of consequence to learning, and in so far aid the work of students and writers of history.

3. Year by year, at the annual December meetings, papers usually carefully prepared and written by a variety of scholars, are read. When and where should such papers be published? They should appear not later than September following the annual meeting. Furthermore, they should be edited, printed, and published through the association by means of such funds as the association itself controls. To rely any longer on the Government for speed in getting the written records of our meetings before our patrons, or the general public, should not be done. The slowness to which our publications have been subjected is menacing our power, probably also reducing our membership, and is likely seriously to affect future prospects.

4. The chairman of the publications committee should be chosen for a period of not less than three years. He should also be ex officio in the council with the privilege of a vote on all matters directly or indirectly concerning publications. In my judgment the present machinery of the association is defective regarding the proper status of this official. The change here suggested calls for a change in the constitution of the association. It should be understood that I offer this final suggestion not merely for the benefit of the association, but in particular also for the benefit of my successors in the office.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BARRETT LEARNED, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

In its report of last year your committee suggested that the work of recruiting membership in the association should be in the hands of a permanent secretariat rather than left to the more or less haphazard efforts of an ever-changing committee. We wish further to emphasize this point this year. The endowment campaign now in progress should result in a greatly increased membership in the association. In order to hold this membership, to stimulate further interest in the association, and to provide adequately for presenting the association to the students who are yearly leaving our institutions, especially those graduate schools which are training the future teachers of history in this country, it seems important that some plan for handling the problem of membership, more permanent than can possibly be formulated or carried through by a membership committee as at present constituted, be adopted.

A perusal of membership statistics during the past few years indicates that the annual turnover in membership in the association is all too large; in the membership committee there is no machinery to meet or correct this situation. One of the richest fields for recruiting new members in the association seems, from the experience of some of us, to be the summer session to which come students who are actively engaged in teaching and who are sufficiently mature and experienced to recognize the advantage of contact with scholarly work which membership in the association and the receipt of the *American Historical Review* affords. But from experience it seems evident that a membership committee as at present constituted is inadequate properly to handle this part of the work. The members of the committee are not, in many cases, on the ground during the summer term. If the work is done at all it must be done by others whom they designate. In the rush of summer plans necessary arrangements frequently are not made, or if made are of a very casual sort. It would seem from every point of view that this type of work could be better performed by a permanent secretary who could by long acquaintance form contacts with men in the various colleges and universities who could be relied upon to put through an effective plan of recruitment in their institutions. At best the dozen or so members of the committee can reach personally but few persons or institutions. They have to work, if the work is done at all, through others. In general they have no check upon whether the work is actually being done. Its success depends largely on a follow-up plan; the committee can under present conditions work out no such plan. Such returns as there are come now to the office of the secretary. These could be checked up and effective workers cultivated better through a permanent office than through a committee as now constituted.

It would seem highly desirable too that the work of recruiting membership be coordinated with the publication of the *Review*. This is done in the case of one other association, at least, with good results. When a number of their quarterly which is calculated to appeal especially to a certain group of readers is forthcoming, an attempt is made to get it into their hands and with it an invitation to join the association. It may be that any such plan would be unworkable to our association under any condition, but it certainly seems impossible under the present method of recruiting membership.

It might be well to retain a membership committee as an advisory body, but in that case their work should be directed through a central office keeping permanent records. At present there is no effective way to hand down accumulated experience. It is difficult even for the committee to meet.

Announcement of committee appointments is now made at one of the last sessions of the annual meeting of the association. There is, therefore, at that meeting no time for members to get together and plan definitely a program for the year, and a later meeting is a practical impossibility. It would seem highly desirable that new committee appointments be made in time to allow such members as are present at the annual meeting to meet and discuss plans for the year.

The committee has this year endeavored, where possible, to work in co-operation with the endowment committee of the association. Some of the members have been actively working in connection with the endowment campaign. Emphasis has been laid upon the opportunity for and advantage of life membership. This year also the plan, which has been tried before, of districting the whole country and making each member of the committee responsible for a certain section was adopted. Some members of the committee spent much time and effort in endeavoring to see that their district was properly covered. This work had varying results. In some cases, that could be checked, it was highly successful. To indicate what can be done when one is active and interested, the work of Professor Bonham of Hamilton College may be cited. During the past year he has distributed upwards of 50 application blanks and has accounted for at least 10 new members for the association. These range all the way from college sophomores to mature men and women of the community. And all this in a small community and a small college where the general presumption seems to be that there is no use trying to interest people in the association. This is undoubtedly an unusual case. It seems highly desirable, however, that some better way of capitalizing and multiplying such energy and enthusiasm be, if possible, devised.

Membership statistics for the period of 10 months from December 15, 1925, to November 5, 1926, are appended, together with the figures for 1925 to serve as a basis for comparison. The only matter of especial interest in these figures is the increase of more than 75 per cent in life membership during the year, as a result of the endowment campaign. The change from annual to life status upon the part of many present members, a much larger number of whom will undoubtedly become life members during the next few months, emphasizes the need of an effective plan for increasing the membership of the association if current expenses are to continue to be met from the dues of annual members.

Respectfully submitted.

AUSTIN P. EVANS, *Chairman.*

Membership statistics, November 5, 1926

	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 5, 1926
Total membership.....	2,962	3,148
Life.....	133	242
Annual.....	2,567	2,626
Institutions.....	262	280
Loss, total.....	206	185
Deaths.....	26	23
Resignations.....	60	65
Dropped.....	120	97
Gain, total.....	378	371
Life.....	1	58
Annual.....	362	293
Institutions.....	15	20
Total number of elections.....	391	313
Net gain.....	172	186

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Dr. Joseph Schafer was secretary of the conference until April 30, 1926. For the remainder of the year, Christopher B. Coleman, director of the Indiana Historical Bureau, was appointed secretary.

The annual meeting of the conference was held at Ann Arbor, Mich., in Alumni Memorial Hall, Thursday morning, December 31, 1925, as part of the program of the American Historical Association. It was largely attended and marked by very general discussion. The general subject of the meeting was "How may the work of collection and publication, as carried on by historical societies, be made more effective for the purpose of general history?"

The first paper was presented by Arthur C. Cole, Columbus, Ohio, who discussed the subject with relation to the general social history of the United States. Professor Cole criticized the tendency toward making haphazard collections; he emphasized the necessity of agreements for exchange of material and for specialization along certain lines, such as internal improvements, Indian problems, agriculture, education, etc. He also urged the undertaking of cooperative programs.

Prof. Frederick L. Paxson, Madison, Wis., spoke upon the subject with a special reference to recent and future history. He commented on the fact that modern methods of communication leave fewer written sources for the historian than was the case in earlier generations. He argued for the preservation of material not hitherto used by most historians; records of labor organizations, fugitive handbills, advertisements, catalogues, and pamphlets produced by comparatively obscure groups. Many publications not recognized as responsible or even respectable may have significance for the future.

The discussion was continued by Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Iowa City, who emphasized the necessity of systematic research.

Prof. Theodore C. Pease called attention to the needless expense involved in printing a large number of copies of original documents which would be used only by a few graduate students. He suggested the wider use of photostat copies. He also called attention to the difficulties in cooperative enterprises among State historical agencies.

The meeting closed after a very general and lively discussion on the floor.

The printing and the distribution of the Handbook of American Historical Societies was carried out by Dr. Joseph Schafer and covered in his report.

Additional receipts, after Doctor Schafer's report for the year 1925-26, are limited to the following:

Membership by the Institute of Science and Historical Society of St.	
Augustine, Florida	\$1.00
Oklahoma Historical Society	1.00
	<hr/>
Total	2.00

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The committee on the national archives have the happiness to report, at last, that the erection of a national archive building in Washington is positively assured. By the terms of the public buildings bill passed in June, 1926, authority is given to the Public Buildings Commission to provide such additional buildings in Washington for Government use as they may deem requisite, and a suitable lump-sum appropriation was made. The chairman of the Public

Buildings Commission, Senator Smoot, declared that the erection of a national archive building had the first place in their program. A site has been designated, the square bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth and B and C streets, and the selection is not likely to be changed. At the date of this report, important steps toward the acquisition of the site have been taken, and plans have been brought to an advanced stage of preparation in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

While many persons, in and out of Congress, have cooperated in bringing about this welcome result, it is a pleasure for this committee to feel that the campaign which the American Historical Association has waged for 18 years has had a good share in its production. It is a pleasure also to record that, during the more recent years of the campaign, the American Legion, awakened to the need of a national archive building, has exerted itself cordially and effectively in pushing the matter forward, through cooperation with our committee and also independently.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

Twenty of the twenty-six sections of the Guide to Historical Literature are now in type. Differing amounts of work in revision remain to be done on the other six sections, but it is hoped that their completion will be effected in the near future.

Of the 20 sections now in type the galley proofs have been read by the section editors of 17 of them. Two members of this committee have read all the galley proofs and the others have each read considerable amounts of them. It is most gratifying to report that the amount of proof corrections will apparently be very small as the printers have done excellent work considering the difficulties of the copy due to form and to the many foreign words. It is the hope of the committee that all work on manuscript and proofs may be completed before June next.

The committee regrets to note that the publishers, the Macmillan Co., have tentatively fixed the price of the volume at \$8. Compared with the prices which publishers are now charging for their newly printed works this price is clearly not excessive, but the members of the committee believe that the proposed price is so high that it will seriously limit the sales and therefore the usefulness of the book. In view of the enormous amount of time that the members of the committee and their collaborators have put on the preparation of the manuscript without recompense we feel strongly that the results should be made available to as many libraries and students as possible and that, consequently, a price more conducive to that result should be fixed.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

I have the honor to submit the report of the committee on the George Louis Beer prize. As no books or manuscripts were submitted to the committee, the prize can not be awarded for the year 1926. Only one inquiry about the prize was received by the chairman, which is surprising, in view of the number of doctor's dissertations now in progress dealing with various phases of European international politics since 1895. Several years ago, at the suggestion of the chairman, a circular was sent to the professors of modern history and political

science in the more important universities and colleges and to many publishing firms; but it is obvious that measures need to be taken to arouse more interest in the prize. The conditions of award seem sufficiently liberal to encourage competition, yet in no year have there been more than two candidates. Perhaps it would not be out of place for the president of the association to call attention of the members to the prize and to ask for their assistance in promoting competition for it.

Yours very truly,

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO PREPARE RULES FOR THE AWARD OF THE
JUSSERAND MEDAL

The committee on the Jusserand medal respectfully report:

First, that a committee on the Jusserand medal be appointed as committees on other prizes offered by the association are appointed.

Second, that the prize be awarded, as occasion may arise, for a published work of distinction on any phase involving the history of the intellectual relations between the United States and any foreign country, whether such work be written by an American citizen or by a citizen of a foreign country.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MOORE, *Chairman.*

ENDOWMENT FUND

Report of the executive secretary submitted at a joint meeting of the council of the association and the executive committee of the committee on endowment, November 26, 1926.

The committee on endowment for 1925, under the chairmanship of Prof. Evarts B. Greene, laid a foundation for the work of the present committee by preparing and publishing an 8-page pamphlet concerning the association and its plans, by organizing a national advisory committee of over a hundred prominent citizens, and by appointing local representatives in a number of centers. The present committee has built upon these foundations.

The plan of organization adopted called for the establishment of two or more district committees in each of six States, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, and of State committees in the other States. For New York City there were to be separate committees for the Columbia community and for the other academic groups taken together, in addition to the general city committee. This made a possible total of 63 committees. The usual procedure was to get some active member of the association to undertake the organization of the committee and to serve as its chairman or executive secretary. If the latter alternative was adopted an effort was made to get some prominent citizen as chairman, in a more or less honorary capacity. A large amount of correspondence has been necessary to keep the organization work moving and in many cases there have been obstacles or long delays that could not be avoided. The organization of 26 of these committees is now complete or practically so and with two or three exceptions their canvasses are now under way or will be in the near future. The organization of 18 committees is actively under way, but it is doubtful if many of them will be able to stage their canvasses before January, and this group includes such important districts as eastern Massachusetts, eastern Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, Chicago and vicinity, and most of the New York State districts.

For five other States or districts representatives have been appointed but, so far as is known, have made no progress as yet toward the organization of

committees. Of the 14 remaining areas, 8 are not sufficiently promising to warrant attempts to organize committees, though it may be desirable to appoint single representatives, and 6 should be organized if possible. These are western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, and Kansas City, Mo. The last may be taken care of by combining the three Missouri districts under a single committee. A compilation of data concerning committees and the status of their work is separately submitted.

Lists of prospects to the number of about fifteen thousand have been compiled on cards, arranged by districts, and supplied to the committees where they are ready for them. These lists were compiled from directories of historical organizations of national scope, from Who's Who in America, and from various other sources of information. The committees are expected to supplement these lists and the New York City committee compiled a list of about eight thousand names from a roster of club members.

With the assistance of the officers of the New York committee, three folders were prepared and printed for use in mail campaigns. A program for the use of the income from an endowment fund of a million dollars, embodying 11 specific projects, was drawn up and multigraphed. It is based on suggestions from many of the leading members of the association; and, while not binding the association, makes it possible to show prospective donors that there is in existence a definite plan for the use of the endowment.

Efforts to bring the association and its plans to public attention through newspapers and periodicals have been incessant and the results have been very gratifying. Articles or communications were published in most of the important State and local historical magazines and in half a dozen or more national weeklies. Newspaper publicity was put in the hands of Mr. James T. Grady, director of publicity for Columbia University, and the results, as indicated by clippings received, have been very extensive. A scrapbook of selected clippings has been compiled but the bulk of them have been sent out to local committees to keep them informed as to what is appearing in their district. One result of this publicity work has been the uncovering of an astonishing amount of interest in history and good will toward the association. Editors all over the country have used the news releases very freely and over fifty of them, of their own initiative, have published editorials indorsing the endowment project. Some local committees, notably those of Indiana, North Carolina, Maryland, Michigan, and Minnesota, have also done effective publicity work either directly or through State historical organizations. There can be no question that the association is now much more widely known than it was a year ago.

In general the procedure has been for the committees to mail the three folders in successive mailings to the prospects on their list, the third being accompanied by a subscription blank and return envelope and a letter asking for a contribution. Those from whom subscriptions of \$500 or over might be expected have been designated as special prospects and the committees have been urged to arrange for personal interviews with them. The pamphlet and the Program for the Use of the Income have been available for use with special prospects who might want more information than is contained in the folders.

Several of the committees whose campaigns are under way at present are holding the subscriptions received with the intention of turning them in later and no information as to the amount of such subscriptions is available as yet. The following statement is based on subscriptions that have been reported to the general office, but includes all received by the New York City committee to November 24.

The largest contribution to the association is that of \$25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for a revolving publication fund. The next largest is one of \$10,000 from an anonymous donor for expenses of the campaign. The largest contribution that actually goes into the endowment fund is that of Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge for \$2,000. Ten others have also contributed \$1,000 each, and two have made subscriptions of \$1,000 to be paid in installments. There have been 3 subscriptions of between \$500 and \$1,000; 10 of \$500; 29 of between \$100 and \$500; 176 of \$100; and 150 of less than \$100. The average of this last group is \$32. The total number of subscribers is 377 and the average subscription is \$130. The total subscribed or contributed is \$84,182, but this includes the grant from the Carnegie Corporation and the gift for expenses. Deducting these items leaves \$49,182 for the endowment fund proper, and if from this is deducted the \$15,000 of the association's funds spent in the campaign the actual increase of the endowment fund proper in cash or subscriptions to date as a result of the work of this committee would appear to be \$34,882.

It should be borne in mind, of course, that the campaign is just entering what should be its productive stages, and it is hoped that a much more satisfactory report can be made at the coming meeting of the association. There is good reason to believe that at least one contribution of \$100,000 or over will be received as soon as a good showing can be made on the general canvass. The experience thus far indicates clearly that not much in the way of subscriptions can be expected from the mail campaigns, and that the bulk of the fund will have to come in large contributions. The two most productive methods of getting subscriptions that have been used thus far have been a dinner or other meeting with a definite request for immediate subscriptions, and direct personal solicitation.

The funds available to the committee have consisted of \$15,000 appropriated by the association and a special gift of \$10,000. Several of the local committees are taking care of their local expenses. The accompanying statement presents a rough classification of expenditures to the end of November, totalling \$22,500, and an estimate of what will be needed to continue the work along present lines to the end of the year—\$3,000. This it will be seen indicates the possible expenditure of \$500 in excess of available funds.

Whatever may be the achievements during the next month, it is clear that some provision must be made for maintaining headquarters for the campaign for several months after the first of the year. The many important committees that will make their canvasses in January or even later must not be orphaned, and there will be opportunities for profitable follow-up work. The present executive secretary of the committee must give up the work at the end of the year, however, as he is under obligations to return to his teaching duties at the University of Minnesota. Some provision should be made as promptly as possible for his successor. It will be necessary also to consider how the work shall be financed after the first of the year.

The writer believes that some way should be devised of making the solicitation of money for the support of historical activities under the auspices of the association a continuous thing. Most of the prospective donors were unaware of the existence of the association a year ago, and more time and reiteration are necessary before they will have adequate realization of its possibilities. The records and information accumulated by the present committee ought to be very valuable for such continuation work and also for membership campaigns.

The suggestion has been made that it might be possible to organize, perhaps outside the association, a permanent group of "Sponsors for History in

America," to be made up of men and women of outstanding position in American life, who would realize their indebtedness to the community that has made their successes possible and be ready to supply or obtain funds for historical projects that would promote a knowledge of that community and lay broader foundations for its progress. There would seem to be possibilities in this idea.

Some provision ought to be made for impressing the desirability of bequests to the association, not only directly upon people who might make such bequests, but also upon lawyers and trust companies, who are often called upon to advise in such matters.

In conclusion the writer desires to express his deep appreciation of the hearty cooperation that he has received from the officers and members of the committee and from the men and women throughout the country who have given and are giving freely of their time and energy in the local campaigns.

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. Buck.

Committee on endowment, financial report, November 26, 1926

	Expenditures Feb. 1-Nov. 30	Estimate for December	Totals
Headquarters:			
Salary of executive-secretary.....	\$5,900	\$300	\$6,200
Other services.....	2,800	400	3,200
Office supplies and incidentals.....	250	25	275
Postage.....	300	100	400
Traveling expenses.....	900	200	1,100
Equipment.....	375		375
Printing and stationery.....	1,800	200	2,000
Conferences.....	75	10	85
Total.....	12,400	1,235	13,635
Publicity.....	5,400	600	6,000
New York committee:			
Services.....	3,600	700	4,300
Printing and stationery.....	350	50	400
Postage.....	400	50	450
Miscellaneous.....	100	40	140
Total.....	4,450	840	5,290
Other committees.....	250	325	575
Grand total.....	22,500	3,000	25,500

STATUS OF ORGANIZATION, NOVEMBER 26, 1926

Committee on endowment of 19 members of the association with the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge as chairman, Prof. Dana C. Munro as vice chairman in place of Prof. Evarts B. Greene, who resigned in June, and Prof. Solon J. Buck as executive secretary. There is an executive committee of 10.

National advisory committee of 128 distinguished citizens in all parts of the country.

STATES AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES

Maine.—Committee of 10 with President Kenneth C. M. Sills, of Bowdoin, as chairman, and Prof. Thomas C. Van Cleve, of Bowdoin, as executive secretary. A mail canvass of about 200 prospects is under way.

New Hampshire.—Committee partially organized with the Hon. John G. Winant, Governor of the State, as chairman, and Prof. Wayne E. Stevens, of

Dartmouth, as executive secretary. Dartmouth alumni are being canvassed by personal letters from members of the history department.

Vermont.—Mr. James B. Wilbur, of Manchester, will be chairman of the committee and President Guy W. Bailey, of the University of Vermont, will arrange for some one at that institution to act as executive secretary.

Eastern Massachusetts.—Committee partially organized with Dr. James P. Baxter, of Harvard, as executive secretary. A chairman is to be selected.

Western Massachusetts.—Prof. Frederick L. Thompson, of Amherst, has undertaken to organize a committee and serve as its executive secretary. Advance subscriptions of nearly \$1,000 have been received from members of the faculty of Smith College.

Rhode Island.—Prof. Theodore Collier, of Brown, has undertaken to organize a committee and serve as its executive secretary. He expects to have a chairman in the near future.

Connecticut.—Prof. Edward L. Humphrey, of Trinity, has undertaken to organize a committee and serve as its executive secretary.

New York City.—Committee of 42 with the Hon. Charles E. Hughes as chairman; Mr. Harry A. Cushing, vice chairman; Mr. Stewart L. Mims, executive secretary; Mr. A. S. Frissell, treasurer; and Mr. Minott A. Osborn, secretary. A dinner attended by 100 guests was held in May and a committee dinner on November 4. About 8,000 prospects have been canvassed by mail, and personal solicitation of special prospects is under way. Subscriptions to date, including a special gift of \$10,000 for expenses and the subscriptions from the academic groups, but not including the gifts from the Carnegie Corporation, amount to about \$25,000.

Columbia University.—Committee of nine with Prof. Austin Evans as chairman. A luncheon in the spring was followed by a canvass of faculty members and graduate students by mail and personal solicitation, which yielded \$5,000. A supplementary canvass is now under way.

New York City, academic (other than Columbia).—Dean Marshall S. Brown, of New York University, has organized a committee of which he is chairman and a canvass is under way.

New York, Buffalo district.—Dr. Augustus H. Shearer, of the Grosvenor Library, has undertaken to organize a committee and serve as its executive secretary.

New York, Capitol district.—Committee being organized with the Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, as chairman, and Dr. A. C. Flick, State historian, as executive secretary. The committee includes to date representatives of twelve of the 14 counties in the district.

New York, Central district.—Committee partially organized with Judge Pascal C. J. De Angelis, of Utica, as chairman, and Prof. William H. Allison, of Colgate, as executive secretary. Active publicity work is being conducted and the canvass will soon be under way.

New York, Rochester district.—Prof. Dexter Perkins, of Rochester University, has undertaken to organize a committee and serve as its executive secretary. The canvass will be coordinated with the Rochester meeting of the association.

New York, Southern district.—President Henry N. MacCracken, of Vassar, will be chairman of the committee and has undertaken to get an executive secretary.

New Jersey.—Committee partially organized with the Hon. Edward L. Katzenbach, of Trenton, as chairman; Prof. T. J. Wertenbaker, of Princeton, executive secretary; and Prof. R. G. Albion, of Princeton, secretary. Plans are being made for a dinner at Princeton.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Committee partially organized with Mr. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, as chairman, and Mr. Conyers Read, of Philadelphia, as executive secretary. An executive committee of 7 has been organized and the district committee includes 27 to date. Prospect lists are being compiled and a committee luncheon will be held in the near future to plan the campaign.

Western Pennsylvania.—Efforts are being made with the cooperation of several members in Pittsburgh to ascertain the possibility of organizing an effective committee.

Delaware.—Committee is being organized with Mr. John P. Nields, of Wilmington, as chairman, and Prof. James A. Barkley, of the University of Delaware, as executive secretary.

Maryland.—Committee of 18 with Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom as chairman and Prof. Eugene N. Curtis, of Goucher, as executive secretary. About 500 pros-

pects have been canvassed by mail and active personal solicitation is now under way.

District of Columbia.—Committee of 16 with Dr. J. F. Jameson as chairman and Dr. Leo F. Stock, of the Carnegie Institution, as secretary. The canvass of about 300 prospects is now under way.

Virginia.—Nothing definite has been accomplished toward the organization of a committee.

West Virginia.—Prof. Wilson P. Shortridge, of the University of West Virginia, has organized a committee of six.

North Carolina.—Committee of 19 with the Hon. A. W. McLean, Governor of the State, as honorary chairman, and Prof. A. R. Newsome, secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, as executive secretary. About 1,000 prospects are being canvassed by mail.

South Carolina.—Prof. James H. Easterby, of the College of Charleston, has agreed to serve as executive secretary of a committee.

Georgia.—Committee of five with the Hon. Walter MacElreath, of Atlanta, as chairman, and Prof. E. M. Coulter, of the University of Georgia, as executive secretary.

Florida.—Numerous suggestions for committee men have been received but no progress has been made toward organization.

Alabama.—Committee being organized with the Hon. Hugo L. Black, of Birmingham, United States Senator elect, as chairman, and Prof. M. B. Garrett, of Howard College, as executive secretary.

Mississippi.—No progress.

Tennessee.—Committee of six with Judge John H. DeWitt, of Nashville, president of the Tennessee Historical Society, as chairman, and Prof. H. C. Nixon, of Vanderbilt, as executive secretary. About 100 prospects are now being canvassed.

Kentucky.—Committee of eight with the Hon. William Marshall Bullitt, of Louisville, as chairman, and Prof. Louis R. Gottschalk, of the University of Louisville, as executive secretary. About 100 prospects are now canvassed.

Northern Ohio.—Committee being organized with the Hon. Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, as chairman, and Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, as executive secretary.

Central Ohio.—Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University, has organized a committee of seven and is serving as chairman. The canvass will begin in the near future.

Southern Ohio.—Committee of seven with the Hon. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as chairman, and Prof. R. C. McGrane, of the University of Cincinnati, as executive secretary. The canvass of about 200 prospects is now under way.

Indiana.—Committee of 20 with Mr. James W. Fesler, of Indianapolis, as chairman, and Dr. C. B. Coleman, director of the Indiana Historical Bureau, as secretary. The committee gave a dinner in Indianapolis in June, at which \$10,000 was subscribed and has since brought the total to about \$15,000. Active personal solicitation is being continued.

Illinois, Chicago district.—Preliminary committee of 17 has been organized with Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Chicago Historical Society, as chairman, and Prof. Clyde L. Gross, of Northwestern University, as secretary. A luncheon will be given in the near future for the purpose of enlarging the committee and making plans for a larger luncheon or dinner in January. A subcommittee of three has been organized to canvass the University of Chicago community.

Illinois, State.—Committee being organized with the Hon. Logan Hay, of Springfield, as chairman, and Mr. Paul M. Angle, secretary of the Lincoln Centennial Association, as executive secretary.

Michigan.—Committee of 18 with the Hon. William L. Clements, of Bay City, as chairman; Hon. Thomas A. E. Weadock, of Detroit, vice chairman; Prof. Everett S. Brown, of the University of Michigan, executive secretary; and Miss Gracie B. Krum, of the Detroit Public Library, assistant secretary. The mail canvass of about 1,100 prospects is under way and will be followed by personal solicitation.

Wisconsin.—Committee of 21 (thus far) with the Hon. Burr W. Jones, justice of the State supreme court, as chairman, and Prof. John B. MacHarg, of Lawrence College, as executive secretary. The canvass of about 600 prospects, by mail and personal solicitation, will be made in December.

Missouri, St. Louis.—Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, has agreed to serve as chairman of a committee and efforts are being made to get an executive secretary to organize the committee.

Missouri, Kansas City.—No progress.

Missouri, State.—Prof. Jesse E. Wrench, of the University of Missouri, has undertaken to organize a committee and serve as its executive secretary.

Iowa.—Committee of 12 (thus far) with Mr. Irving B. Richman, of Muscatine, as chairman, and Prof. Walther I. Brandt, of the University of Iowa, as executive secretary. About 350 prospects will be canvassed in December.

Minnesota.—Committee of 48 with the Hon. Theodore Christianson, Governor of the State, as chairman; Mr. Edward C. Gale, of Minneapolis, vice chairman; Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Prof. George M. Stephenson, of the University of Minnesota, executive secretaries. A subscription luncheon attended by about 50 was held in Minneapolis in June. About 1,000 prospects have been canvassed by mail and personal solicitation is now under way.

North Dakota.—Committee being organized with the Hon. Louis B. Hanna, of Fargo, as chairman, and Prof. O. G. Libby, of the University of North Dakota, as executive secretary.

South Dakota.—Prof. Raynor G. Wellington, of the University of South Dakota, is organizing a committee and will serve as its executive secretary.

Nebraska.—Prof. Fred M. Fling, of the University of Nebraska, has undertaken to organize a committee.

Kansas.—No progress.

Arkansas.—No progress.

Louisiana.—Suggestions for committee men have been received, but no definite progress has been made toward organization.

Texas.—Prof. Frederic Duncalf, of the University of Texas, is organizing a committee and will serve as its executive secretary.

Oklahoma.—Committee being organized by Dean J. S. Buchanan, of the University of Oklahoma, who will serve as chairman, with Prof. Morris R. Wardell of the same institution as secretary. A meeting of the committee is about to be held to plan the campaign.

Montana.—Prof. Paul C. Phillips of the University of Montana is organizing a committee.

Idaho.—No progress.

Wyoming.—No progress.

Colorado.—Prof. Archer B. Hulbert, of Colorado College, is organizing a committee and will serve as its executive secretary. Conferences of local members of the association have been held in Denver, Boulder, and Colorado Springs.

Utah.—No progress.

Nevada.—No progress.

New Mexico.—No progress.

Washington.—Prof. Edward S. Meany is organizing a committee and serving as chairman.

Oregon.—State committee of nine active and eight advisory members with Prof. William A. Morris, of the University of California, as chairman. Subcommittees have been organized for San Francisco and vicinity with Professor Morris as chairman; for Los Angeles and vicinity with Prof. Waldemar Westergaard, of the University of California Southern Branch, as chairman; and for San Diego and vicinity with Pres. E. L. Hardy, of the State Teachers College, as chairman, and Miss Ruth Price as executive secretary. The Los Angeles subcommittee is making a canvass of about 100 prospects.

No definite progress has been made as yet toward the organization of committees in the Territories, in Canada, or elsewhere outside the United States.

COMMITTEE ON THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A report from this committee this year may be confined to matters related to the Department of State. It is not known that any of the other departments has during the year published anything historical of such importance as to require comment.

The division of publications in the Department of State brought out, in February, the volume of Foreign Relations for 1916, and expects that for 1917 to appear about the end of the present year. These volumes are edited by Dr. Tyler Dennett, chief of the division. Of the supplementary series, edited by Dr. Joseph V. Fuller, and comprising materials on the diplomatic relations of the United States to the World War, the volume for 1914 is all in galley proof. The department endeavored to secure enlarged appropriations for the series of Foreign Relations, in order that the disconcerting arrears might be made up. The Director of the Budget cut out the provision, and earnest efforts made by the chairman of the committee to secure its restoration by House or Senate were not successful. It is understood, however, that the enlarged provision which has been desired has been made by the Director of the Budget in the proposals which he will lay before Congress at the beginning of the approaching session, and it is believed that they will be secured.

The late Senator Ralston's Act of March 3, 1925, authorizing the collection and editing of official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the national archives was followed in the last session by an appropriation, for the present fiscal year, of \$20,000 authorized by that act. The work of collecting the material and causing it to be copied and arranged has been placed by Doctor Dennett in the very competent hands of Dr. Newton D. Mereness, and large progress has been made since July.

The committee recommends that the council lay before the association, this year once more, a resolution calling emphatically for such action on the part of Congress as will cause early completion of the series of Journals of the Continental Congress in course of issue by the Library of Congress. The 25 volumes thus far issued bring this record only to the end of the year 1783. The five remaining years are of hardly less importance to the history of the United States, and the action of Congress during them is much less completely known. The two volumes for 1782 bear the date of 1914, the two volumes for 1783 that of 1922. Two volumes covering 1784 are nearly ready for publication in 1926. It needs no demonstration, to members of the American Historical Association, and it should need no demonstration to members of Congress, that if it is worth while at all to print a modern edition of the Journals of the Continental Congress, such a rate of progress as this is indefensible. It is estimated that the four years yet to be supplied would make five more volumes.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES,
GENEVA, MAY 14-15, 1926

The Fifth International Congress of Historical Sciences, held in Brussels in 1923, voted to continue the bureau in power and charged it to proceed to the organization of an international committee of historical sciences which should be as representative as possible of all countries. The bureau, with the addition of two or three scholars to give it a more representative character, met in Brussels in May, 1924, as a provisional committee and agreed upon the general plan of procedure for the organization of a permanent committee. Following this plan the American delegates took the necessary steps for securing the funds that were essential to the successful execution of the enterprise, and a project of a constitution for the permanent committee was drafted and

submitted to the members of the provisional committee and to scholars in countries that were not represented in that body. The funds were secured through the generosity of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, which made a subvention of \$25,000 to the American Historical Association to be expended under the direction of that body for the organization of the permanent committee and for its work during the first three years of its existence. This subvention was to be distributed as follows:

Expenses of the permanent committee, 1926-1928-----	\$8,000
Expenses of the secretariat, 1926-1928-----	3,000
Organization of international congress, 1928-----	1,000
International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography, 1926-1930-----	15,000

The necessary funds having thus been secured and a general agreement having been reached through correspondence with scholars in different countries respecting the principles which should govern the organization of the permanent body, arrangements were actively entered upon for holding a conference which should take definite action in the matter of the constitution of the committee, in the selection of the place for the next Congress, 1928, and in such other matters as might come before it.

Geneva was decided upon as the most convenient place in which to hold the conference and as being especially appropriate because of its international character, and the date of May 14-15 was adopted in order that delegates to the annual meeting of the International Union of Academies, to be held in Brussels on May 10-12, who were also delegates to the conference, might be able to attend with a minimum of inconvenience. Invitations were accordingly sent on March 6, 1926, from Washington, in the name of the provisional committee, to the chief historical bodies (in some cases to academies) of the following 27 countries:

Argentina	Denmark	Italy	Rumania
Austria	Finland	Japan	Russia
Belgium	France	Jugoslavia	Spain
Brazil	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden
Bulgaria	Greece	Norway	Switzerland
Chile	Great Britain	Poland	United States
Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Portugal	

These countries were selected as being those which had taken some part in one or more of the international historical congresses of 1900, 1903, 1908, 1913, and 1923. Each country was asked to send one or two delegates, the entire travel expenses of one delegate or three-fourths of the travel expenses of two delegates (within the continent of Europe) to be paid from the funds at the disposal of the committee.

By May 14 only five of the countries invited had failed to make any response: Chile, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Jugoslavia. The Russian Academy of Sciences of Leningrad expressed its desire to participate in the organization and work of the permanent committee, but regretted its inability to send delegates to a conference held in Swiss territory, owing to the unsettled controversy between the Swiss and Soviet Governments. The Institute of Historical Research, of Buenos Aires, named as its delegate its permanent representative in the Archives of the Indies, in Seville, Señor José Revello, but he was unable to attend the conference because of the late date at which he received notice of his appointment. The British delegates (Prof. T. F. Tout, British Academy, and Prof. H. W. V. Temperley, of Cambridge University, delegate of the Historical Association) were prevented from attending by the general strike in Great Britain and by special duties arising out of the state of emergency

thereby created. The other 19 countries were represented in the conference as follows:

Austria.—Prof. A. Dopsch, University of Vienna; Prof Harold Steinacker, University of Innsbruck.

Belgium.—Prof. Henri Pirenne, University of Ghent.

Brazil.—Señor Angel de Castro, secretary of the Brazilian delegation to the League of Nations.

Bulgaria.—Prof. Jordan Ivanoff, University of Sofia.

Czechoslovakia.—Prof. Josef Susta, University Charles of Prague.

Denmark.—Prof. A. Friis, University of Copenhagen; Dr. Axel Linvald, chief of the archives of the city of Copenhagen.

France.—Prof. Georges Glotz, of the Sorbonne and member of the Institute of France, chairman of the French National Committee of Historical Sciences; Dr. Michel Lh  ritier, attach   of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, Paris.

Germany.—Prof. H. Reincke-Bloch, of the University of Breslau and president of the Union of German Historians; Prof. K. Brandt, University of G  ttingen.

Italy.—Prof. G. De Sanctis, University of Turin; Senator Carlo Calisse, representing the Ministry of Public Instruction.

Japan.—Dr. I. Nitobe, representing the Japanese Historical Society, under secretary of the League of Nations.

Netherlands.—Prof. H. T. Colenbrander, University of Leiden.

Norway.—Prof. H. Koht, University of Oslo; Prof. E. Bull, University of Oslo.

Poland.—Prof. B. Dembinski, University of Posen; Prof. Marcel Handelsman, University of Warsaw.

Portugal.—Dr. Antonio Ferr  o, Academy of Sciences of Lisbon.

Rumania.—Prof. V. P  rvan, University of Bucarest and secretary of the class of letters, Rumanian Academy.

Spain.—Dr. R. d'Alsmoner, general secretary of the Institute of Catalan Studies, Barcelona; Dr. Nicolau d'Olwer, Institute of Catalan Studies, Barcelona. (The invitation sent to the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, remained without response.)

Sweden.—Dr. Carl J. H. Hallendorff, rector of the school of Higher Commercial Studies (Handelsh  gskolan), Stockholm.

Switzerland.—Prof. Francis de Crue, University of Geneva; Ed. Favre, vice president of the Swiss Historical Society.

United States.—Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution of Washington. (The other American delegate, Professor James T. Shotwell, was unable to be present.)

The conference was held in the Ath  n  e, in the room where, in 1863, the International Society of the Red Cross was organized. Adjoining rooms provided accommodations for small committee meetings and for informal conversation and social gatherings. Three general sessions were held, on Friday (May 14) morning and afternoon, and on Saturday morning.

The opening session was presided over by Professor Pirenne, of Ghent, president of the international congress of 1923 and of the provisional committee, Mr. Leland acting as secretary. After a brief address of greeting by the president the conference proceeded to the consideration of the draft of a constitution which had been prepared and distributed in advance to serve as a basis of discussion. The articles were read one by one and opportunity was afforded for full and detailed discussion, which was not, however, prolonged, and it was possible, by the close of the morning session, to refer the project as a whole to a special committee (Koht, Reincke-Bloch, F. de Crue, Lh  ritier, Leland) for drafting.

The only matter, in the constitution, which promised to be difficult of solution was the selection of the permanent headquarters of the international committee. A proposal to place the headquarters in the International Institute of

Intellectual Cooperation in Paris was unacceptable to some of the delegates, especially the Germans, who thought that at present, at least, the state of public opinion in Germany would make it impossible for the Union of German Historians to take part in the work of the committee if its official headquarters were to be in Paris. The opposition was not directed against the principle of establishing the headquarters in the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, but only against establishing them in Paris at the present time. It was explained that no opposition would be made to the choice of a general secretary who was attached to the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, nor to his conducting the general business of the international committee from his office in the institute. It was necessary, therefore, to effect a compromise, which was done by establishing the headquarters of the committee, "for legal purposes, fiscal administration and the custody of its archives," in Washington, but only provisionally. It seemed more practical to compromise on Washington than on a European or British city in view of the fact that, for the next year or two, at any rate, the funds of the committee will come chiefly through the American Historical Association, and the treasurer of the committee should therefore be some one who is able to maintain a close contact with that body. This compromise, therefore, was agreed upon by the special drafting committee and recommended by it to the conference which accepted it without debate. The American delegate explained to the conference, however, that the American Historical Association had no desire to retain the headquarters of the committee in America, but would be glad to see them established in the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation when the time should come for such a move with the assent of all members of the committee.

The afternoon session opened with the adoption of the constitution, or statutes, in the form in which it is to be found, annexed to this report. The aim of the committee is declared to be the "advancement of the historical sciences through international cooperation," and the committee is also definitely charged with the organization of the International Congresses of Historical Sciences, with seeing to the formation of a national committee for each congress, with establishing the regulations of the congresses, and with determining, for each congress, the place and time of its meeting.

The committee is to be composed of delegates representing the different countries: each sovereign country represented in the committee is entitled to two voting delegates, and each less-than-sovereign country (dominions, protectorates, mandated territories, colonies, etc.) so represented, is entitled to one voting delegate. Associate delegates, without the power to vote, may be sent by countries, to serve as experts, and their number is not limited. The delegates in each country are selected by the learned bodies and institutions which are devoted to historical studies, it being assumed that in countries where no single national body exists which sufficiently represents the historians of that country, the existing organizations will form a group for the choice of the country's delegates. In the case of questions that may arise as to the choice of delegates the committee reserves the right to pass upon the methods by which they have been chosen in such a manner as to represent the scientific historical interests of their country.

The committee must meet at least once a year at the time and in the place which it may select. It is understood that these annual meetings are to be held in different cities, so distributed geographically as to equalize the burden of attendance over a period of years and also to bring the members of the committee in personal contact with the historical scholars of the various

countries. In the years in which the International Congress is held, the meeting of the committee must be held in the same city and at the same time as the congress, and it is at this meeting that the committee elects its officers and governing board which serve until the next following congress.

The committee is administered by a governing board, or bureau, composed of the officers—president, two vice presidents, secretary general, and treasurer, and of four membres assesseurs. At least five different countries must be represented in the governing board, and at the elections the president and at least three other members of the board must be changed.

In the meetings of the committee a quorum is present when more than half the member countries are represented. The voting is regulated in such a manner as to emphasize the scientific character of the committee and to subordinate as far as possible all political and national considerations. Thus in all questions which come before the committee the first vote is by individuals and is decisive if a majority of three fourths is obtained. If this majority is not obtained a second vote is taken, this time by countries, each country casting as many votes as it is entitled to voting delegates (two in the case of sovereign countries, one in the case of less-than-sovereign countries). In the second vote a majority of two-thirds is necessary for a decision, and if this is not obtained the motion is lost. Provision is made for voting by correspondence, upon order of the governing board. For a decision on the first poll a majority of two thirds of the total number of delegates is necessary; if this is not obtained a second poll may be taken in which a majority of the votes cast shall be binding, provided that more than half the member countries participate in the poll.

The finances of the committee are to be administered through two budgets, one administrative, the other scientific. The administrative budget is maintained by means of annual assessments or dues, paid by all the member countries, the amount of which is to be the same for all countries and is to be determined from time to time. The first dues will be assessed in 1927 upon the basis of the financial experience of the committee during its first year. The scientific budget is to be maintained by the transfer of surpluses from the administrative budget, by special contributions from the member countries, and by gifts, subventions, and legacies.

Such then are the principal provisions of the constitution, which has merits of brevity, simplicity, and elasticity. It does not try to settle in advance all the questions that are likely to arise but leaves them to be dealt with when they come up in the light of the attendant circumstances. Thus it is to be expected that the committee will adopt from time to time such by-laws or rules as its experience may show to be desirable.

The next matter to be taken up by the conference was the choice of the city where the next international congress (1928) should be held. The principle was recognized that the president of the committee must also be the president of the congress, and so it was agreed upon in advance that the choice of the place for holding the congress should also determine the nationality of the committee's president.

There had been three invitations presented to the congress of 1923 or to the provisional committee: Oslo, Warsaw, and Athens. As the invitation from Athens had not been renewed and as there was no Greek delegate present to second it, it was assumed that the invitation might be disregarded. An invitation was presented from The Hague, but on the condition that it was not to compete with the invitation from any other city, but was offered in case a compromise might have to be effected. This was not necessary, however, for

Professor Dembinski stated that the Polish historians, after consultation, had decided to withdraw the invitation to Warsaw, in 1928, in favor of Oslo. Oslo, thus being the only candidate for the congress, was accepted unanimously, and the conference immediately thereafter, on the motion of Professor Koht, adopted a resolution favoring Warsaw as the place for holding the congress of 1933. This resolution was not intended to be a decision, but only an expression of opinion on the part of the conference, which might be presumed to have considerable weight with the committee which should, probably in 1928, make the final decision as to the place for holding the congress of 1933.

It being settled that the next congress was to be in Norway the choice of the first president of the committee was not difficult. Professor Koht was nominated and elected by acclamation and was at once called upon by Professor Pirenne to assume the presidency of the session. Nominations for the office of secretary general were then called for, and Mr. Leland proposed M. Lh  ritier for the position, speaking briefly of his qualifications for that important post, his linguistic attainments, his international point of view, and his devotion to the idea of the International Committee, his personal acquaintance with many European countries, and his strategic position as attached to the section of scientific relations in the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. There being no other nominations M. Lh  ritier was unanimously chosen secretary general, following which Mr. Leland was elected to the office of treasurer. There remained to be elected the two vice presidents and the four members of the governing board. Nominations for these were presented by Professor Friis, of Denmark, as follows: For vice presidents, Professor Pirenne of Ghent and Professor Dopsch of Vienna; for members of the governing board, Professors Dembinski of Posen, De Sanctis of Turin, Friedrich Meinecke of Berlin, and Temperley of Cambridge. There being no other nominations the candidates proposed by Professor Friis were unanimously elected.

The committee being now finally constituted the remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to the preliminary consideration of a scientific program. The first matter to be taken up was the proposal made by Prof. J. F. Jameson of Washington, to the Brussels Congress, for an international yearbook of historical bibliography which should be, in a modified form, a continuation of the German *Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft*, the publication of which was understood to be definitely abandoned. M. Lh  ritier read a memorandum on the subject of historical bibliography, based on a study of the last volumes of the *Jahresberichte* and on the experience of the conference on economic bibliography which had been held at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation late in 1925. He pointed out some of the principal points that would have to be considered in determining upon the scope and plan of an international yearbook, such as whether it should take the form of bibliographical articles, as in the *Jahresberichte*, or a more formal character, as in the case of the recently established bibliography of geography; whether the entries should be accompanied by short abstracts, whether critical comment should be included, what categories of material might be excluded, etc. After a brief discussion it was decided to appoint a small committee to consider the matter more fully and to report its recommendations to the session of the following day, while the memorandum of M. Lh  ritier should be reproduced and distributed so that all may take note of its contents.

Another proposal considered by the committee was the establishment of an international review of economic history. This matter had been placed before the Brussels Congress and had been referred to a small committee, which declared itself in favor of an effort to organize an international society

of economic history for the purpose of supporting the proposed review. It was explained that the proposed review would not duplicate any review now published, but that it would be chiefly an organ of information, devoted largely to articles of a bibliographical character intended to keep students abreast of the current literature and tendencies of the subject. After discussion the proposal was referred to a small committee for consideration and report at the following session. Two other proposals were made, one, by Mr. Leland, for a list of diplomatic agents, being a project which Professor Jameson had presented to the American Council of Learned Societies, but which had not been acted upon, the other, by M. Lhéritier, for an historical atlas. Both of these proposals were briefly discussed and were referred to the governing board of the committee with the request that it study them and report its recommendations to the committee at the next annual meeting of that body.

It now being late in the afternoon the committee adjourned to the adjoining rooms where tea was served and where informal conversation took the place of formal discussion.

In the evening an informal dinner was offered to the committee and to the ladies accompanying its members, by the American Historical Association. The dinner was held in the Hotel des Bergues, in a large private dining room with an adjoining salon for conversation and for the serving of coffee after dinner. Professor Koht presided at the dinner and called upon various members of the committee for remarks. He expressed the gratitude that all felt to the American Historical Association for its initiative and efforts in the organization of the committee and particularly to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for its generous subvention. Mr. Leland replied very briefly expressing the hope of American scholars that the organization of the committee might prove to be a decisive step in the direction of restoring the mutual confidence and friendship of historical scholars in all parts of the world which is so essential, not only to the historical sciences, but to all learning, and which would have its influence upon political relations as well as upon those between intellectuals. Others who spoke were Professor Pirenne, Professor Glotz, who said that the success of the day's proceedings demonstrated what was possible when reasonable men came together determined that their actions should be governed by good sense and reason rather than by sentiment, Professor Reincke-Bloch, who dwelt upon the necessity of objectivity in historical writing, Professor Dembinski, and Professor Dopsch.

Before the session of the committee on Saturday morning a brief meeting of the governing board was held, at which it was decided to publish a bulletin in the name of the committee, which should contain the proceedings of the committee, as well as such material of nontechnical character as might seem appropriate and desirable. It was decided that an early issue of the bulletin should contain a brief survey of the present state of organization of historical scholars in the different countries, such a survey being useful in promoting better acquaintance between such organizations and in facilitating international correspondence. The treasurer spoke of the necessity of commencing at once a careful study of the means by which the committee should secure its necessary support. He recommended that no dues should be levied upon the member countries during the first year, but that their amount should be determined in the light of the first year's experience and that they should be levied for the second year. He stated that in his opinion it would be necessary for the committee to provide for its own administrative expenses, and of course for the expenses of its scientific work so far as possible, but that it might be possible to secure subventions for particular projects of a scientific character,

each project being considered on its merits and on the strength of its appeal to the particular interests of the source from which a subvention might be sought. He emphasized the necessity of each country's participating, in proportion to its resources, in the financial support of the committee; for continued support in America would be exceedingly difficult to secure unless it were clear that the scholars of other countries were sufficiently interested in the committee and sufficiently confident of its utility and importance, to make a serious effort to maintain it. The members of the board expressed their confidence that the necessary support would be forthcoming, and Professor De Sanctis announced that he had already secured a subvention for the work of the committee, and that he could promise a contribution of 2,000 lire for the expenses of the bulletin which it was proposed to publish. The board asked the treasurer to draft a provisional budget for the first year, and to send it to the members of the board for their approval. The board also voted to recommend that the committee leave the decision as to the time and place of the annual meeting of the committee in 1927 to the board, and that the latter should hold a meeting in Paris in October or November of the present year.

The final session of the committee was held immediately after the meeting of the board. There was a further discussion of the project of a yearbook of historical bibliography and the committee decided to refer the whole matter to a special committee composed of members of the committee and of experts, which should hold a meeting, after preliminary correspondence, and decide (subject to the approval of the board) upon the scope and method of the yearbook, and the manner of its publication. At a later meeting of the board it was decided that the committee should be composed of Messrs. Reincke-Bloch, Handelsman, and Lhéritier, members of the International Committee, and of Messrs. Pierre Caron and W. D. Johnston, as experts, with one other expert to be named by Professor Temperley.

The committee voted to approve the recommendations of the special committee on an international review of economic history, that an effort be made to establish such a review and to provide for its support through the organization of an international society devoted to economic history. It was agreed that the proposed enterprise was not to be considered as an undertaking by the International Committee, nor even as being under its auspices or patronage, but merely as having its approval.

The committee also listened to a communication from Senor de Castro (Brazil), in which he urged that in all the activities of the committee account might be had of the historical work of the countries of Latin America and contact maintained with their scholars. To this wish Dr. Nitobe added his own, that the work of scholars in the Far East might also be included within the range of the committee's interests, and the committee unanimously voted to refer the communication of Sr. de Castro, together with the views expressed by Dr. Nitobe, to the board with the recommendation that they receive careful consideration and be given effect.

The committee voted to leave the decision as to the time and place of its next meeting to the board, and adjourned shortly after 12 o'clock.

In the afternoon a brief meeting of the board was held, for the appointment of the committee of experts on the yearbook of historical bibliography, already noted, and for the discussion of various matters of detail.

Later in the afternoon the members of the committee were entertained at tea in the building of the League of Nations, Dr. Nitobe, undersecretary of the League, acting as host, and also conducting the members about the building. The close of the afternoon was devoted to a visit to the archives

of the city of Geneva where an exhibit had been arranged of a collection of documents from the archives of Vienna, lent to the Geneva archives for the time being, and of some of the more interesting documents in the Genevan archives themselves, while the archivist gave an exceedingly interesting talk upon the contents of the archives and their historical value.

This visit concluded the first meeting of the International Committee. A word must be said, however, about the remarkable spirit of friendliness and courtesy that dominated the meetings of the two days. It was not merely a matter of a correct attitude on the part of all the delegates, which might indeed have been expected from cultivated gentlemen, but a very real sentiment of mutual sympathy and esteem, which animated all the discussions and conversations, and which produced an atmosphere of confidence and friendship. It is safe to believe that a step of the utmost importance has been taken which will lead to far-reaching results, the significance of which it would be hard to overestimate.

WALDO G. LELAND,

Delegate of the American Historical Association.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

CONSTITUTION

Preamble.—The undersigned, delegates of the learned bodies devoted to historical sciences of the following countries, in assembly called by the Bureau of the Fifth International Congress of Historical Sciences, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the said congress on April 15, 1923, resolve to constitute an International Committee of Historical Sciences, which shall be governed by the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1. *Objects of the committee.*—The object of the International Committee of Historical Sciences shall be the advancement of the historical sciences through international cooperation.

The committee shall organize the International Congresses of Historical Sciences, prescribe their regulations and publish their proceedings. It shall determine the place and time of each congress, shall provide for the formation of a national committee on organization, and shall, together with the said national committee, prepare the program of the congress.

ART. 2. *Composition of the committee.*—The committee shall consist of the delegates of all the countries admitted to be represented therein. No country shall have more than two delegates having the right to vote, but with these may be associated adjunct delegates.

The term country is here applied to sovereign states and to states less than sovereign, such as dominions, protectorates, colonies, or mandated territories, but states less than sovereign shall be entitled to but one delegate having the right to vote.

ART. 3. *Election of delegates.*—The delegates of the countries which desire to be represented in the committee shall be chosen in each of such countries by the learned bodies and institutions devoted to historical sciences. The methods adopted in each country for the choice of such delegates shall be reported to the committee, which, with no other considerations than those of a purely scientific character, reserves the right to pass upon questions that may arise.

ART. 4. *Meetings of the committee.*—The committee shall meet in plenary session at least once a year in the place which shall have been designated by the committee at its previous session; but on the occasion of each International Congress a plenary session must be held at the same time and in the same place as the congress.

ART. 5. *Voting.*—The proceedings of the committee in plenary session shall not be valid unless there be present delegates of more than half the countries which are represented in the committee.

In plenary sessions voting shall in the first instance be by delegates. In case the vote by delegates shall not show a majority of three-fourths, a second vote shall be taken by countries, each country having as many votes as it is entitled to voting delegates, and a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast shall be requisite for a decision.

In urgent cases upon decision by the governing board votes may be taken out of session and by correspondence. Such votes shall be by delegates and a majority of two-thirds of the total number of delegates shall be requisite for a decision, but if such a majority be not attained on the first vote a second vote shall be taken, which shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast, provided that they represent more than half the countries that are represented in the committee.

ART. 6. *The governing board.*—The governing board shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, four members, and the secretary general and the treasurer.

The board shall be elected at the plenary session of the committee which is held at the time of the International Congress, and shall remain in office until the congress next succeeding. It must include representatives of at least five different countries. The president and three other members of the board must be retired at each general election. Vacancies in the board shall be filled by special elections ordered by the board.

The board shall draw up the order of business of the sessions and communicate it to the delegates two months in advance; it shall have power to take, between the sessions of the committee, such measures as may be urgent, and in case of necessity, to call special sessions of the committee and to order the taking of votes by correspondence.

The board shall be responsible for the administration of the funds of the committee, and shall submit to it annually a report of receipts and expenditures for the past year, and an annual budget of estimated receipts and estimated expenditures for the following year.

The board shall prepare an annual report of the work of the committee.

The board, through its representative or attorney, shall have power to institute or to appear in legal proceedings in behalf of the committee, to accept bequests and gifts, and to perform such other acts as may be necessary and are in conformity with the provisions of this constitution.

ART. 7. *Assessments and contributions.*—The committee shall have two budgets, administrative and scientific.

For the maintenance of the administrative budget each country represented in the committee shall pay an annual assessment which shall be the same for all countries. The scientific budget shall be maintained by transfers or balances from the administrative budget, by special contributions, and by gifts, subventions, and legacies.

ART. 8. *Headquarters.*—The headquarters of the committee, for legal purposes, for the administration of its funds, and for the custody of its archives, is provisionally established in Washington, in the District of Columbia of the United States of America.

ART. 9. *Amendments to the constitution.*—Amendments to the constitution may be proposed by the delegates of three different countries; they must be notified to the members of the committee at least two months before the session at which they will appear upon the order of business.

ART. 10. *Dissolution.*—The committee shall declare itself dissolved in the event that the total number of countries represented in it shall be reduced to less than five.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT, DECEMBER 6, 1926

A full report of the organization of the International Committee of Historical Sciences in Geneva in May of the present year was presented to the council of the association and a general account of that important event was published in the American Historical Review of July. This report will therefore deal with the work of the committee since its organization.

The membership of the committee rests substantially as at the time of its organization. Certain of the 27 countries that were invited to send representatives to Geneva but did not do so are now arranging to be represented at the next meeting of the committee, which will take place in Göttingen, May 13-14, 1927. These are Russia, Greece, Hungary, Finland, and Yugoslavia. It seems probable therefore that at least 25 countries may be counted participating in the activities of the committee in 1927, thus assuring the international status of that body in incontestable fashion.

The organization of the committee has been viewed with interest and sympathy in most countries where historical studies are actively carried on. The European press, especially the press of France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and others, has shown interest in the committee, and excellent reports have also appeared in various American newspapers. Congresses of historians, meeting since May, have received communications respecting the committee and have voted their approval of its organization and plans, and it may be said that the committee has the assured support of historians generally throughout the world.

The headquarters of the committee, placed in Washington, at least provisionally, are assumed to be in the office of the treasurer of the committee, Mr. Leland. The question of definite headquarters must be considered in the near future, but more important immediately, is the question of a more responsible administration of the committee's finances. At present the treasurer of the committee receives from the treasurer of the American Historical Association the sums that may be turned over to that body for the use of the committee by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; these sums the treasurer of the committee is obliged to carry as a personal account in dollars in an American bank in Paris. French law will not allow this account to be carried by a resident of France, and as the treasurer is reputed to be a resident of France after six months' sojourn in that country, it becomes necessary at once to make some other arrangement. It seems likely that the committee, at least until such time as it may become incorporated under the laws of the United States or some other country, may desire the American Historical Association to act as trustee of its funds, and if it should so desire it is hoped that the treasurer of the American Historical Association may be authorized by that body to carry the funds of the committee and in general to act as its trustee.

The office of the secretary-general of the committee is established in the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, in Paris. The advantage of such an arrangement has been very real. The secretary-general is himself an attaché of the institute, serving on part time. The remainder of his time he is able to devote to the work of the committee, and the contacts which his presence in the institute enables him to make are of great value in his conduct of the committee's affairs. It seems clear after the experience of this first year that the secretariat must be in one of the great European centers where it will be in contact with all possible currents of intellectual life and where necessary personal contacts may also be easily established. At the present time probably no European or British city so nearly fulfills these requirements as Paris.

The subvention which the committee receives through the American Historical Association from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has sufficed for its expenses in 1926. For 1927 however a deficit of about \$1,000 is estimated and the countries represented in the committee will be asked to raise that amount by voluntary subscriptions approximating \$50 for each country, with allowances for smaller subscriptions from some countries and for larger subscriptions from others. Italy, Denmark and Norway have already made subscriptions for 1926 totaling nearly \$200, and will continue them in 1927. The fixed annual dues provided for in the constitution of the committee will probably not be determined until 1928, when it will be possible to make a closer estimate of the probable expenses of the committee. It seems clear that the necessary administrative expenses, including the annual meeting of the committee and at least two numbers of the Bulletin, will run between \$4,000 and

\$5,000 a year, which is a larger sum than it seems possible to raise among the historians of European countries at the present time. The estimates for 1927 have been approved by the governing board of the committee as follows:

Expenditures:

Meeting of the committee in Göttingen.....	\$2,000
Expenses of secretariat: Salary, supplies, services.....	1,000
Bulletin, two numbers.....	800
Miscellaneous.....	50
Expenses in connection with Oslo congress.....	250

4,100

Receipts:

Subvention for 1927—	
Committee.....	\$2,000
Secretariat.....	1,000
	3,000
Subscriptions from member countries.....	1,000
Sales of Bulletin.....	100

4,100

The above figures apply only to the strictly administrative expenses of the committee. The subvention of \$1,000 for the Oslo congress will be drawn on only for part of the expenses of the recent meeting of the governing board, which was held chiefly to consider the questions connected with the congress, and there will probably be a balance of \$750 of this subvention available for the purposes of the congress. Similarly the subvention of \$4,000 available this year for the International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography has been drawn on only to the amount of about \$490, for a meeting of the special committee of experts, but the balance will be used in 1927 in the special expenses connected in bringing out the first number of the yearbook.

In general the scientific enterprises of the committee, apart from the bibliography, which is provided for, and apart from the congress of 1928, must be financed through special subventions, gifts or sums obtained in other ways.

The first number of the Bulletin of the committee, bearing the imprint of Washington, with title-page in English and contents in various languages, was published at the end of October and copies have been sent to all members of the executive council. It is very desirable that as many subscriptions as possible, at the rate of \$1 for a volume of five numbers be secured. The Bulletin must be made as nearly self supporting as possible and the scholars of each country are urged to subscribe to it and to secure subscriptions to it from their libraries.

The most important undertakings of the committee are at present the international congress at Oslo in 1928 and the International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography. The congress will be held in Oslo on August 13-18, 1928. It is estimated that about 800 scholars will attend, but this number is likely to be larger rather than smaller. Placing the congress in the summer was due in part to the desire to make it possible for as many Americans to attend as possible, and it is hoped that the American attendance will be larger than at any previous congress. Reduced rates by Norwegian steamers from Antwerp to Oslo will be available and perhaps also from other European or British ports. The membership fee will not exceed 20 Norwegian crowns, while a class of associate membership will be established at a lower fee. The congress will be organized by a committee of Norwegian scholars on which the International Committee will be represented by its president and secretary. The sections of the congress have been designated as follows:

1. Auxiliary sciences, archives, documentary publications.
2. Prehistory and archaeology.
3. Ancient history of the Orient.
4. Ancient history of Greece, Rome, and Byzantium.

5. Medieval history.
6. Modern and contemporaneous history of Europe.
7. History of America, of the Far East, and of colonization.
8. Religious and ecclesiastical history.
9. Legal and institutional history.
10. Economic and social history.
11. History of science, learning, and letters.
12. History of art.
13. Historical method.
14. Teaching of history.

Within the cadre of this organization a place will be reserved for papers on subjects to be selected, while ample place will also be available as in past years, for papers on subjects selected by their authors. The International Committee desires the cooperation of the national committees or organizations (in the case of the United States, of the American Historical Association), for the following objects:

1. The proposal of subjects for special treatment at the congress.
2. The securing of papers from American scholars on subjects selected for special consideration, and also on subjects selected by the authors of the papers.

It would seem desirable therefor that the association should appoint a special committee to cooperate with the International Committee in the organization of the congress. Such a committee would not only procure papers and propose subjects but it would endeavor also to assure as large an attendance as possible of American scholars at the congress and in general would organize American participation in that event. This is the more necessary as the International Committee has decided in principle not to accept papers for reading at the congress unless presented through some national body, though this rule must be subject to exceptions in countries where no national body as yet exists.

The International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography has been the subject of consideration by a special committee which met in Paris in October. It has been decided to devote the yearbook to the international aspects of history and to exclude from it purely national history, leaving that field to be dealt with by the numerous national bibliographies, such as those of the United States, Germany, and other countries.

The scope of the yearbook is indicated by the following sections or chapters that have been tentatively agreed upon:

- Auxiliary sciences.
- Manuals, general histories, etc.
- Prehistory.
- Ancient empires.
- Greek history.
- Roman history.
- Byzantine history.
- History of the middle ages.
- Religious history.
- History of civilization (science, letters, arts).
- History of ideas.
- Economic and social history.
- Comparative history of institutions.
- History of relations between peoples (migrations, colonization, diplomatic history, "questions" of the Baltic, Orient, Pacific, etc.).
- Comparative political history.
- History of Asia.
- History of Africa.

The bibliography is to be composed of titles, with such additional descriptive notes (not critical) as may be necessary to make the nature of the book or article clearly understood. References to the most important reviews of works will be included and prices will be given so far as practicable.

In each country a group or committee will be asked to provide, on uniform cards, the titles and descriptions of all the books and articles produced in that country that are to be noted in the yearbook. These cards will be arranged according to the plan of chapters of the yearbook and will be distributed among the persons in the various countries who have been charged with the editing of the various chapters. The chapters, when edited will be sent to the secretary of the special international committee which will have charge of the yearbook, who will perform the functions of general editor.

It is therefore necessary, in order to organize American cooperation in the compilation of the yearbook, that a standing committee be appointed by the association, or that some existing committee be charged with the work described above. Compensation will be made for editorial services and also, if necessary, for making the cards. Some countries, Denmark for example, have undertaken to provide the cards free of cost to the central committee. As soon as a committee shall have been appointed or charged with the work of cooperation its chairman will receive full instructions as to the procedure to be followed. Meanwhile it is desirable that American scholars should indicate which chapters should in their opinion be edited in America. The American representative took it upon himself to indicate to the committee of experts which meet in Paris in October, that American scholars might be particularly interested in editing chapters on the history of science, on the Pacific, on certain aspects of economic history (especially industrial history), and could render effective assistance in dealing with medieval history. This did not however commit the association in any way, though opening the way for American scholars to take charge of the chapters mentioned.

The scientific program of the International Committee is still in a rudimentary stage. It is hoped that projects may be presented to it from the different countries, and that such projects may be accompanied also by some indication as to possible ways of financing their execution.

At its recent meeting in Paris (Nov. 25-26), the governing board decided to undertake a list of diplomatic agents on all countries since 1648. A special committee composed of Messrs. J. F. Jameson, Bittner, and Temperley, with the addition of the general secretary was appointed to correspond respecting the project and to draw up plans which can be presented to the full committee at its meeting in Göttingen.

The board also decided to give careful study to a proposal to found an International Review of History which shall be devoted especially to articles written in collaboration by authors of different countries, and to articles on controversial subjects setting forth the present state of those subjects and of their treatment by historians.

The board authorized the secretary to prepare a survey of the present state of national historical atlases, especially of enterprises now in progress, agreed to place the question of organizing a permanent committee on the teaching of history on the docket of the meeting of the full committee at Göttingen, discussed the possibility of a directory of historians, and decided not to adopt a resolution in favor of loans of archives between countries.

To sum up, the following actions seem to be called for on the part of the association in order that it may cooperate fully with the International Committee.

1. The appointment of two delegates for the meeting of the committee in Göttingen. It would be desirable also to appoint two alternate or associate delegates. Provision is made by the International Committee for paying the railroad expenses of one delegate from each country, from the point in Europe

or the British Isle from which he may commence his journey, and return to that point or some other point not more distant. The association should therefore authorize the payment of expenses of travel of the other delegate and of such alternate or associate delegates as it may wish to have present.

2. An appropriation to assist in meeting the administrative expenses of the committee in 1927. The sum of \$200 is suggested as being in about the same proportion to American resources as \$50 is to the resources of certain other, much smaller countries, who have already pledged the latter amount.

3. Authorization of the treasurer of the association to act as trustee of the funds of the International Committee.

4. The appointment of a committee to organize the participation of scholars of the United States in the Congress of Oslo.

5. The suggestion of subjects which should receive special treatment in the Oslo Congress.

6. The appointment of a committee (or the charging of an existing committee) for cooperation in compiling the International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography.

7. The consideration of projects to be proposed to the International Committee.

8. Assistance in securing subscriptions to the Bulletin of the International Committee from American scholars and libraries, and the appointment of a correspondent of the Bulletin for procuring American news of a character appropriate to the Bulletin.

Respectfully submitted to the Executive Council of the American Historical Association.

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,

WALDO G. LELAND,

Delegates in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION ACADÉMIQUE INTERNATIONALE,
BRUSSELS, MAY 10-12, 1926

The seventh annual meeting of the Union Académique Internationale was held in Brussels, at the Palais des Académies, on May 10-12, 1926. As usual there was a preliminary, informal gathering at the Fondation Universitaire, on the evening before the first session, and the delegates had an opportunity to renew acquaintance with each other and to make the acquaintance of new delegates. The first general session was held on Monday morning, May 10, and the afternoon of Monday and all of Tuesday were devoted to the meetings of special committees for the consideration of the various enterprises which are being carried on under the auspices of the Union Académique Internationale. The second and final general session was held on Wednesday morning and was followed by a luncheon, offered by the Belgian Academy. On Tuesday afternoon a small party, under the guidance of M. Pirenne, visited the Archives de la Guerre, in their new depot at Anderlecht.

The delegations of the different countries were much the same as in former years. Unfortunately, however, the two British delegates, Sir Frederic Kenyon and Professor Tout, were unable to attend because of the general strike in Great Britain, and the only British representative was Professor Baxter, of Saint Andrews, who attended as an expert and member of the central committee of the Dictionary of Medieval Latin. He was exceedingly valuable, in the absence of the British delegates, and took an effective part in numerous discussions.

The Italian delegation lacked Professor De Sanctis, victim of an accident early in the year, who was obliged to reserve his strength for the historical conference at Geneva which was to be held the latter part of the week.

In the French delegation the late M. Homolle was replaced by M. Pottier, and the late M. Imbart de la Tour by M. Jusserand.

The Spanish delegation comprised only MM. d'Alos and d'Olwer, from the Institute of Catalan Studies at Barcelona; the Marquis de Villalobar, ambassador in Brussels, being absent.

The Greek delegate, M. Oikonomos, represented the newly organized Greek Academy.

The American delegation was composed at first of only the undersigned, Professor Gulick being detained in Athens by the illness of his daughter, and Professor Magoffin not being heard from. As this state of affairs was not known to me until my arrival at Brussels, I had been unable to do anything to remedy it. On Monday morning I was able to secure the address in Paris of Prof. L. J. Paetow, and I at once telegraphed to him to come to Brussels. The telegram was delayed in transmittal, and although he took the first train after its receipt, he did not arrive until Tuesday noon, unfortunately after the meeting of the special committee on Du Cange. But he attended the final session, and his presence was very useful by reason of the conversations that he was able to hold with various delegates.

The routine work of the meeting will be fully set forth in the *Compte Rendu* which will be published and distributed to the American Council of Learned Societies early in the summer, so this report will not attempt to deal in any detail with the enterprises that are under way.

In the *Corpus Vasorum* the first fascicle of the Cinquantenaire Museum of Brussels has appeared, while the second volume of classification of ceramics is ready for publication. The *Bulletin Du Cange*, or the *Alma* as the Italians prefer to call it, is in its second volume. The *Compte Rendu* of the conference held in Copenhagen in April, 1925, on Transcription and Transliteration is to be published and distributed and will serve as a basis for further discussion and an effort to reach a general agreement as to practice.

The accounts of 1925 (the calendar year is now the fiscal year), showed the following summaries of the two budgets:

	Francs	Francs
Administrative budget:		
On hand, December 31, 1925.....	98, 204. 02	
Receipts.....	28, 000. 00	
Exchange and interest.....	5, 583. 48	
		131, 787. 50
Administrative expenses, annual meeting, etc.....		11, 350. 95
Scientific budget:		
On hand, December 31, 1924.....	12, 391. 96	
Subventions.....	8, 430. 00	
ACLS.....	4, 000	
Italy.....	2, 000	
Japan.....	2, 430	
Sales of <i>Bulletin Du Cange</i>	679. 95	
Sales of Catalogue of Alchemical MSS.....	1, 242. 00	
		22, 743. 91
Expenses:		
Catalogue of Alchemical MSS.....	7, 620. 00	
<i>Corpus Vasorum</i>	341. 95	
Dict. Med. Latin.....	9, 091. 20	
		17, 053. 15
On hand, December 31, 1925.....		5, 690. 70

Subventions of 2,000 francs from the Italian academies and of 4,000 francs from the ACLS were announced for 1926 (and I think one or two other small subventions, as well as the ACLS subvention of fr. 5,000 for the bibliographical enquiry).

In addition to the routine matters, several matters of considerable importance came from the Union Académique Internationale. First of all there were two new projects, the Encyclopedia of International Law, proposed by the Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam, and the Survey of Current Bibliography, proposed last year by the ACLS, and referred back to it for further development. Then there was a request from the Spanish collaborators to the committee on the Corpus Vasorum for the admission of Spanish as one of the languages in which the corpus might be published, and finally there was the question of the admission of the German and Austrian and other academies. To take these up in turn:

A committee was appointed to consider the proposal for an encyclopedia of international law. It was presided over by M. Jusserand, who was evidently not favorably disposed toward the proposal and opposed it. He seemed to think that something like a codification of international law was proposed, and held that we should wait until the Institute of International Law had completed its own work. In general the enquiries addressed to M. Van Vollenhoven, who presented the proposal, were of the sort brought up in the meeting of the ACLS. I presented the views of the ACLS in the following terms:

The proposal for an encyclopedia of international law has been discussed by the ACLS at its annual meeting, which was attended by two representatives of the American Society of International Law, invited for the purpose of joining in the discussion. The interest and importance of the proposal have been recognized but before reaching a final decision the ACLS wishes to know whether the proposed work is to be purely scientific in character, dealing with matters of a biographical, historical, retrospective and descriptive interest, or whether it is to deal with matters of doctrine and interpretations, which might have a political bearing. If the latter is the case, the ACLS is of the opinion that the work should not be undertaken by bodies of scholars who do not officially represent their respective governments. In any case the ACLS feels that the work should not be entered upon by the ACLS until certain important academies, whose cooperation will be necessary, shall have been affiliated with the Union Académique Internationale.

The reply of M. Van Vollenhoven was that the work proposed was to be of a purely scientific character, avoiding doctrine and interpretation, and even avoiding an appreciation of the present tendencies of doctrine. It is to be purely objective, its scope being historical, biographical, retrospective and descriptive. The committee finally voted to recommend that the Academy of Sciences be requested to develop its project still further, to prepare illustrations of the matter to be dealt with, and to consult with the learned bodies affiliated with the Union Académique Internationale as well as with other bodies, such as the Institute of International Law, in order that some understanding might be reached as to the degree of cooperation that can be counted on. This recommendation was adopted by the Union Académique Internationale and the Academy of Sciences will soon enter into correspondence with the ACLS and with other bodies, in order to develop the project for presentation next year.

The proposal of the ACLS for a survey of current bibliography in the fields cultivated by the Union Académique Internationale was discussed in a committee over which M. Heiberg presided, and in which I acted as secretary and reporter. There was a considerable discussion as to the scope of the proposed survey, and finally, on my recommendation, retrospective bibliography was entirely excluded as unduly enlarging the survey. I was the more ready to exclude retrospective bibliography because M. Jusserand rather insisted that if we included it we should start with 1900 instead of with 1914 as had been planned. The question of how the survey should be conducted was settled by

deciding to ask the newly established Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations to conduct the work of correspondence and compilation, which I had learned beforehand it would be glad to do. The committee finally adopted the following report which was accepted by the Union Académique Internationale:

(Translation)

The committee met, with M. Heiberg in the chair. Present MM. d'Alos Fischer, Jusserand, Leland, Pirenne, Salverda de Grave, Ussani.

M. Leland presented more precise details, with specimens, respecting the proposal of the ACLS presented to the Union Académique Internationale at its last meeting.

After a discussion bearing upon the details of the project, the committee voted to recommend that the Union Académique Internationale take the following action:

The Union Académique Internationale takes the bibliographical survey under its patronage, and will request the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations to undertake the work of correspondence and compilation for the countries outside the American continents. It accepts the offer of the ACLS to carry on the survey in the countries on those continents.

The Union Académique Internationale charges M. Leland to represent it, in its relations with the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and with the ACLS, respecting the organization of the undertaking and its execution, and it requests the learned bodies affiliated with itself to collaborate in the survey by furnishing M. Leland with the information respecting their respective countries, which may be pertinent.

The Union Académique Internationale votes the sum of 5,000 francs for the expenses of the work that is to be done by the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

The survey shall deal with the current bibliography of all the fields that are cultivated by the Union Académique Internationale. It shall include periodical bibliographies, such as yearbooks, etc., and the sections of current bibliography in learned journals. It shall not include retrospective bibliography.

The survey shall result in a catalogue of the current bibliographies, arranged by subjects. Each entry shall include, together with the usual data, a short description which shall indicate the scope of the work and its scientific utility.

The catalogue shall be kept current by supplements to be published from time to time.

I made a mild effort to have the Union Académique Internationale grant some of its own money for the enterprise, but secured only the amount of 5,000 francs, which is the subvention from the ACLS. I did not think it worth while to insist, but shall do so next year if more money is needed to complete the work.

The Spanish request for the use of Spanish in the *Corpus Vidorum*—that is, in the fascicles containing the Spanish collections—was not presented to the Union Académique Internationale for its decision, except as the matter was mentioned in the report of the committee on the *Corpus Vidorum*. The committee proposed that in order to give satisfaction as far as possible to the request, French and Spanish editions of the texts should be published, the Union Académique Internationale sharing in the expense of the two editions. In principle the Spanish request was refused. The matter may come up again in a more formal manner.

The most important matter before the Union Académique Internationale was the question of the German and Austrian academies. The Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam circulated, through the secretariat of the Union Académique Internationale, a letter which urged that the Union Académique Internationale should take some step at this time towards the affiliation of the academies of the central countries, pointing out the important influence that such action might have upon the deliberations of the International Research

Council in June, when the question of modifying the statutes of that body is to come up. The letter of the Dutch academy was sent to the delegates in advance of the meeting, and had been discussed in several of the member academies. At the meeting M. Koht presented for the Norwegian academy a longer communication, in which the same action as that proposed by the Dutch academy was urged. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of one delegate from each country. As a matter of fact most of the delegates attended the meeting of the committee, which was presided over by M. Heiberg, and at which M. Parvan acted as secretary. In the committee meeting MM. Koht and Van Vollenhoven urged that the Union Academique Internationale should take some action indicating its desire to have the German and Austrian academies affiliated with it. M. Jusserand strongly opposed such action, pointing out that the statutes of the Union Academique Internationale already provided a means by which nonmember academies can become members. He reported that the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques had agreed not to oppose the admission of the Austrian and German academies, but that it would not go any further than that. M. Pottier reported similar action by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. I reported the vote of the ACLS in the matter, at its meeting last January. Mr. Baxter gave an account of the situation that he found in Germany during a recent trip there. Between the desire of the Norwegians and Dutch to take some action and the refusal of the French and Belgians to go beyond the statutes of the Union Academique Internationale, it seemed likely that an impasse was reached and that further discussion would do no good. I ventured, therefore, to propose the following vote, which was adopted unanimously by the committee, and later by the Union Academique Internationale:

L'Union Académique rappelle que ses statuts n'excluent aucun pays, mais au contraire qu'ils envisagent le moyen par lequel les corps savants qui restent encore étrangers à l'Union peuvent y entrer.

It was agreed that the implications of the vote were that any of the members of the Union Academique Internationale are free to take such steps as they may see fit, under the statutes, to facilitate the entrance of the German and Austrian academies. It was affirmed by the delegates of practically all the countries, and seemed to be the universal opinion, that those academies, presenting themselves or being presented for admission, would be admitted by an unanimous vote.

Later in the week, at Geneva, I was able to talk with German and Austrian scholars, and explained to them what had been done in Brussels, and the implications of the action. They expressed themselves as fully satisfied and hopeful of the early entry of their academies into the Union Academique Internationale.

In this connection a vote of the Union Academique Internationale which tends towards cooperation with German scholars should be noted. It was voted to appropriate 10,000 francs for the copying of cards in the offices of the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae at Munich, and to request officially the cooperation of the scholars who are directing the Thesaurus, Mr. Baxter having prepared the way for such cooperation during his recent visit to Munich.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: De Sanctis.

Vice Presidents: Pottier, Heiberg (holds over).

Secretary: Bidez (holds over).

Adjunct Secretaries: Vulić, Oikonomos.

WALDO G. LELAND.

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION (1926)

The time is at hand when the American Historical Association ought to assume a more positive leadership in stimulating and guiding research and in publishing the results of research. The present program is intended in part to assist the association in a wise expenditure of the income of the endowment that is now being raised and in part to enable the association to draw more fully upon its chief asset, the professional enthusiasm of its members. Any such plan naturally falls into three parts.

EQUIPMENT FOR INVESTIGATION

1. It is highly desirable that the association should undertake more energetically than in the past the publication of hitherto unprinted, or otherwise generally unavailable, materials for American history. Under the latter head would be included rare pamphlets. Among the manuscript materials which the Historical Manuscripts Commission (no doubt for want of funds) has for the most part neglected are such items as the papers of leaders and organizations in business, mechanical invention, social reform, medicine, education, and religion. Other lacunæ will at once suggest themselves. Where full publication is not desirable, much good might be accomplished by preparing calendars of the materials. The American Historical Association should also be in a position to grant subventions from time to time to the international projects for the publication of important source material for general history or for the publication of calendars of the same.

2. It is important that the present activities of the American Historical Association in the preparation of bibliographies and archival guides be continued and extended, notably the work of the Public Archives Commission, the preparation of guides to American materials in foreign archives, and the bringing down to date of Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies. A comprehensive bibliography of American historical literature relating to the Americas should be undertaken, either a revision of the essays in Winsor or an entirely new work.

3. It is highly desirable that students should have a better knowledge of the existing library resources in the United States both as to manuscripts and printed materials. For this purpose it is recommended that a survey of university, college, and other special libraries be made and the results published, so that students may be acquainted with the location of the more important special collections of historical materials. (A. H. Shearer writes me that he, Richardson, Gerould, and others have long been interested in this matter, and that "If the American Historical Association gets the money, I think you will find the groundwork of discussion all ready, and perhaps the machinery ready too.") On the basis of the results of such a survey it would be possible to go a step further and formulate a national plan of library development in the field of history. While such a plan could only be advisory in character, it would undoubtedly lead to a wiser building up of historical collections in many parts of the country. It is also desirable that the association should have special contacts with the commission on intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations and with the several foreign historical societies and that it should be in a position to cooperate in preparing international guides to the chief materials of ancient history, medieval history, and modern history.

4. A check list of the guides and bibliographies already printed for manuscript and original printed sources should be prepared.

II. ORIENTATION OF RESEARCH

In a recent bulletin the American Historical Association says: "We have not had in this country enough systematic effort to direct the attention of investigators toward special problems which need to be solved, whether from the point of view of the historians themselves or with proper regard for workers in the related social sciences. . . ." With this purpose in mind the following recommendations are made.

5. An analytical study should be made of the researches now under way in the field of American history and also in the fields of European (ancient, medieval, and modern), far eastern, and Latin American history, with a view of discovering the gaps, possible correlations, and the most fruitful subjects for investigation in the near future. The data upon which such a study can be based are now being collected by Prof. F. A. Ogg for the American Council of Learned Societies. One of the important results of such a study would be to provide guidance to professors in the assignment of doctoral dissertation subjects; another would be to suggest lines of research to professors for their own investigation. It is well known that many history professors are excellent fact-finders, but lack the originality to devise problems suitable for research.

6. The cooperative method of research, whereby interested and competent scholars in various parts of the country come together in conference, map out a large research project, and organize a combined attack upon it, should be employed systematically and energetically by the American Historical Association. It has already demonstrated its utility in scientific fields and is being employed by the Social Science Research Council in cases where problems fall in two or more social science fields. In history it would not only speed up the general advance of research but it would make possible correlated studies in the realm of State history that it is now impossible to undertake. . . . The same method applied to the collecting and editing of source materials would greatly facilitate the publication of more sets like the Documentary History of American Society.

7. Research grants should be provided with the special purpose of encouraging investigation in local or regional subjects.

III. PUBLICATION OF RESULTS

The cause of historiography would be greatly advanced if more research papers found their way into print and if potential authors felt a reasonable certainty that the results of their labors, if worth while, would be printed. Three possible sources of relief (one of them or all of them) might be resorted to:

8. The conversion of the American Historical Review into a bimonthly or a monthly journal, or a subsidy to aid the publication of a Review of Modern History or some other journal.

9. The creation of a series of studies under the auspices of the American Historical Association which might preferably have for its object the accommodation of monographs that are too long for magazine publication and are too short to make books.

10. The granting of financial assistance by the American Historical Association for the publication of meritorious volumes that would not otherwise be published.

IV. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR REVOLVING FUND FOR AIDING PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BY THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION :

Preliminary remarks: This is a matter to be carefully considered. I am not submitting a report for adoption but suggestions for your comment. On the basis of the replies I shall construct a report for your further criticism and final adoption.

On July 26 Dr. Keppel wrote to Dr. Bassett, "While we're anxious that the association should feel absolutely free in the use of the fund voted, and while I therefore hesitate to comment on the suggestions, personally I should think it most desirable that, other things being equal, grants be made to persons of established reputation and position in the historical fraternity. I agree also that at least a fair standard of literary expression is most desirable. Our charter reads 'to, promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding'."

The Modern Language Association had a grant of \$5,000 and its success with a first volume undoubtedly led the Carnegie Corporation to be more favorable to our request.

The American Historical Association already has three prizes to encourage beginners.

Desiderata :

I. Well written study on any subject in history.

II. Of sufficient general interest so that the volumes will probably eventually repay the cost of publication.

Statement: The Carnegie Corporation has entrusted to the American Historical Association \$25,000 to be used as a revolving fund for publications. The association does not wish to lay down any hard and fast rules as to the character of the works to be aided by this fund, but certain statements of policy seem advisable.

As the association already has three prizes designed especially to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established reputation, this fund will be used chiefly to aid authors of some reputation to publish works which a publisher might hesitate to undertake as a commercial venture. It is understood that one historian has recently had to pay a guarantee fund of \$5,000 to have a work of substantial value and definitive character published; that another historian of established reputation was obliged to cut out valuable portions from a volume before the publisher would accept it as he feared too great loss.

As one of the chief purposes of the Carnegie Corporation is "the diffusion of knowledge" it is imperative that the works to receive aid from this fund should be distinguished by excellence of style. Monographs, however accurate and scholarly, will not aid materially in the diffusion of knowledge unless logically arranged and clearly presented.

The association shall grant subventions and make contracts with publishers which will first repay the association its advance and after that pay a royalty to the authors.

To administer the subventions the association shall appoint a committee of three, each one for a period of three years. The committee should constitute a subcommittee of specialists in any field in which a subject is presented. Any work must receive the endorsement and approval of the subcommittee before being considered for publication by the general committee.

For your information I submit a memorandum of the agreement between the Century Co. and the Modern Language Association:

1. The Modern Language Association to pay actual costs plus 10 per cent.
2. The Century Co. to pay the Modern Language Association two-thirds proceeds reckoned on 80 per cent of the list price until the subvention is repaid.
3. After subvention is repaid, the Century Co. to pay Modern Language Association one-third of the proceeds reckoned on 80 per cent of the list price.
4. After subvention is repaid, author to receive 15 per cent royalty reckoned on list price.

DANA C. MUNRO, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CENTENNIAL OF THE PANAMA CONGRESS,
1926

The members of the committee appointed in this connection are: William R. Shepherd, chairman, Columbia University; Reginald F. Arragon, Reed College; Herbert E. Bolton, University of California; Charles E. Chapman, University of California; Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas; Clarence H. Haring, Harvard University; Herman G. James, University of Nebraska; Percy A. Martin, Stanford University; Dana C. Munro, Princeton University; William W. Pierson, University of North Carolina; Herbert I. Priestley, University of California; J. Fred Rippey, Duke University; James A. Robertson, John B. Stetson University; William S. Robertson, University of Illinois. Of this number those actually in attendance at the congress were Professors Hackett, Haring and Munro. In addition to representing the American Historical Association and the university with which he is connected, Professor Hackett was a delegate of the Government of the United States.

Among other Americans who attended the celebration were Profs. H. T. Collings on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania; Edward E. Curtis, of Wellesley College; Edith Fahnestock, of Vassar College and the Association of Modern Languages; William Keiller, of the University of Texas and the American Medical Association; N. A. N. Clevon, of the University of Pittsburgh and the American Association of University Professors, and Glen L. Swiggett and W. J. Price, of Georgetown University, the latter of whom was also a delegate of the Government of the United States. Three universities of this country were represented by residents of Panama: Yale, by Paul Vecker; Illinois by James Zetek, both Americans, and Vermont by a Panamanian named Duque.

Of the gentlemen actually present at the celebration, and in representation of the American Historical Association, the only one who presented a paper was Professor Hackett. His contribution bore the title "The Development of John Quincy Adams' policy with respect to an American confederation and the Panama Congress, 1822-1925," and was accepted for publication in the proceedings. Of the other members of the committee, Prof. W. W. Pierson sent a paper on the political significance of the Panama Canal. This appears to have been the sole contribution from American sources which deal directly with any of the themes proposed in the official program. None of the studies accepted for publication in the proceedings was read at any general session of the congress. Instead, they were summarized before various committees of that body, and approved for insertion in the proceedings through adoption of the reports of the committees concerned.

Professor Hackett, moreover, was chosen by the entire group of delegates from the United States to represent the association and their respective universities at the dedication of the Bolivarian University, June 22. The theme of his

address, delivered in Spanish, was Bolivar's Title to Immortality. Both he and Professors Haring and Munro, also, spoke at a luncheon attended by delegates from various universities of the Americas.

Respectfully yours.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, *Chairman.*

REPORT ON THE PROJECT OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

As chairman of the executive committee of the encyclopaedia I beg to submit herewith my report on the operations of the year.

It was not until the end of April of this year that the acceptance of the plan was authorized by all of the associations involved. This left only the month of May in which to begin the financial campaign before the summer vacation. This campaign was at once undertaken and was renewed with the opening of the academic year so that in all there have been three months of steady work devoted to the proposition.

It will be remembered that the plan contemplates the raising of some \$650,000. About five-sixths of this sum is now assured but on condition that the entire amount be raised. We are accordingly now on the last lap. Naturally, however, the situation becomes more difficult as the probabilities or possibilities are exhausted. It is for this reason that, inasmuch as I have hitherto conducted the campaign entirely single handed, I would urge every member of the association, and especially the officers and representatives on the special committees, to canvass the possibilities in their own city or town, and to let me know at the earliest practicable moment what they can do to help.

Furthermore, inasmuch as it is not improbable that the fund may be entirely completed during the next few months, it is of the highest importance that each association constitute its representatives to act as a permanent committee, charged with the responsible duty of overseeing the activities of the executive committee in working out the details of the plan and putting it into operation, in the event that the project becomes assured. This involves not only the elaboration of a series of important financial contracts but, what is of far greater significance, the final decision as to the methods, contents and details of the encyclopaedia itself.

Finally I should like to ask for a renewal of the grant made last year in order to defray secretarial expenses.

Respectively submitted.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

P. S.—Appended to this report is a copy of the original memorandum as to the project.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROJECTED ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

In the year 1924 seven of the learned societies in the United States appointed committees to consider the feasibility of a comprehensive encyclopaedia of the social sciences. These associations were the following: American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Society, American Statistical Association, American Anthropological Society, American Association of Social Workers.

These committees were appointed as a recognition of the feeling on the part of scholars in the various branches of the social sciences as to the imperative need of an authoritative summary of the results achieved in the related fields. Not only have the various social problems, in the broadest sense of the term, become of engrossing importance to the modern world; but there has developed a recognition of the close interrelation of all the social sciences

and the need of so restating the conclusions of modern investigation in the light of these interrelations. Just as the great French *Encyclopédie* in the eighteenth century marked an epoch by turning men's thoughts to a more careful study of the world of nature, so it is believed that a great encyclopaedia of the social sciences might mark a similar epoch in stimulating progress in all the various disciplines that constitute the science of society.

Each of the above associations appointed a committee consisting at present of the following representatives:

American Economic Association: Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University; Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University; Clive Day, Yale University.

American Historical Association: Carleton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota; Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Princeton University.

American Political Science Association: John A. Fairlie, University of Illinois; John H. Logan, Commissioner of Education of New Jersey.

American Sociological Society: Harry E. Barnes, Smith College; William F. Ogburn, Columbia University; H. B. Woolston, University of Washington.

American Anthropological Society: Franz Boas, Columbia University; A. R. Kroeber, University of California; R. H. Lewis, University of California.

American Statistical Association: Mary Van Kleeck, Russell Sage Foundation; R. H. Coates, Dominion Statistician, Canada; William F. Ogburn, Columbia University.

American Association of Social Workers: Neva R. Deardorff, William Hodsen, Philip Klein.

After several meetings the joint or general committee selected an executive committee as follows:

Edwin R. A. Seligman, American Economic Association; Carleton J. H. Hayes, American Historical Association; John A. Fairlie, American Political Science Association; A. A. Goldenweiser, American Sociological Society; Clark Wissler, American Museum of Natural History; American Anthropological Association; William F. Ogburn, American Statistical Association; Mary Van Kleeck, American Association of Social Workers.

The joint committee held several meetings in 1925 and selected as chairman of the committee and as editor-in-chief of the proposed encyclopaedia Edwin R. A. Seligman, LL. D. (Columbia); Hon. D. (University of Paris); McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University; Ex-President of the American Economic Association; Ex-President of the American Association of University Professors; Ex-President of the National Tax Association; American correspondent of the British Royal Economic Society; Foreign Member of the Accademia dei Lincei, Rome; of the Académie des Sciences of Leningrad; of the Accademia delle Scienze Morali e Politiche; of the Société d'Economie Politique, Paris.

During the year 1925 the joint committee considered all the various aspects of the projected encyclopaedia and drew up a preliminary report for submission to each of the cooperating societies. During the early months of 1926 this report was adopted by each of the cooperating societies and was also approved by the Social Research Council. Finally the report was sent to a small list of distinguished scholars in the various fields concerned and uniformly favorable replies were received. These letters are included in the appendix.

The main points in the project may be summarized as follows:

The encyclopaedia should cover, or at all events deal with, certain aspects of the following sciences: economics, sociology, history, political science, statistics, anthropology, jurisprudence, psychology, geography, biology, philosophy, ethics, education, comparative philology, aesthetics and religion. It should in short include all those sciences which are either primarily social in character and content or which have social connotations. A distinction should, however, be made between the social sciences proper, which deal exclusively with social matters, and the other sciences. In the first group would naturally fall economics and sociology. The other group might well be divided into two subordinate classes. One class, such as anthropology, statistics, and political science, is largely, but not wholly, social in character. Accordingly only a part of what is technically termed political science, statistics, or anthropology should be included in any such encyclopaedia of the social sciences. The second class is composed of the remaining sciences mentioned above, the social

implications of which constitute a minor, although still important, part of the sciences in question. They would accordingly be represented in the proposed encyclopaedia only through special articles or in special ways. History for instance would be represented only to the extent that historical episodes or methods were of special importance to the social student. It is, however, precisely the special aspects of history, of jurisprudence, of psychology, of geography, of biology, of anthropology, of ethics, of linguistics, and of aesthetics which have come to the front in recent years; and it is the interrelations of these sciences with the more specific social sciences that it is especially important to emphasize.

As to the desirability of such an encyclopaedia there can be but little doubt. At no time have the interrelations of all these sciences attracted as much interest as at present. It is indeed true that many of the sciences in question are still inchoate, or at all events far from complete, and that the conclusions, therefore, must be largely tentative in character. This, however, is no reason for refusing to make an attempt to take stock of our present knowledge and to recount what has actually been achieved. Science is always progressive; no science can at any time ever be considered as more than a first approximation to truth; and much can be gained from a frank, even though tentative, statement of our actual acquaintance with the content of the more specifically social sciences and of the interrelations of all the sciences with social connotations. The time has come when such a project ought to be undertaken.

Moreover, such an encyclopaedia is, from the scientific point of view, entirely feasible. Although the number of first class scholars in every science is always necessarily limited, it is believed that there exist at present an adequate number of competent investigators to justify such a project. Especially is this true if the encyclopaedia be representative not simply of American scholarship but of Anglo-Saxon scholarship, with representatives on the editorial board from the British Empire as well as from the United States, and with contributions on special topics from the more distinguished foreign scholars on the European Continent and elsewhere. Such an encyclopaedia would of course be intended primarily for scholars. The student of any particular science would find in it not only factual and methodological information of value, but would also have his attention called to the relation of his own particular science to the other sciences involved. In the second place, however, the encyclopaedia ought to appeal to a much more numerous class which, for lack of a better term, might be called the *Intelligentsia* in the various countries. It ought to be a standard work of reference in every public library and in every important newspaper office, so that the fundamental ideas would gradually percolate down to the wider public. The consequence is that the encyclopaedia would have to be free from all scientific jargon and would have to be written in such a way as to appeal to the intelligence of the average man. This would also ensure a much wider sale than would otherwise be possible.

In considering whether the encyclopaedia should be primarily a dictionary or primarily a handbook, as is customary in Germany, the conclusion has been reached that it ought to be neither the one nor the other; or rather that it ought to be both. That is to say, the encyclopaedia ought to combine the best characteristics of both a dictionary and a handbook. This means:

- a. That the alphabetical method be followed; but
- b. That the arrangement be entirely flexible so as to contain not only short articles of even a few lines or paragraphs but also longer articles of perhaps fifty or seventy-five pages which would permit of thorough-going and original contributions.

In order, however, to include what is best in the ordinary handbook, arrangement should be made for general surveys of each important science or of the interrelations of the various sciences in a series of contributions which might be published either at the beginning or at the end of the work. A carefully devised index or series of indexes would also facilitate a comprehensive survey of each particular field.

The encyclopaedia, moreover, ought to include biographies of living as well as of deceased notabilities in all of the various sciences in question. Each article in addition, or at all events every longer article, should have a short, well-selected bibliography. The final volume might contain longer bibliographies under special topics. It is also possible that it might be desirable to provide for annual supplements containing the more important bibliographies on each particular subject.

In considering the size of the proposed encyclopædia careful study has been given to all of the existing important encyclopædias in various fields. Many of these seem to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. Especially is this true, with perhaps one or two notable exceptions, of the few cyclopædias in the English language on some of the separate social sciences like economics, political science, and history. On the other hand some of the foreign encyclopædias, and especially a few of the recent French publications such as the *Catholic Encyclopædia* and the *Encyclopædia on Greek and Roman Antiquities*, while models of their kind, have nevertheless appeared to be too detailed for our purposes.

The proposed encyclopædia should contain about 10 volumes, each volume to comprise about 800,000 words. Modern technique has rendered possible from the point of view both of type and paper something entirely different from the bulky quarto or folio volumes of the past. If we were to choose a 10-point De Vinne type, to be set without leading, and if there were to be a 2-column page of approximately 5 by 7½ inches including running head, we could have a page of about 730 words. As a volume of the ordinary manageable octavo size with fairly thin paper would permit of 1,100 pages, each volume would contain about 800,000 words. The entire work, consisting of 10 volumes, would, accordingly, comprise about 8,000,000 words. This, in our opinion, would be adequate although not excessive, for an enterprise of this kind.

A work of such huge proportions would take about six years to bring to completion, provided that all the financial and editorial demands were satisfied. It would take about two years to make all the preparations for the initial volume and to lay the plans for the future volumes; and it should then be practicable to publish about two volumes a year.

The cost of such an encyclopædia would consist of three elements: expenses of manufacture and publication; recompense to contributors, editorial outlays.

The expenses of manufacture and distribution on a basis of about 5,000 copies would be about \$110,000. For a larger edition of 10,000 copies or even more, a proportionate increase would have to be allowed for expenses of manufacture and distribution. Roughly speaking, it may be said that the expenses of manufacture and distribution will be between \$100,000 and \$150,000, according to the size of the edition.

So far as contributors are concerned it is believed that the pay should be about two and a half cents a word. This is approximately what is now paid for scientific contributions. If it should turn out to be a little less than the average pay the contributors would be compensated by the knowledge of having a part in so significant an enterprise. At this rate of remuneration the contributions would cost about \$200,000.

The editorial outlays are estimated at about \$40,000 a year. It would be necessary to have in addition to the editor-in-chief three assistant editors; one to look after the scientific end; one to act primarily as literary editor for the necessary revision of the English, which unfortunately still leaves much to be desired even with the American writers of scientific distinction; and one technical editor to look after all the details of seeing the contributions through the press. In addition to these there would have to be a corps of secretaries, clerks, and translators. Arrangements could probably be made with some university or learned society for suitable quarters so that there would be no expense for rent. And there would of course be an advisory editorial committee, with representatives from here and abroad and from every one of the societies in question. But little if any compensation would be needed for this purpose. The editorial expenses would start from the very beginning, as in some respects the most difficult part of the work will occur during the first year or two. The outlay of \$40,000 a year is considered the minimum; and allowing for six years this would amount to \$240,000.

The total cost, therefore, would be between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

To meet this expenditure what would be the probable income? This depends upon the price per volume and the number of volumes sold. There are in the different learned associations involved about 20,000 members. The proportion of these that would purchase the encyclopædia would depend very largely upon the price. If the price of each volume was set at \$7.50, or \$75 for the set, it is perhaps not unreasonable to expect a sale, at all events during a number of years, of perhaps 5,000 copies, including all libraries and foreign purchasers. This would account for about two-thirds of the cost.

If, on the other hand, the price were made as low as \$2.50 per volume—which is far below the current level—a far larger sale would of course be expected. It is even possible that under such circumstances not only the initial outlay but a substantial surplus in addition might be derived after a term of years from the sale. It is well known that certain encyclopædias in this country destined for a wider consumption have earned enormous profits for the enterprisers. In any event, however, the entire expenditure would have to be underwritten before the enterprise could be started. It is not at all improbable that a publisher could be found who would undertake at his own risk the entire printing and publication of the encyclopædia. But there would still remain approximately a half million dollars to be underwritten.

It is possible also that it might become desirable to issue French and German translations of the encyclopædia. This could not very well be done, however, until the English version was entirely complete—a fact due to the difference in the alphabetical sequence of the scientific terms in the different languages. Even though the publication end of the foreign versions could probably be taken care of by foreign publishers at their own expense, the attempt to arrange for French and German versions would probably cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000 additional as representing the approximate cost of accurate and idiomatic translation.

If, happily, there should be any profits accruing from the encyclopædia it would be necessary to select a beneficiary. A possible suggestion is the American Social Science Research Council. The members of this council are very largely the same individuals who are either represented on the joint committee of the encyclopædia or who have from the outset taken a lively interest in the project. It would in all probability be a simple matter to have such a cooperation created between the council and the various constituent societies so as to permit of the consummation of the project from the point of view of organization.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

REPORT FOR THE DELEGATES IN THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

As one of the delegates of the American Historical Association to the American Council of Learned Societies, authorized by Professor Haskins to speak for him as well as for myself, I beg leave to submit the following report for the year 1926:

The work of the council for the earlier portions of the past year is fully set forth in Bulletin No. 5, dated May, 1926, which was distributed to the officers of the American Historical Association soon after its publication. That bulletin contained reports of the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies, January 23, 1926, of two meetings of its executive committee, of two conferences of the secretaries of the constituent societies, and of the sixth meeting, May 11-13, 1925, of the Union Académique Internationale, and reports of various committees of the council and the union. The following paragraphs supplement the information contained in this May bulletin.

1. Professor Allen Johnson, heretofore of Yale University, took office as editor of the Dictionary of American Biography on February 1, 1926. Satisfactory quarters have been engaged in the Hill Building in Washington, at the corner of Seventeenth and I Streets. The address of the editor, for some years at least will be room 602 in that building. A small staff has been organized, consisting of two permanent assistants, with another coming on January 1, one temporary assistant, and a stenographer.

Before taking office Dr. Johnson had done something toward preparing the list of persons whose biographies are to be included in the 20 volumes of the dictionary. That list is now substantially completed. Writers have been secured for nearly 400 of the biographies, chiefly in A and B, and some manuscripts have already been received. Under the terms of the agreement with

the New York Times Co., the first volume must be published in three and one-half years from the time of the editor's taking office, that is to say, before August 1, 1929. Subsequent volumes are expected to appear at the rate of three per annum.

The committee of management has held three meetings, in January, May, and November, meeting alternately in New York and Washington.

2. It was mentioned in the last report that the council had received from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial a grant of \$5,000 for three years, to be expended in the form of small aids (\$50 to \$300) to research in the humanistic sciences. The committee of five appointed by the council to administer this grant has as its chairman Prof. Guy Stanton Ford, of Minnesota, a member of the American Historical Association. Of the twenty or so appropriations made out of this grant during the year 1926 several were made in assistance to historical work, on the part of mature scholars experienced in research, chiefly of the class of young professors.

3. Under the grant of \$10,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation to the American Council of Learned Societies for a Survey of Research in the Humanistic Sciences in the United States, its aims, methods, and objects, Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, of the University of Wisconsin, was engaged as director of the survey. From February to the early part of August, occupying rooms in the quarters of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, he pursued this inquiry through extensive circulation of questionnaires and through other sources of information. From that time till about the middle of September he pursued the matter in New York and Boston, returning to Madison at the beginning of the new academic year, with the intention of finishing there his report, which is expected to form a considerable volume.

4. The American Council of Learned Societies was represented at the seventh annual meeting of the Union Académique Internationale in May, 1926, by Mr. Waldo G. Leland, with Prof. L. J. Paetow as adjunct member. A full report of the proceedings is printed in the Bulletin of the Académie Royale de Belgique, Classe des Lettres, 1926, No. 6, pp. 211-251. An English version of it will appear in the next Bulletin of the American Council of Learned Societies.

5. A fuller report of the year's doings of the council, prepared by Mr. Leland, similar to that distributed to the constituent societies in December, 1925, will be sent to their secretaries next month.

6. On the day of this report information is received that the General Education Board has provided for the council a grant not to exceed \$25,000 per annum for the next five years, intended as means by which a permanent secretariat and organization may be maintained and by which the operations of its committees may be carried on.

7. Of the delegates of the American Historical Association on the council, Professor Haskins continued to be its chairman until the meeting held on January 23, and the undersigned has continued to serve as chairman of the committee of management of the Dictionary of American Biography.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON.