

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
YEARS 1927 AND 1928



IN ONE VOLUME
AND TWO SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUMES



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

NOTES ON THE

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 reports of the association for the years 1927 and 1928. 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, 1929.*

SIR: As provided by law, we have the honor to submit herewith the annual reports of the American Historical Association for the years 1927 and 1928, included in a single volume.

In an effort to clear the arrears that had accumulated, all reports since the report for 1922, together with the reports in this volume, have been limited to the proceedings of the association and of the Pacific Coast Branch.

At the outset an effort was made with the Government Printing Office to have two reports at a time appear in a single volume. But the reports of the association are issued as congressional documents, and as document numbers had been assigned in advance, and the document index which contains a numerical list of these numbers had been printed and distributed, no consolidation could be arranged until the reports had been brought to date. Reports, for which no numbers had been assigned, could then be consolidated and issued under a single number. Accordingly the reports for 1927 and 1928 now appear in a single volume.

Two supplemental volumes contain a bibliography of the Writings on American History during the years 1927 and 1928, respectively, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

Very respectfully,

LEO F. STOCK,
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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

OFFICERS FOR 1929

PRESIDENT

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

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

EVARTS B. GREENE, PH. D.
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SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D.
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University of Rochester

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CHARLES MOORE, PH. D., LL. D.
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-TREASURER

PATTY W. WASHINGTON
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

EDITOR

ALLEN R. BOYD
Library of Congress

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ELIZABETH DONNAN
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University of California

VICE PRESIDENT

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Pomona College

SECRETARY-TREASURER

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

HENRY S. LUCAS
University of Washington

JOHN C. PARISH, PH. D.
University of California at Los Angeles

COMMITTEES FOR 1929

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Committee on appointments.—Winfred T. Root, chairman; Elizabeth Donnan, secretary; Samuel E. Morison.

Committee on nominations.—Laurence B. Packard, chairman, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Randolph G. Adams, E. Merton Coulter, Louise Phelps Kellogg, James F. Willard.

Delegates in the American Council of Learned Societies.—J. Franklin Jameson, manuscript division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1931); 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. (3-year term—expires December, 1929); Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (term expires 1931); Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1930).

Representatives in the Social Science Research Council Journal of Abstracts.—Sidney B. Fay, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Joseph C. Green, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; William L. Langer, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.—Waldo G. Leland, 703 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.; Paul Van Dyke, American University Union, Paris, France.

Representatives for the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.—Member of the board of directors, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; members of the joint committee, Carl Becker, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. H. Haring, 15 Channing Street, Cambridge, Mass.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on program for the forty-fourth annual meeting.—William K. Boyd, chairman, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Viola Barnes, Arthur E. R. Boak, Walther I. Brandt, Frederick C. Dietz, R. J. Kerner, Charles R. Lingley. Ex officio: Dexter Perkins, secretary of the American Historical Association; Christopher B. Coleman, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies; O. C. Stine, secretary of the Agricultural History Society.

Committee on local arrangements for the forty-fourth annual meeting.—Robert L. Flowers, chairman, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Robert B. House, vice chairman, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; William T. Laprade, secretary, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Board of editors of the American Historical Review.—Dana C. Munro, managing editor, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Henry E. Bourne, Francis A. Christie, A. C. Cole, V. W. Crane, Sidney B. Fay, J. Franklin Jameson.

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Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Frederic Duncalf, chairman, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Vera L. Brown, Paul B. Jones, William L. Langer, Preserved Smith.

Committee on publications.—Leo F. Stock, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, editor, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Committee on membership.—Roy F. Nichols, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; George G. Andrews, Julian P. Bretz, Dumas Malone, Laurence B. Packard. University representatives of the committee on membership: James P. Baxter, 3d., Andrew J. Biemiller, Carl Christol, W. F. Dunaway, A. L. Dunham, Glenn W. Gray, William T. Hutchinson, Paul Knaplund, John A. Krout, O. G. Libby, James C. Malin, Arthur J. May, John Musser, A. H. Noyes, John W. Oliver, J. W. Pratt, Raymond J. Sontag, George M. Stephenson, J. W. Swain, P. W. Townsend. Canadian subcommittee on membership: Reginald G. Trotter.

Conference of historical societies.—Albert R. Newsome, chairman,¹ Raleigh, N. C.; Christopher B. Coleman, secretary, Historical Bureau, Statehouse, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

Committee on bibliography.—Henry R. Shipman, chairman, 27 Mercer Street, Princeton, N. J.; William H. Allison, Solon J. Buck, Sidney B. Fay, Louis J. Paetow,² Augustus H. Shearer.

Subcommittee (of committee on bibliography) on International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography.—Theodore Collier, chairman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Frederick E. Brasch, Grace G. Griffin, J. F. Scott.

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

Committee on historical research in colleges.—E. Merton Coulter, chairman, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; William E. Lunt, Bertha H. Putnam, Fred A. Shannon, Henry M. Wriston.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Albert H. Lybyer, chairman, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Parker T. Moon, Franklin C. Palm, T. W. Riker, P. W. Slosson.

Committee on history and other social studies in the schools.—A. C. Krey, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank W. Ballou, Charles A. Beard, Isaiah Bowman, Ada Comstock, George S. Counts, Guy Stanton Ford, Evarts B. Greene, Ernest Horn, Henry Johnson, William E. Lingelbach, L. C. Marshall, C. E. Merriam, Jesse H. Newlon, Jesse F. Steiner.

Committee on the Jusserand medal.—George C. Sellery, chairman, 2021 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wis.; Eber M. Carroll, Charles D. Hazen.

Committee on endowment.—Ivy Lee, chairman, Thirty-fourth Place, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Harry J. Carman, executive secretary, Columbia

¹ Elected at annual business meeting of the Conference of Historical Societies.

² Died Dec. 22, 1928.

University, New York, N. Y.; Charles M. Andrews, J. P. Baxter, 3d, Marshall S. Brown, Solon J. Buck, Harry A. Cushing, Guy S. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, Edward Krehbiel, H. Barrett Learned, Stewart L. Mims, Charles Moore, William A. Morris, Dana C. Munro, Conyers Read, Otto L. Schmidt, Henry M. Wriston.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, manuscript division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Andrews, Samuel F. Bemis, Worthington C. Ford, H. Barrett Learned, Andrew C. McLaughlin, John B. McMaster, Charles Moore, St. George L. Sioussat, Mark Sullivan, Frederick J. Turner, Charles Warren.

Committee on the Carnegie revolving fund for publications.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Franklin Jameson, W. G. Leland, Henry R. Shipman, James H. Robinson (ex officio).

Committee on the John H. Dunning prize.—Walter L. Fleming, chairman, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Ulrich B. Phillips, Earl G. Swem.

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Committee on policy.—Dixon Ryan Fox, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; James P. Baxter, 3d, R. D. W. Connor, J. Franklin Jameson, Wallace Notestein, Frederic L. Paxson, Payson J. Treat. Ex officio: Evarts B. Greene, Dexter Perkins, Charles Moore.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

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

III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 28-31, 1928

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT INDIANAPOLIS¹

After an interval of 18 years the association met for the second time at Indianapolis, on December 28 to 31, 1928. In 1910 "the number of members registered was unusually large, 290"; in 1928 almost twice as many, 541, attended. At the former meeting three allied societies met with us; at the latter six other societies met concurrently—the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Conference of Historical Societies, Agricultural History Society, American Catholic Historical Association, American Oriental Society (Middle West Branch), and the Bibliographical Society of America. On each occasion the generous hospitality of the citizens added greatly to the success of the meeting. At the latter the delightful reception and excellent musicale at the John Herron Art Institute was especially appreciated. The smoker at the Columbia Club, where Mr. Meredith Nicholson spoke interestingly on the history of Indianapolis, gave an opportunity to meet some of the citizens, as did the tea at the Propylæum. Four of the clubs were generous in opening their doors to the members. The meeting was very successful, and the credit of this is due primarily to the committee on local arrangements, of which Mr. J. W. Fesler was chairman and E. A. Rice was secretary, and to the committee on the program, with its capable chairman, Doctor Coleman.

The number of sessions for the presentation of papers increased over 18 years ago by more than two-thirds and the number of papers read by about one-half. There was relatively less attention to diplomatic history than has been the case in recent years and more papers on social and economic topics. Special features were the recognition given to prehistory, oriental history, and the sessions devoted to the American Revolution. An innovation at the first Indianapolis meeting, when for all the papers presented at the session for ancient history outlines were distributed in advance, was followed this year for two sessions. In one on the history of the South the discussion centered on the paper by Professor Phillips, printed in the October number of the *American Historical Review*; in the session on the manor the discussion was on Professor Neilson's paper, for which outlines had been distributed. The general opinion seemed to be that such discussions were especially worth while. Of a similar nature was the meeting at which Prof. F. M. Anderson presented a paper entitled, "Who Wrote the 'Diary of a Public Man,' Amos Kendall,

¹ This account is taken, with some modifications and abridgments, from the *American Historical Review* for April, 1929.

Henry Wikoff, or X?" and a discussion was participated in by Professor Ramsdell, of Texas; Professor Kull, of Rutgers; and Professor Randall, of Illinois; all of whom had previously studied the question and formed an opinion.

At the meeting in 1910 the association petitioned Congress to take "such steps as may be necessary to erect in the city of Washington a national archive depository." At the 1928 meeting the association listened to a report from Mr. L. A. Simon, the architect, on the archive building for which Congress had appropriated the money. There has been some delay. Whether the petition was at all effective may be questioned, but certainly there can be no question of the part played by Doctor Jameson, chairman of our archives committee, in the development and consummation of the plans which will, it is believed, result in an archive building of which we shall all be proud. At each of the meetings a paper on the Dred Scott Decision was presented, in 1910 by Professor Corwin, of Princeton, in 1928 by Professor Hodder, of Kansas. It is interesting also to compare the financial status of the association at the two periods. In 1910 we were proud when the treasurer reported total assets of \$22,585; in 1928 the total assets were \$194,900, and the contributions from the State of Indiana, paid or pledged, four times the total of 18 years before. A marked change in the later meeting was in the number of luncheons (8) and dinners (4) accompanied by a discussion of professional topics. At the dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association Professor Oliver, of the University of Pittsburgh, gave an historical introduction to the extravaganza *Heaven on Earth or the New Lights of Harmony*, by Peter Puffem (1825), and Mrs. Carl H. Lieber read the extravaganza, a satire on New Harmony, of which a copy, possibly unique, was recently discovered in a secondhand book store. At a dinner on Saturday evening over which President Breasted presided, Professor Fox, of Columbia, gave an address replete with interest and humor on the Disposal of Refuse Ideas.

In connection with this summary of the meeting it has been decided to include the report of the secretary and the memorial of our late beloved secretary, John Spencer Bassett; consequently the space available for the summary of papers is restricted and justice can not be done to the scores of papers which were read and to the discussions which followed.

The meeting gave ample evidence that historians are feeling their responsibility and possibly are becoming more practical. Cooperation and coordination of effort were frequently stressed, notably in the presidential address, *The New Crusade*, with its statement of the organization and plans of the Oriental Institute. Before delivering his address President Breasted announced that the Justin Winsor

prize for 1928 had been awarded to Prof. Fred Albert Shannon for his book, *Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-1865*.

At the meeting devoted to the public archives, Mr. Godard epitomized the legislation in 1928. Virginia has passed an act which provides for assembling in the State library at Richmond photostat copies of all the early records throughout the Commonwealth. Miss Nute, of the Minnesota Historical Society, in *Some Conclusions from a Resurvey of the Minnesota Archives*, indicated the improvements made possible by the advance of archival knowledge and economy. There was a general discussion followed by a vote indorsing House bill 5626 for printing the United States censuses, 1800 to 1840, and by a motion approving the bill before Congress for the printing of the Territorial Papers.

At the luncheon conference on the Library of Congress, Dr. Tyler Dennett presided, and, in introducing Doctor Jameson, said that historical writers are too prone to go abroad for vacation studies and researches. Too few of them realize how worth while it is to come to Washington and explore the treasures of historical material which are to be found in the several governmental repositories. Doctor Jameson then gave a statement about some of the material in the Library of Congress and the opportunities for workers.

In the joint session with the Bibliographical Society it was announced that the work on the completion of Sabin was continuing; and that the next meeting would be at Washington, in May, with the subject, Latin-American bibliography. Mr. Pellett's paper on a Bibliography of Water Transportation was a model of bibliographical process, and described the prospect of a printed volume in 1930. Mr. W. H. Bonner unraveled the tangled skein of the successive appearances of Dampier's voyages in various editions and the interest aroused in travels thereby, and the influence on Defoe and other writers. Mr. C. D. Abbott described the revived interest in Christopher Smart and in his writings, giving a brief description of his life and characterization of his work, preliminary to a complete bibliography.

At the conference of historical societies Mr. W. C. Ford read a delightful paper on Historical Societies, Living and Dead. His discussion of what historical societies had done and what they might do should be pondered by every curator. In particular he made a suggestion for the photostating of newspapers in a reduced size, with an example of what he had done with the Boston Transcript. This method would make possible the preservation at a comparatively slight cost of the more important newspapers and the housing problem would be much simplified.

Practical questions concerning teaching received much attention. In the session on history and other social studies in the schools Professor Krey, chairman of our committee, read a paper on *Thirty Years after the Committee of Seven*, which is printed in the *Historical Outlook* for February. At the joint luncheon of the committee on history and other social studies with the National Council for Social Studies, Professor Randall, of Illinois, read a paper on the *Interrelationships of Social and Constitutional History*. He pointed out the importance of exploring legal records for the light they throw upon social conditions, and suggested that this is an undeveloped field in which many valuable dissertations could be prepared. Mr. Strevey, at the session of the National Council for Social Studies, reported the results of an experiment made at the University of Chicago High School, by Dr. H. C. Hill, on the *Correlation of Modern European and American History*.

The luncheon conference on the problem of freshman history instruction was attended by about 100, and there was intense interest manifested in the subject. The chairman, Mr. Noyes, discussed the desirability of having a section devoted to the problems of the first year. This was followed by four brief talks: Professor Tryon, of Chicago, discussing *Organization and Methods*, stated that the work of the first two years had become part of the secondary school system and that the methods of instruction would have to conform to those used in the earlier part of the secondary field; that the methods of instruction in the lower schools were excellent and that those in the first two college years were very much in need of improvement. Prof. G. D. Andrews, of Iowa, outlined some of the experiments with collateral work which had been made at Iowa. Professor Krey, on *Correlation of High School and Freshman History Work*, suggested that the previous record of students in the high schools furnishes a basis for greater differential treatment in the first year course. Professor Heald, of Rutgers, summarized the results of his investigation as secretary of a committee on the orientation course. He emphasized the great variety of such courses now existing but pointed out that at least 60 per cent of them were under the direction of teachers of history. The session did not close until about 4.30. At the session on college and research the two papers presented by Professor Nichols, of Pennsylvania, and Professor Shannon, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, should provide the committee with a program which, though vast, is worth trying out. Professor Nichols emphasized the importance of local history, and developed a plan for a survey of the possibilities for research in the several States, which should contain an analysis of what has been done and a statement of what most needs to be done, and especially a guide to the source materials. For carrying on this survey and for utilizing the infor-

mation gathered by it he thought that universities might (as some have done) serve as centers for stimulating and mobilizing the energies for potential work scattered among the smaller institutions and numerous historical societies. Professor Shannon developed the plan, suggesting that the country might be divided into spheres of influence. He prefaced his suggestions with a carefully prepared statistical survey of the university and college teachers of history throughout the country, whom he estimates to number over 3,000, of whom less than 1,000 have received the degree of doctor of philosophy and many of these in some field other than history.

The meeting of the Middle West Branch of the American Oriental Society, held conjointly with the meetings of the American Historical Association, afforded an opportunity for interesting and fruitful contacts between historians, orientalists, and philologists. Prof. J. M. P. Smith, of Chicago, in the Unique Element in Hebrew Thought, dealt with the idea of "divine selection" or the "chosen people." This idea was common to the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews, but in the case of the first three it was purely selfish in character, and expressed nationalistic ambitions. In the case of the Hebrews political disaster and national suffering worked to produce a different, more ethical conception of divine selection, which, as interpreted by the prophets, became a divine mission to teach and lead the world. The paper by President Morgenstern, of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, on the Historical Beginnings of Judaism, took sharp issue with the view upheld by Eduard Meyer and his followers, according to which Judaism, as distinct from the earlier national religion of Israel, had its origin in the return of Ezra, and pointed out that the origins of Judaism were much earlier. The elements of legalism and ritualism, upon which Meyer has laid emphasis, are only incidental features of Judaism and not its fundamental characteristics. The third paper, by Professor Buckler, of Oberlin, traced in outline the relations of the Persian and Mogul empires from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, and related the vicissitudes of Mogul vassaldom and independence. Prof. Solomon Zeitlin, of Dropsie College, presented an account, after Josephus, of the Jewish revolution of 65-70, and indicated certain features and incidents of that movement, which were, he thought, analogous to events and phases of the French and Russian revolutions.

In the session on ancient history Professor West, of Cincinnati, read a paper on the Serpent Column and the Nontributary Members of the Delian League, which furnished a very interesting example of method and threw light on the history of the league. Professor Caldwell, of Michigan, in discussing the age of Pericles refuted the theory that the glorious Athenian age was founded by a small leisure class. "Political life was organized, not on the basis of supporting a

citizen class in idleness but of making it possible for all to take part in government." Professor Laistner, of Cornell, read a paper on the Influence of Isocrates's Political Doctrines on Some Fourth Century Men of Affairs, which was in part a criticism of Professor Barker's interpretation in the Cambridge Ancient History.

In the session on the Far East, Professor MacNair, of Chicago, in discussing the Ming dynasty background of Chinese foreign problems, said: "The period was marked by the extension of Chinese overlordship * * * by the arrival of the first Europeans by sea, and the beginnings of those contacts of religion and commerce which broadened so greatly under their Manchu successors. Chinese superiority and complacency in dealing with foreigners were products of Ming policy." Professor Hail, of Wooster College, read a paper on Li Hung Chang and Chino-Japanese Relations, 1871-1879, based upon a study of the papers of the great viceroy. This was the period in which many of the precedents which determined the later relations between the two countries were laid down. What Chinese Historians are Doing in Their Own History, by Mr. Hummel, of the Library of Congress, is a stimulating paper on the studies of a group of Chinese scholars. As a result of their examination of early records every Western history of China will have to be revised. This critical spirit is no new phenomenon but was very active a full century ago.

Medieval history received even more attention than usual. At the dinner of the members of the Medieval Academy Professor Emerson gave a delightful talk on a Reconsideration of the Middle Ages. At the session on the manor, Professor Neilson, of Mount Holyoke, made a "plea" for the study of local variations in the form and organization of the agrarian unit in different parts of England. Doctor Ault, of Boston University, discussed one of Miss Neilson's points: "Are we sometimes able to discover village life under the crust of manorialism?" He answered emphatically, Yes, and illustrated his answer from the by-laws of two different types of villages. Miss Muhlfeld, of Hunter College, spoke of the light thrown upon three of Miss Neilson's points by the records of the manor of Wye in Kent. At Wye Miss Muhlfeld showed that the yoke did not consist of contiguous blocks of land and that they were of very unequal size, varying from 28 to 101 acres; but the servile yokes owed approximately equal rents and revenues.

In an account of the Place of Legal History in Medieval Studies Professor Plucknett, of Harvard, called attention to the fact that the value of investigations in legal history has long been recognized by historians of the continental schools, while this field of research has been unduly neglected by English and American investigators. The paper supports the belief that a study of law will, instead of being

the study of mere formalism, enable the historian to learn much of man as a social human being. The Correspondence of Gregory VII, presented by Professor Emerton, of Harvard, dealt with the problem of discovering, collecting, and editing papal documents of this type and the need of new editions of scientific worth. Professor Emerton explained how the dominant character of Hildebrand is reflected in the correspondence. In a paper entitled "Dr. Coulton, Interpreter of the Middle Ages," Prof. A. H. Sweet, of Washington and Jefferson College, expressed the opinion that Doctor Coulton's dark pictures of many sides of medieval life are to be accounted for by his attempt to counteract the roseate view presented, according to Doctor Coulton, by most of the English writers.

The members of the association interested in the field of modern European history had a luncheon at which Professor Fay, of Smith College, presided. The informal committee appointed at the Rochester meeting to investigate the question of establishing a modern European history review made its final report. Professor Schmitt, of the University of Chicago, editor of the new journal, announced that the first number would appear in March and transmitted the request of the University of Chicago Press for the formation of a simple organization of men and women interested in modern European history, that could be responsible for the management and control of the publication. The luncheon group authorized the presiding officer to appoint a committee to draft plans for such an organization. Professor Fay appointed C. P. Higby, of Wisconsin; W. E. Lingelbach, of Pennsylvania; E. M. Carroll, of Duke; F. C. Palm, of California; and Judith Williams, of Wellesley, to serve on the committee.

At the session on modern European history Professor Riker, of Texas, read an interesting summary of the difficult conditions under which Alexander John Couza founded Rumania. In a paper on French Dreams of Colonial Empire under the Directory and Consulate C. L. Lokke, of Columbia, attempted to show the cooperation of Talleyrand and Napoleon in substituting Egypt for the West Indies as a field of colonization. Professor Wendel, of Long Island University, explained the origin and misuse of the Protégé System of Morocco.

At the English history session, F. G. Marcham, of Cornell, whose subject was the Value of Private Correspondence in the Study of Elizabethan and Early Stuart Social History, stated that little use had been made of these private letters except by students of literature, whereas they contain rich material for the study of social customs, and fill gaps and correct inaccuracies in data gathered from contemporary literature. The paper by Professor Nef, of Chicago, on the Relation of the English Coal Industry in the Seventeenth Century

to the Growing Economic and Political Power of the Town Merchant, gave an illuminating description of the amount of capital invested in the coal trade of the period, which was so great that it could, in the long run, be carried on only by the participation of the wealthy merchants, who were thus able to secure financial control of the industry. Professor Morgan, of Indiana, in his paper on the Last Tory Ministry of Queen Anne and the Coup d'État of 1714, described the events leading to the disaster that overtook Oxford, Bolingbroke, and their party. Dr. T. P. Martin, of the Library of Congress, in a paper on Anglo-American Anti-Slavery Relations, pictured the great concern shown at an early date by British opponents of slavery in conditions in America and emphasized the connection between that concern and certain British economic interests.

The session on American prehistory, presided over by Professor Guthe, of Michigan, represented an effort to demonstrate the important relations between history, archaeology, and anthropology, and the mutual dependence of those disciplines in many types of investigation. One can not help wondering why American prehistory, which so engrosses the interest of many European scholars, has received so little attention on the programs of the association. Professor Herskovitz, of Northwestern University, spoke on the methods of establishing chronology in prehistory. The data for determining it are furnished by geology, palaeontology, and archaeology, and on the basis of such data it has been possible to establish recognized time series. Prof. F.-C. Cole, of Chicago, expounded the hypothesis of culture areas. He pointed out that in Central America the sharp physiographic and climatic contrasts provide ideal conditions for contact between many different cultures. To these were added other important contacts due to cultural haunts, north and south, over this highway between the continents. Out of these developed a high degree of civilization. Valuable contributions to the discussion were made by the chairman and by Professor Olmstead, who described some of the important conclusions that the comparative study of archaeological and other data had made possible as to the chronology of the Mediterranean region.

At the luncheon for the commemoration of the revolution in the West, Mr. Charles Moore, who presided, pointed out that the association is national, not local, in character. The movement for a memorial to George Rogers Clark was outlined by Mr. Coleman, who called attention to the fact that, while an appropriation had been obtained from Congress in behalf of the commemoration, it was a definite part of the plan that the States of the old Northwest should join in the commemoration. The parts which the States were taking in the commemoration were set forth by C. J. Richards, J. A. James, and Mrs. Backus, while A. C. Cole, of the Mississippi Valley Histori-

cal Commission, spoke of the functions of that committee as limited essentially to the promotion of coordination among the several groups. Professor James declared that the best statement of the significance of Clark's conquest of the Northwest was to be found in Doctor Jameson's representation to the committee of Congress.

At the luncheon on colonial and revolutionary history the need for more work was stressed by Professor Morison. The opportunities and needs of the study of the legal history of the period were discussed by Professor Greene and Mr. R. B. Morris, of the agricultural by Professor Craven, of the military by Professor Carter. The advisability of taking the imperial point of view in New England history was pointed out by Prof. Viola F. Barnes. The study of the period from 1690 to 1760, she said, "may well suggest that William of Orange was more responsible than George III for the loss of the Colonies."

At the session on the Revolution Dr. R. G. Adams, of the Clements Library, spoke of the new information for the surrender of Burgoyne. Professor Rife, of Hamline University, in *Ethan Allen: An Interpretation*, discussed Allen's opportunism. The evidence is conclusive that in 1782 he ardently hoped that Vermont would become a British Province. His mercurial character, however, should be interpreted with due regard to his frontier background. Professor Bonham, of Hamilton College, in discussing the religious side of Joseph Brant, characterized him as an "altruistic Indian." Finding Kirkland the main obstacle to carrying the Six Nations into the British service, Brant sought to discredit him by asserting that his doctrines and forms of worship were false and disloyal. Brant's work among the Iroquois after the Revolution and his religious publications were described. Professor Abbey, of the Florida State College for Women, traced the Spanish projects for the reoccupation of the Floridas during the American Revolution and brought out the various causes which made the attempts a failure.

At the session on the Frontier, Professor Parish, of California, in his paper, *John Stuart and the Cartography of the Indian Boundary Line*, offered interesting additions to knowledge on the subject from manuscript maps and survey notes, hitherto unused. Mr. Wesley, University City High School, St. Louis, pointed out the importance of the Indian agent as the channel of the diplomatic and economic dealings of the American Government with the Indians, 1815-1825, and as the adviser of frontier commanders. Professor Pelzer, of Iowa, in his paper, *Losses and Profits on Western Cattle Ranges*, sketched the history of certain corporate enterprises founded on the promise of great profits from the western ranges; he established the miscalculations and the rapidly changing frontier conditions of the West that wrecked them.

At the joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association Professor James read a paper on Oliver Pollock, Financier of the Revolution in the West. He showed that Pollock, through his integrity, experience, and wide knowledge, was in a position to further the American cause with the Spaniards. He was able to advance some \$300,000 to the State of Virginia and to the Continental Congress but almost bankrupted himself. Without Pollock the work of Clark in the Mississippi Valley would have been virtually impossible. Professor Roll, Indiana State Normal School, in Indiana's Part in the Nomination of Lincoln in 1860,² showed that Indiana with 13 electoral votes and the Northwest with 58 were of great importance to Republican success. Indiana was essentially a conservative State. In the convention the leadership of H. S. Lane, an admirer of Clay, was important; as neither Seward nor Chase found much support in the State its delegation was uninstructed. Lincoln, as was pointed out by Mr. W. C. Ford in discussing the paper, was a candidate who was at once conservative and available; therefore he ultimately secured the unpledged delegation of the State. The paper on James H. Lane by Prof. W. H. Stephenson, Louisiana State University, showed that Lane came to Kansas in 1855 from a Democratic State and that he speedily became a radical. In his first activities Lane was affiliated with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, so that his change later to a strong advocate of Kansas as a free State was probably caused by desire for a seat in the United States Senate. Robinson, the Republican leader, was more conservative; so Lane must become radical in order to gain his point.

In discussing Professor Phillip's paper, The Central Theme of Southern History, Professor Craven, of Chicago, said: "It was not until northern radicals, using the opposition to slavery for political purposes, forced the South to evolve a defensive mechanism that the fear of Africanization was brought into use by the southern radical. War and reconstruction made negro domination a real danger and produced the cementing factor for a solid South." Professor Cole, of Wisconsin, stressed the climate as a central theme.

Professor Hamilton criticized Phillips's thesis in two respects: He had not differentiated sufficiently between the thought of the Cotton Belt and that of the upper South, and he had taken a single phase in the central theme for the whole. Professor Hamilton doubted if the issue of white supremacy would ever have arisen if the negroes at the time of their enfranchisement had divided politically. In the general discussion Professor Knapp, of Kentucky, thought that Professor Phillips had confined his thesis too closely to one part of the South

² Published in the Indiana Magazine of History, Mar. 1929.

and that his generalizations were not apt when applied to other parts. Land, said Professor Knapp, is more nearly the basic factor in southern history as it is in the rest of the country, although in the South another factor, the negro for the cultivation of the land, is of importance. Professor Hodder thought the theme too subtle and too general. Motives moving masses, he declared, are generally complex. Professor Phillips, replying briefly, expressed his gratification that his paper had been successful in drawing out such divergent views upon the subject. It was his reaction, he said, against the statement of Rhodes that slavery was the sole cause of the Civil War that had led him to prepare the paper. On the contrary there was actually a complex of elements—plantation system, climatic conditions, etc., no one of which could be singled out as the cause—and if any factor had been eliminated the results would have been changed.

At the general session on Saturday evening three interesting papers were read. A brief digest could not be satisfactory for any one, and fortunately all will, it is thought, be available soon in published form. Professor Hodder's valuable discussion of the Dred Scott case will be published in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review. Professor Volwiler's Benjamin Harrison and the Venezuelan Arbitration is a part of his large work on Benjamin Harrison. Professor Shryock's paper on the Origins and Significance of the Public Health Movement in the United States is an earnest of his work which had been done under the endowment for research in honor of the late Senator Beveridge.

At the West Indian session Professor Ragatz, of George Washington University, in his Absentee Landlordism in the British Caribbean, 1750-1833, showed that nonresident proprietorship was due to three forces—the high prices of tropical produce, inheritance, and the foreclosure of mortgages—each primarily operative in turn. Absentee landlordism was to a large extent responsible for the stagnation and decay into which the sugar islands had fallen by the eve of emancipation. R. D. Hussey's Spanish Reaction to Foreign Aggressions in the Caribbean to 1680, was an account of French, English, and Dutch depredations, occupation, and seizure. The Drake and Hawkins raid of 1585 caused a great stir of energy on the part of the Spanish Government, but the Armada disaster and Philip II's death checked this. Spain ultimately found a solution for her problems in making cessions of territory to her three rivals and in joining forces with them to crush the freebooters. Professor Russell's Reaction in England and America to the Capture of Havana, 1762, set forth British joy on both sides of the Atlantic at the taking of this key city in the Caribbean and the general dissatisfaction over its return to Spain. Professor Kohlmeier, in his Commercial Relations of the

United States and the Dutch West Indies, 1783-1789, surveyed the large-scale smuggling trade between the Americans and the British planters, carried on via Holland's Caribbean possessions, following the closing of British West Indian ports to citizens of the United States.

At the Hispanic American session three papers were read and three reports made. The first paper, that of Doctor Belaunde, of Miami University, was analyzed by Prof. I. J. Cox in the absence of the author. Its central theme was that the resulting nationalities of the revolution of the American colonies against the mother country were determined by forces and principles established by Spain itself—both ethical and political. In the paper on the Papacy and Spanish-American Independence Professor Mecham, of Michigan, traced the steps both political and religious leading to the recognition of the independence of the former Spanish colonies by the Vatican.

Professor Williams, of Goucher College, in her paper *Secessionist Diplomacy of Yucatan*, reviewed briefly the political factors involved from the period of the war with Texas until 1848. She showed the overtures made to the United States for aid and annexation, the apathy with which these were received, and the final factor of the rebellion of the Maya Indians which forced Yucatan back into the arms of Mexico.

In his Report on the Proposed Critical Bibliography dealing with Hispanic-American History, Professor Wilgus, of South Carolina, reviewed the plan which has been made part of the agenda proposed by the advisory committee to the board of directors of the Pan American Union in the project for a continental bibliography formulated by the Sixth Pan American Conference in 1928. Dr. T. P. Martin, of the Library of Congress, read a comprehensive report on Transcripts, Facsimiles, and Manuscripts in the Spanish Language in the Library of Congress. The library will allow photostat copies of its index to be distributed among investigators and libraries for a modest charge, while the transcripts themselves will be loaned to libraries for the use of investigators. Doctor Robertson, in a report on the Inter-American Historical Series, announced that the University of North Carolina Press had already obtained about 500 subscriptions for the complete work—15 or 16 volumes. Most of the histories to be translated have been chosen; Professor Shepherd has promised to act as editor for the atlas, which will form the last volume of the series. The first volume to be published, it is hoped in 1929, will be the history of Chile by Galdames, translated and edited by Professor Cox.

At the joint session with the Agricultural History Society, Professor Whitaker, of Western Reserve University, presented a paper entitled "Spanish Contribution to American Agriculture." Spanish

agriculture soon gained a firm foothold in America, long outlived the conquest, and remains to-day the basis of Latin American agriculture. Spain began the systematic transfer of her agricultural products immediately after the discovery of America. So quickly was this effected that by 1535 Mexico was already exporting wheat to the West Indies. The paper, *Lincoln and Agriculture*, was by Professor Ross, of Iowa State College. Lincoln's appointment of an important politician as the first commissioner of agriculture and his support of this individual, against protests, was an inauspicious beginning for Federal activity in agriculture. In the homestead, railroad, and college land-grant measures, he made no attempt to safeguard the interests of small holders, and evidently thought of this legislation in connection with winning the war rather than as to its future possibilities. The third paper, by Professor Osgood, of Minnesota, the *Cattlemen in the Agricultural History of the Northwest*, showed that the range-cattle industry of the northern section of the high plains was never seriously threatened by an advancing agricultural frontier. Its decline was due to conditions inherent in the business. The cattlemen, unable to devise any system of range control which would prevent overcrowding, eventually were forced to turn to private ownership of land. As Professor Sioussat was absent a summary of his paper was read. The *Breakdown of Royal Land Management in the Southern Provinces* was a study of the royal instructions of 1773 and 1774, by which the granting of lands in the royal Provinces was first stopped and then placed upon a new basis. The purpose of this procedure was to increase the revenue from quitrents and sales of land.

PROGRAM OF THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 28-31, 1928

Friday, December 28

10 a. m. Joint meeting with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.—Chairman, Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas. Oliver Pollock, Financier of the Revolution in the West, James A. James, Northwestern University; Indiana's Part in the Nomination of Lincoln in 1860, Charles Roll, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute; James H. Lane, W. H. Stephenson, Louisiana State University. Discussion.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—Chairman, Arthur L. Cross, University of Michigan. Value of Private Correspondence in the Study of Elizabethan and Early Stuart Social History, Frederick G. Marcham, Cornell University; The Relation of the English Coal Industry in the Seventeenth Century to the Growing Economic and Political Power of the Town Merchant, John U. Nef, University of Chicago; The Last Tory Ministry of Queen Anne and the Coup d'Etat of 1714, W. T. Morgan, Indiana University; Anglo-American Antislavery Relations, Thomas P. Martin, Library of Congress.

HISTORY AND OTHER SOCIAL STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS—A TENTATIVE LIST OF OBJECTIVES FOR TESTING PURPOSES.—Chairman, William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania. Thirty Years After the Committee of Seven, August C. Krey, University of Minnesota. Discussion: J. D. Hicks, University of Nebraska; O. M. Dickerson, Colorado State Teachers' College; Alice N. Gibbons, East High School, Rochester, N. Y.; E. M. Violette, Louisiana State University; L. M. Larson, University of Illinois.

12.30 p. m. LUNCHEON OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE WEST.

Luncheon conference on MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY.—Chairman, C. P. Higby, University of Wisconsin.

Joint luncheon of Committee on History and Other Social Studies in the Schools with National Council for Social Studies (attendance not limited to members of these bodies).—Chairman, August C. Krey, University of Minnesota. Interrelationships of Social and Constitutional History, James G. Randall, University of Illinois.

2 p. m. Joint session with the American Oriental Society—Middle West Branch.—Chairman, Albert H. Lybyer, University of Illinois. The Unique Element in Hebrew Thought, J. M. Powis Smith, University of Chicago; The Historical Beginnings of Judaism, Julian Morgenstern, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; The Holy Persian Empire and the Moghal State, Francis W. Buckler, Oberlin University; The Jewish Revolution of 65-70, the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution—a Comparative Study, Solomon Zeitlin, Dropsie College. Discussion.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY—THE MANOR.—Chairman, James F. Baldwin, Vassar College.—The Medieval Manor (a paper presented in synopsis and distributed in advance upon request to C. B. Coleman, chairman of the committee on program), Nellie Neilson, Mount Holyoke College. Discussion, led by Warren O. Ault, Boston University; August C. Krey, University of Minnesota; Helen Muhlfield, Hunter College.

THE WEST INDIES.—Chairman, Elbert J. Benton, Western Reserve University. Absentee Landlordism in the British Caribbean, 1750-1833, Lowell J.

Ragatz, George Washington University, Washington; Spanish Reaction to Foreign Aggressions in the Caribbean to 1680, Roland D. Hussey, University of California at Los Angeles; The Reaction in England and America to the Capture of Havana, 1762, Nelson V. Russell, University of California at Los Angeles; Commercial Relations between the United States and the Dutch West Indies, 1783-1789, Albert L. Kohlmeier, Indiana University.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Chairman, Clarence E. Carter, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Clinton and Burgoyne, Randolph G. Adams, University of Michigan; Ethan Allen, an Interpretation, Clarence W. Rife, Hamline University; The Religious Phase of Joseph Brant, Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Hamilton College; Spanish Projects for the Reoccupation of Florida, Kathryn T. Abbey, Florida State College for Women. Discussion.

6 p. m. Joint dinner of Ancient History Section and American Oriental Society—Middle West Branch.—Chairman, Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University.

Dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (members of other associations are invited to attend).—Chairman, Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas. HEAVEN ON EARTH OR THE NEW LIGHTS OF HARMONY, AN EXTRAVAGANZA, by Peter Puffem, Philadelphia, 1825. Historical introduction, John W. Oliver, University of Pittsburgh; reading of the Extravaganza, Mrs. Carl H. Lieber, Indianapolis.

8.30 p. m. General session.—Chairman, James W. Fesler, Indianapolis. Award of prizes. Annual address of the president: The New Crusade, James H. Breasted, University of Chicago.

9.45 p. m. Smoker for members of all the associations.

Saturday, December 29

10 a. m. Joint session with the Agricultural History Society.—Chairman, Herbert A. Kellar, Chicago. The Spanish Contribution to American Agriculture, Arthur P. Whitaker, Western Reserve University; Lincoln and Agriculture, Earle D. Ross, Iowa State College; The Cattlemen in the Agricultural History of the Northwest, Ernest S. Osgood, University of Minnesota. Discussion.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY—ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL HISTORY.—Chairman, Edgar H. McNeal, Ohio State University. The Place of Legal History in Medieval Studies, Theodore F. T. Plucknett, Harvard University; The Correspondence of Gregory VII, Ephraim Emerton, Harvard University; The Organization of Nations at Constance, Louise R. Loomis, Wells College; Doctor Coulton, Interpreter of the Middle Ages, Alfred H. Sweet, Washington and Jefferson College.

UNITED STATES HISTORY—THE SOUTH.—Chairman, Homer C. Hockett, Ohio State University. The Central Theme of Southern History (a paper printed in the American Historical Review for October), Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan. Discussion led by Avery O. Craven, University of Chicago; Arthur C. Cole, University of Wisconsin; J. G. de Rouillac Hamilton, University of North Carolina.

THE COLLEGE AND RESEARCH.—Chairman, Eugene C. Barker, University of Texas. Some Possible Activities of the Committee on Research in Colleges, Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania; The Problem of Cooperative Research for College Teachers, Fred A. Shannon, Kansas State Agricultural College. Discussion.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES.—Chairman, John H. Edmonds, Boston. The 1928 Legislation Relating to Public Archives and Records, George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library; Some Conclusions from a Resurvey of the Minnesota Archives, Grace L. Nute, Minnesota Historical Society. Discussion; statement concerning National Archive Building; business meeting.

Meeting of National Council for Social Studies.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon conference on COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY AMERICAN HISTORY.—Chairman, Winfred T. Root, State University of Iowa. Informal talks by S. E. Morison, Harvard University; Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University; Viola Barnes, Mount Holyoke College; Richard B. Morris, College of the City of New York; Avery O. Craven, University of Chicago; Clarence E. Carter, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Luncheon conference on the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Chairman, Tyler Dennett, Department of State, Washington. The program includes an informal talk by J. Franklin Jameson upon the Manuscript Division.

2 p. m. Annual business meeting of the American Historical Association. At this meeting Ivy Lee, chairman of the American Historical Association Endowment Fund, speaks upon the endowment, and Louis A. Simon, of the Office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, will present a statement about the proposed National Archive Building.

4 to 5.30 p. m. Tea for members of all the associations.

6 p. m. Dinner of the American Historical Association.—Presiding, James H. Breasted, president of the American Historical Association. The Disposal of Refuse Ideas, Dixon Ryan Fox, Columbia University.

8.15 p. m. General session.—Chairman, J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress. The Dred Scott Decision, Frank H. Hodder, University of Kansas; Benjamin Harrison and the Venezuela Arbitration, Paris, 1899, Albert T. Volwiler, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; Origins and Significance of the Public Health Movement in the United States, Richard H. Shryock, Duke University.

Sunday, December 30

8 p. m. Reception for members of all the associations and musicale by the Gordon String Quartet, of Chicago.

Monday, December 31

10 a. m. Joint meeting with the Bibliographical Society of America.—Chairman, Victor H. Paltsits, Public Library, New York City. Plans and Progress of the Bibliography of Water Transportation, M. E. Pellett, New York City; The Publications of Dampier's Voyages, Willard H. Bonner, University of Buffalo; Christopher Smart's Writings, Charles D. Abbott, University of Buffalo. Business meeting and discussion of projects.

AMERICAN PREHISTORY.—Chairman, Carl Guthe, University of Michigan. Methods of Establishing Chronology in Prehistory, Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Significance of Culture Areas in Pre-Columbian America, Fay-Cooper Cole, University of Chicago. Discussion.

THE FAR EAST.—Chairman, Payson J. Treat, Stanford University. The Ming Dynasty Background of Chinese Foreign Problems, H. F. MacNair, University of Chicago; Li Hung Chang and Chino-Japanese Relations, 1871-79, W. J. Hail, Wooster College; What Chinese Historians are Doing in Their Own History, Arthur W. Hummel, Library of Congress.

DIARY OF A PUBLIC MAN, in North American Review, 1879.—Chairman, Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania. Who Wrote the Diary of a Public Man, Amos Kendall, Henry Wikoff, or X? Frank Maloy Anderson, Dartmouth College. Discussion, led by James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago; Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas; Irving S. Kull, Rutgers University.

Conference of historical societies.—Chairman, Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Historical Societies, Living and Dead, Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society. Reports and discussion.

HISPANIC AMERICA.—Chairman, William S. Robertson, University of Illinois. Factors of the Colonial Period in South America Working Toward a New Régime, Victor A. Belaunde, University of Miami, Florida; Papal Recognition of Latin-American Independence, J. Lloyd Mecham, University of Michigan; Secessionist Diplomacy of Yucatan, Mary Wilhelmine Williams, Goucher College. Reports: The Inter-American Historical Series, James A. Robertson, John B. Stetson University, and Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas; The Proposed Bibliography Dealing with Hispanic America, A. Curtis Wilgus, University of South Carolina; Spanish Transcripts, Facsimiles, and Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, Thomas P. Martin, Library of Congress.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon conference on **HISPANIC AMERICA.**—Chairman, I. J. Cox, Northwestern University. Discussion of subjects presented at the morning session upon Hispanic America and of other matters of general interest.

Luncheon conference on the **PROBLEM OF FRESHMAN HISTORY INSTRUCTION—DEFINING THE PROBLEM.**—Chairman, Arthur H. Noyes, Ohio State University. Four-minute talks on the problems of: Organization and Methods, Rolla M. Tryon, University of Chicago; Collateral Work, G. Gordon Andrews, State University of Iowa; The Correlation of High School and Freshman History Work, August C. Krey, University of Minnesota; The Orientation Course, Mark Heald, Rutgers University. Discussion.

Luncheon of the Agricultural History Society—Chairman, Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society. The Breakdown of Royal Land Management in the Southern Provinces, St. George L. Sioussat, University of Pennsylvania.

2 p. m. **ANCIENT HISTORY.**—Chairman, Frank B. Marsh, University of Texas. The Serpent Column and the Nontributary Members of the Delian League, Allen B. West, University of Cincinnati; The Age of Pericles: A Social and Economic Interpretation, Wallace E. Caldwell, University of Michigan; The Influence of Isocrates's Political Doctrines on Some Fourth Century Men of Affairs, M. L. W. Laistner, Cornell University. Discussion, led by Herbert Wing, jr., Dickinson College.

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY.—Chairman, Bernadotte E. Schmitt, University of Chicago. Political and Philosophical Propaganda in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century, Bernard Faÿ; Alexander John Couza, Founder of Rumania, Thad W. Riker, University of Texas; French Dreams of Colonial Empire under Directory and Consulate, Carl L. Lokke, Columbia University; The Protégé System in Morocco, Hugo C. M. Wendel, Long Island University.

AMERICAN HISTORY—THE FRONTIER.—Chairman, Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois. John Stuart and the Indian Boundary Line, John C. Parish, University of California at Los Angeles; Indian Agents and Frontier Defense, 1815-1825, Edgar B. Wesley, University City High School, St. Louis; Losses and Profits on Western Cattle Ranges, Louis Pelzer, State University of Iowa.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING HELD AT THE HÔTEL CLAYPOOL, INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 29, 1928

The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., President James H. Breasted presiding.

The secretary presented a paper by Mr. Louis A. Simon on the subject of a national archives building.

The treasurer transmitted his report. It was voted that the report be accepted.

The secretary presented his report on the business of the association during the past year and on the state of history in the Nation. The report is appended.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers. The report of the nominating committee was read, and it was voted to instruct the secretary to cast one ballot for the persons therein mentioned. The secretary carried out these instructions and announced that the officers of the association for the year 1929 would be as follows:

President.—James Harvey Robinson.

First vice president.—Evarts B. Greene.

Second vice president.—Ephraim D. Adams.

Secretary.—Dexter Perkins.

Treasurer.—Charles Moore.

Members of the council.—James Truslow Adams, Dwight W. Morrow, Payson J. Treat, William L. Clements, Samuel E. Morison, Winfred T. Root, Elizabeth Donnan, J. G. de Rouilhac Hamilton.

Committee on nominations.—Laurence B. Packard, chairman; Randolph G. Adams, E. Merton Coulter, Louise P. Kellogg, James F. Willard.

The secretary read a telegram from Mr. Ivy Lee, chairman of the endowment committee, regretting his inability to attend the Indianapolis meeting, and expressing his earnest interest in the project of the endowment and his eager desire to cooperate in it.

Prof. Harry J. Carman, secretary of the endowment committee, addressed the association on the subject of the endowment, indicating that the sum of \$25,000 had been raised during the past year, in addition to the Beveridge and Griswold gifts, and speaking briefly of the plans of the new chairman of the committee, Mr. Ivy Lee, for 1929.

The secretary transmitted to the meeting the recommendation of the council that the meeting of the association for 1929 should take place at Duke University, Durham, N. C., and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., from the 30th of December, 1929, to the 1st of January, 1930. It was voted to approve the recommendation of the council, and to fix the place and date of meeting as aforementioned.

The secretary read a report of the deaths which had occurred among the members of the association for the period, December 15, 1927, to December 15, 1928. The report is appended.

The secretary read a memoir prepared by Prof. Henry Van Dyke upon the late William M. Sloane, formerly a president of the association. The memoir is appended.

Prof. E. B. Greene moved that the members of the association express their high sense of the valued services of the late Prof. John Spencer Bassett to the association by a rising vote. Prof. Sidney B. Fay read a memoir upon Professor Bassett. The memoir is appended.

The secretary announced the appointment of committees for the year 1929.

At 4 p. m. it was voted to adjourn.

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT

By a tragic accident on January 7, 1928, John Spencer Bassett was suddenly removed from his family, his innumerable friends, and his devoted labors in behalf of history and of the American Historical Association.

Professor Bassett was graduated from Trinity College at Durham in 1888, and received his doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins in 1894. He returned at once to Trinity, and for 12 years enriched his alma mater by his inspiring teaching and his fruitful encouragement of historical scholarship in which he led the way. At a time when the college library was small he interested his students in preserving and bringing together rare books, newspapers, pamphlets, and manuscripts from the scattered communities of North Carolina. These formed the beginnings of a valuable collection of southern Americana, some of

which began to be published in 1897 in the Historical Papers of the Trinity College Historical Society. In 1902 he became the editor of the South Atlantic Quarterly, which has continued ever since to make notable contributions to our knowledge of southern history and social institutions.

In 1906 Professor Bassett went from Trinity to Smith College and became again in new surroundings a stimulating influence for historical study and research. To the thousands of young women who enjoyed his lectures on American History since the Civil War he will ever remain one of their most treasured memories of college life. His last class has shown its appreciation of him by establishing a library fund in his memory. His seminar attracted the best advanced students, and produced many excellent monographs which were published in the Smith College Studies in History. This was the first scholarly series of its kind at Smith, and it is characteristic of Professor Bassett's encouragement of research and publication that it was primarily owing to him that these studies were established. He founded one of the most delightful college clubs—the Old Letters Club—in which students read and discussed old letters which they rescued from ancestral garrets and which gave interesting and often amusing pictures of the social life of earlier generations in America.

Not only in the college did Professor Bassett make his influence deeply felt. No member of the faculty was more widely known or more universally beloved in the town of Northampton than he. His hospitable home was always open. On Sunday afternoons one was sure to find at his fireside a little group of students, faculty, and townspeople, enjoying good conversation and enlivened by his genial presence. As President Neilson has said of him: "As a citizen he was an extraordinary model of how a man can be in politics and keep pure and sweet; how a man can be in academic life and end keeping his mellowness."

Of his scholarly contributions to history it is unnecessary to speak here. You all know them well—from his masterly Life of Andrew Jackson and edition of Jackson's papers to his last work on The League of Nations.

But Professor Bassett did more than teach, encourage research, establish historical periodicals and societies, and write scholarly works of his own. He was a most kind, thoughtful genial friend and wise counsellor, both to his students and his colleagues. One of the most pleasant things which one particularly looked forward to in coming to these Christmas meetings was a chat with him. For years he served this association devotedly as its secretary, in spite of the heavy extra burden which it entailed. No one was more active and enthusiastic than he in laboring to build up the endowment fund of the association. Yet all this drudgery for promoting historical scholarship and the welfare of the American Historical Association he always did most cheerfully and unselfishly. To him the association, with its annual meetings, owes much of its success in recent years. In fact, as one looks at the faces here to-day, it may be said also, *Si monumentum requiris circumspecte*.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 29, 1928.

It is the duty of the secretary at the annual business meeting to carry to the members a report from the council of the association.

The problem in which our membership will probably take the greatest interest is that of the Review. A year ago Dr. J. F. Jameson's transfer from the historical section of the Carnegie Institution to the manuscript division of the Library of Congress made necessary his resignation as managing editor of the Review, to take effect on June 30, 1928. During Doctor Jameson's directorship of the department of historical research the editorial expenses of the Review—that is, the salary of the editor, the salary of the subeditor, and necessary secretarial and stenographic aid—were provided by the Carnegie Institution. Doctor Jameson's transfer, therefore, meant a considerable sum to the budget of the association for the publication of the Review. The committee on the future of the Review, appointed by the council, felt that time was needed to obtain, through the campaign for the endowment fund, or otherwise, the annual income required for editorial expenses. A temporary arrangement

for the managing editorship was, therefore, authorized by the council, and through the generosity of Prof. D. C. Munro this work is being carried forward for the year July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, with unchanged efficiency. Negotiations are now in progress for a more permanent arrangement, beginning with next July. It may be remarked that there is sufficient editorial work connected with the publishing activities of the association, combined with that of the Review, to demand the full time of an editor. The financial situation at the present moment seems, however, to make necessary an arrangement for only part of the time of the scholar appointed. The committee recommended to the council, which has given its approval, that an immediate effort be made to raise an endowment for the maintenance of the Review producing an annual income of \$10,000, or in lieu of that a guarantee fund of an equivalent income for a period of years until the endowment can be provided.

I have to report the following figures as to our membership. Of recorded memberships there are 3,537, divided as follows: Life, 407; annual, 2,840; and institutions, 290, representing a gain of 68 over 1927, and a very striking gain of 52 in life membership. Acting on the recommendation of the chairman of the committee on membership, the council at its November meeting reorganized the committee, making it a small committee of five and empowering it to appoint committees and subagents to assist it in its work. Professor Nichols remains its chairman. I take this occasion to remind the members of the association that the work of this committee can never be fully effective unless it receives the support and enthusiastic interest of every individual in our society. We do not wish to dragoon unwilling victims into membership by the methods of super-salesmanship. But we can all contribute and especially those of us who are teachers can contribute, to diffusing a wider interest in the work of our body and in enlarging the sphere of its usefulness.

I pass to a discussion of the work of some of the most active and important committees of the association. The committee on endowment has continued its labors during the past year. Mr. Ivy Lee, of New York City, has generously accepted the chairmanship. In the course of the year a second appeal was made to our members, with the result that contributions have now been received from 23 per cent of our membership as compared with 19 per cent last May. The total sum raised is now \$224,017.42.

Among other committees one of the most important is the committee on the revolving fund. This committee disposes of a fund of \$25,000, the grant of the Carnegie Corporation, to be used for the publication of meritorious works in the historical field which might not prove tempting to a commercial publisher. Its chairman is Prof. E. P. Cheyney. During the last year three works have been approved by the committee and two of the three are now in print. They are Ragatz, *Fall of the Planter Class in the West Indies*, and Lonn, *Desertion during the Civil War*. Heidel's *Day of Yahweh* will probably appear in February. Two other works have been tentatively accepted and are now undergoing revision by their respective authors.

The activities of this committee deserve especially to be underlined. Here is a means of direct aid to publication in the field of history. Though becoming better known, it is by no means as generally known as it ought to be. I am glad to have this opportunity of recalling it to the attention of our membership. I am glad also to call attention at this point to the fact that, acting on the request of the ad interim committee of the council, I have prepared for the January issue of the Review an article on *Aids to Research and Publication* which, it is hoped, will prove useful to the members of our association.

Several other committees have in hand useful works of publication for the promotion of historical scholarship. The committee on bibliography reports

that its bibliography of historical literature, long in preparation, will be pushed rapidly to conclusion. Twenty of the twenty-six chapters of this work are already in galley proof, the twenty-first is in the hands of the publisher, and the remaining five are being advanced toward completion. This enterprise is now under the joint chairmanship of Prof. Sidney B. Fay and Prof. Henry R. Shipman. The prolonged illness of Professor Dutcher has made necessary his retirement as chairman after a long period of conscientious service.

The committee on a bibliography of modern British history reports that about 80 per cent of its material is in final form, awaiting only copying for the printer. The only sections still incomplete are those of local history, military and naval history, and the history of culture, and these three sections are now being worked upon by members of the committee. Arrangements are in progress for the signing of the contract with the Oxford Press for the publication of this work. Its completion within the next year is hoped for. The committee's work has dealt, it should be stated, with the Tudor period. The committee has been fortunate in securing the cooperation of a number of British and American scholars who have revised the sections on which they have specialized knowledge.

The committee on the bibliography of travel reports progress and provision has been made for the continuation of its activities on a scale permitting more rapid execution of the work during the next year.

Attention should also be called to the provision made by the council with regard to the publication of the annual report and the writings on American history. At its meeting this morning the council adopted a report tendered by Professor Stock, which provides for the publication of several of the reports in a single volume, and for the bringing up to date of the writings. Doctor Stock assured the council that no administrative regulations of the Government Printing Office would stand in the way of this plan. It seems, therefore, as if we were nearer the goal of bringing these publications up to date than we have been at any other time.

The American Historical Association at its maximum effectiveness must concern itself not only with the work of historical research, but also with the teaching of history. I, therefore, report with great pleasure that the committee on history and other social studies in the schools has received a substantial grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the carrying on of its investigation. Already enough is known to emphasize the great significance of the task undertaken. The immense growth of our high schools, the prospect that in a future by no means remote virtually every child of high-school age will be attending such a school, creates a problem of large proportions for all teachers, no less for the teacher of the social studies. Moreover, teaching in the schools reacts vitally upon the teaching in the colleges. On the one hand, it is the college which must provide the teachers for such instruction. On the other hand, the curriculum of the high schools can hardly fail to affect the curriculum of the college. The work of the committee ought to be of the very greatest significance to all those who are interested in the teaching of history. The committee will concern itself with three major problems: (1) An attempt to measure the value of the teaching of the social sciences at the present time, on the basis of certain carefully defined tests; (2) the development of a curriculum that shall be cumulative in its character; (3) the problem of the treatment to be accorded that diminishing minority of high-school teachers who intend to go on to the university. It will probably take five years to arrive at definite conclusions, but there can be no doubt of the value of the task.

In closing this account of committee service I desire to point out that in order to render the work of its committees more effective the council now

follows the practice of making appointments at the November session. It is hoped that in this way occasion may be found for the fullest personal conference of the members of committees at the time of the annual meeting.

In the course of the last few years the work of the various learned societies dealing with the social studies has been more perfectly coordinated and systematized through the establishment of such federal agencies as the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. The work of these agencies is participated in by our own body, and certain aspects of that work deserve to be called very particularly to the attention of our members. I shall not speak here of the fellowships and grants in aid which such bodies provide for the encouragement of research, referring my hearers in this regard to the article in the forthcoming number of the *Review* and to the special publications and bulletins of the organizations in question. But I wish to direct the attention of our members to certain special activities of both. The first of these is the prospective appearance on March 1 of the first number of *Social Science Abstracts*. This periodical, which will be a quarterly in form, will abstract important books and articles dealing with the social sciences. In connection with the summaries of articles some 3,000 periodicals in 20 languages will be regularly examined. At the outset not more than 15,000 abstracts a year will be printed. They will naturally vary in length with the importance of the article. They will be cross referenced and elaborate annual indexes will be published. This ambitious project, by which the learning of the whole world will be made more fully available to scholars, is perhaps the greatest piece of cooperative effort in the field of social sciences that has ever been undertaken. It is an impressive example of what we may do for one another. The scholar has ever been an individualist. We need to realize more fully the possibilities of common and collective effort of the type that is here involved.

There should also be noted the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, which is in preparation under the editorship of Prof. E. R. A. Seligman. This encyclopedia will consist of 15 volumes, of which the first is expected to appear next September. This first volume will be devoted in considerable part to introductory material, including a study in 12 or 15 chapters of the progress of the social sciences as a reflex of social and political development, from the time of the Greeks to the present. Other divisions of the introductory material will deal with the explanation of the venture, the history of encyclopedia making, the teaching of the social sciences here and abroad, and an annotated bibliography of epoch-making works in the field of the social sciences.

A project of still greater interest, very near to the hearts of our members, is that of the American Council of Learned Societies for a *Dictionary of American Biography*. It would be superfluous to enter upon any description of this enterprise, one in which, from its very nature, the members of this association have had from the beginning a very special interest, to which they will largely contribute, and from which they will derive immense advantage.

In addition to its participation in the activities of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Historical Association is represented on the International Committee of Historical Sciences. This body, which represents the first permanent organization of the historical scholarship of the world, will attain an increasing importance as time goes on and may be expected to contribute not only to the advancement of knowledge but, it is to be hoped, to the better understanding of scholars of different nationalities. It is supported in part by contributions from the various national units or governments, but also by a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller

Foundation of \$6,000 per annum for a period of five years, which grant was made in part through the request of our association. The International Committee sponsored the international congress at Oslo, whose session Doctor Jameson described in the January, 1929, number of the Review. It is undertaking various projects of cooperative research of which the most important is the International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography, a publication which will appear annually, and in which American scholars are now cooperating through a committee of the association.

The various activities which I have hitherto described are activities of our own association or of bodies in which our association is a participating member. The charter of the American Historical Association, however, directs the secretary to report on the state of history in the Nation. In conformity with this direction, I ask your attention for certain other noteworthy aspects of the progress of historical science during the past year.

First to be noted is the ambitious program of transcribing material in foreign archives which is sponsored by the Library of Congress. Prof. Samuel F. Bemis has been intrusted with the supervision of this work. Work has already been carried on at some of the most important of European depositories. At the British Museum, for example, transcripts have been made on a considerable scale, principally of documents in the field of American history before 1783. This work was practically completed in August. Work is now proceeding upon documents since 1783 and upon recently acquired documents. Copious lists of maps are also being made available in the same way. In the public record office work has been going on since February on the correspondence of British ministers in the United States. In the Archives Nationales and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères arrangements have been made for the carrying on of similar activities, and a certain amount of material relating to French interest in the War of Independence has already been prepared. A qualified permission has been received from the appropriate authorities to carry on transcribing at Simancas, Seville, and Madrid. By these means an immense amount of material will be made available to American scholars.

The past year has also seen the completion of plans for two new American historical periodicals. The first is the Journal of Modern History, established by the University of Chicago Press, with Prof. Bernadotte Schmitt as editor. The new journal will deal with the period from the Renaissance to the close of the Great War, excluding the United States and Latin America. Its first number will appear in March, 1929, and it will thenceforward be published as a quarterly.

There is also to be noted the appearance of the New England Quarterly in January, 1928. This periodical, the subtitle of which is *An Historical Journal of Life and Letters in New England*, is edited by Stuart Mitchell and deals with many different aspects of the life of New England, not only in colonial times but also in its later history.

Projects such as these attest to the vigorous interest that historical research inspires at the present time. Nor is history the object of interest to scholars alone. It is a striking fact that two of the most successful novels of the past year were historical in their general setting, and that the most striking and successful work of poetry published during the year is in large part historical narrative. The popular interest in biography is very great and much work of this kind has been published during the past year by historians and others. It would be invidious to praise or to blame, yet there can be no impropriety in recalling to your attention the appearance of Beveridge's Lincoln. The perusal of this work only intensifies the sense of loss which mem-

bers of the association have felt at the passing of this distinguished scholar and man of letters. History in America is permanently the poorer that he did not live to complete his interpretation of Lincoln. The great drama of a rather commonplace and ordinary politician growing into a great leader under the fire of responsibility and the stress of circumstance has never been better portrayed.

Mr. Beveridge was one of those historians who, without sacrificing research, was aware to the full of his obligation to the reader to present the results of his researches in the best possible literary form. There is in this, matter for profound reflection. If propagandist history and nationalistic history prevail over objective science, as at times it seems that they may, it will be because members of the historical guild neglect this elementary and fundamental obligation. Thought and form are both indispensable. Are we always sufficiently mindful of this fact?

In the course of the past year the hue and cry raised against objective and scientific history by men who spoke in the name of patriotism has much subsided. There are in the more popular historical pieces of writing more evidences of iconoclasm than of hero worship. Nor is it easy, when confronted with sentimentality or superheated nationalism, to refrain from inclining the balance too far the other way. Objective history is an ideal easier to be stated than to be realized. It is not too much to hope, however, that the members of our profession will at least aspire to that ideal. The members of our body beyond all question accept this ideal. They believe that the pursuit of truth is their end and an end challenging in itself and useful to society. The history of the past year offers hope that this ideal will prevail.

DEATHS REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD DECEMBER 15, 1927, TO DECEMBER 15, 1928

- Fredonia Allen, Indianapolis, Ind. Date not given.
 Clarence Walworth Alvord, London, England, January 25, 1928.
 Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Columbia, S. C., June 17, 1928.
 Franklin D. Austin, Barneveld, N. Y., February 6, 1928.
 Ernest Alanson Balch, Kalamazoo, Mich., January 28, 1928.
 John Spencer Bassett, Northampton, Mass., January 27, 1928. (Life member.)
 Rev. Frederic M. C. Bedell, Towanda, Pa., July 6, 1928.
 Clarence A. Burley, Winnetka, Ill., February, 1928.
 Leonora E. Carpenter, Baltimore, Md., June 22, 1928.
 Catharine C. Cleveland, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1928. (Life member.)
 Archibald Cary Coolidge, Cambridge, Mass., January 14, 1928. (Life member.)
 Wigginton E. Creed, San Francisco, Calif., August 6, 1927. (Life member.)
 Charles Chauncey Curtiss, Chicago, Ill., March 26, 1928.
 Herbert Darling Foster, London, England, December 27, 1927.
 Hiram Guernsey Freeman, Appleton, Wis., December 3, 1927.
 William Elliot Griffis, Pulaski, N. Y., February 5, 1928. (Life member.)
 LeRoy Harvey, Wilmington, Del., February 15, 1928.
 Cleo Hearon, Decatur, Ga., January 11, 1928.
 William S. Hilles, Wilmington, Del., January 26, 1928.
 Frederick V. Holman, Portland, Oreg., July 6, 1927.
 William C. Kobin, Indianapolis, Ind., January, 1928.
 Robert Lansing, Washington, D. C., October 30, 1928.
 Leslie Owen Long, New York, N. Y., March 5, 1928.
 Francis Augustus MacNutt, New York, N. Y., December, 1927.
 Charles R. Miller, Wilmington, Del., December 18, 1927.
 Clemens Moffett, New York, N. Y. Date not given.

Thomas Francis Moran, West Lafayette, Ind., October 21, 1928. (Life member.)

Mrs. Janie Watkins Morehead, Sidon, Miss. Date not given.

Aaron Newell, Seattle, Wash., April 2, 1928.

David Z. Norton, Cleveland, Ohio, January 6, 1928.

Manoel de Oliveira Lima, Washington, D. C., March 18, 1928.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, New York, N. Y., November 23, 1928. (Life member.)

William Milligan Sloane, Princeton, N. J., September 12, 1928.

Paul Tincher Smith, West Lafayette, Ind., July 16, 1927.

Lispenard Stewart, New York, N. Y., October 15, 1927.

Hon. Charles Grenfell Washburn, Worcester, Mass., May 25, 1928.

Charles Richard Williams, Princeton, N. J., May 6, 1927.

Frederick Wells Williams, New Haven, Conn., January 22, 1928.

William Copley Winslow, Boston, Mass., February 2, 1925. (Life member).

Jonathan Wright, Pleasantville Station, N. Y., May 26, 1928.

REPORT OF F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.

(Certified Public Accountants)

NOVEMBER 30, 1928.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from November 2, 1927, to November 1, 1928, inclusive. 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, \$194,900, par value, as called for by the records, except \$4,000 in the Lorain Telephone Co., \$5,000 Commonwealth of Australia, \$5,000 Associated Gas & Electric Co., which were in transit, to be exchanged for permanent bonds, according to letter received by us from the Union Trust Co., dated November 28, 1928.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

EXHIBIT A.—From November 2, 1927, to November 1, 1928

Receipts:

Annual dues	\$13,958.39
Endowment fund (including life membership)	66,102.38
Profit in exchange of bonds	106.88
Bonds redeemed	16,650.00
Revertment from John H. Dunning prize fund	50.00
Registration fees	322.00
Royalties	68.35
Andrew D. White fund—	
Royalties	\$1.84
Interest	67.00
	68.84

Receipts—Continued.

Publications—

Prize essays.....	\$21. 80	
Papers and annual reports.....	30. 50	
Writings on American history.....	25. 00	
Church history papers.....	7. 00	
		\$84. 30

Grant for committee on history and other social studies in the schools from Carnegie Corporation of New York..... 10,000. 00

Grant from Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the International Committee of Historical Sciences..... 7,000. 00

Grant from John D. Rockefeller, jr., for study of racial and linguistic origins..... 5,000. 00

Miscellaneous..... 45. 35

John H. Dunning prize fund—

Refund by executors.....	50. 00	
Interest.....	100. 00	
		150. 00

Interest—

Endowment fund.....	5,034. 50	
George L. Beer prize fund.....	305. 00	
Carnegie revolving publication fund.....	1,280. 00	
William A. Dunning fund.....	250. 00	
American Historical Review fund.....	460. 00	
Albert J. Beveridge fund.....	1,040. 00	
Littleton-Griswold fund.....	225. 00	
Bank deposits.....	732. 09	
		9,326. 59

128,933. 08

Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 2, 1927..... 33,297. 48

162,230. 56

Disbursements:

Secretary and treasurer..... 4,887. 85

Pacific Coast Branch..... 400. 00

Committees of management—

Nominations.....	\$69. 50	
Membership.....	76. 30	
Program.....	486. 16	
Local arrangements.....	259. 55	
Executive council.....	376. 91	
Endowment.....	6,736. 15	
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	210. 25	
		8,214. 82

Historical activities—

Committee on bibliography.....	504. 82	
Committee on publications.....	469. 09	
Public archives commission.....	75. 00	
Conference of Historical Societies.....	25. 00	
Writings on American history.....	200. 00	
American Council of Learned Societies.....	185. 97	
International committee of historical sciences.....	25. 00	
Committee on Carnegie publication fund.....	125. 90	
Committee on bibliography of travel.....	116. 25	
		1,727. 03

Special funds administered by the American Historical Association—

American Council of Learned Societies—

John D. Rockefeller, jr., grant..... ¹6,048. 29

Committee on history and other social studies in the schools—

Commonwealth fund grant.....	1,732. 61	
Carnegie Corporation grant.....	6,120. 24	
		7,852. 85

¹ Including amount from grant of the previous year.

Disbursements—Continued.

Special funds administered by the American Historical Association—Continued.

International Committee of Historical Sciences—	
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial grant.....	\$6,500.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize.....	200.00
American Historical Review.....	8,568.98
Endowment-fund investments.....	72,637.13
Interest on bonds to date of purchase.....	582.09
	<hr/>
	117,619.04
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 1, 1928.....	44,611.52
	<hr/>
	162,230.56

EXHIBIT B.—*American Historical Review*

Receipts:

The Macmillan Co., per contract.....	\$2,400.00
Interest on bank deposits.....	16.25
Profit for year ended July 15, 1928, received from Macmillan Co....	1,838.25
Sale of reprints.....	33.95
	<hr/>
	4,288.45
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 2, 1927.....	720.84
	<hr/>
	5,009.29

Disbursements:

Office of managing editor—	
Salary.....	\$833.32
Petty cash account.....	192.06
	<hr/>
	1,025.38
Stationery, printing, and supplies.....	26.75
Binding.....	2.00
Publications.....	12.30
Traveling expenses.....	634.44
Contributors to the Review—	
January number.....	467.25
April number.....	401.50
July number.....	470.75
October number.....	374.25
	<hr/>
	1,713.75
Reprints.....	92.96
Subscriptions to Review for European libraries.....	40.00
	<hr/>
	3,547.58
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 1, 1928.....	1,461.71
	<hr/>
	5,009.29

Securities owned by the American Historical Association November 1, 1928

	Par value
American Gas & Electric Co. 5's, 2028.....	\$5,000
Associated Gas & Electric Co. 5's.....	5,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 5's, 2000.....	5,000
Bethlehem Steel Corporation 5's, 1930.....	2,900
By-Products Coke Corporation, series A, 5½'s, 1945.....	6,000
Capital Traction Co. 5's, 1947.....	5,000
Central Arkansas Public Service Corporation 5's, 1948.....	5,000
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. 5's, 1937.....	3,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. 4½'s, 1989.....	5,000
Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation 5's, 1952.....	6,000
Commonwealth of Australia 4½'s, 1956.....	5,000
Detroit Edison Co. 5's, 1949.....	3,000
Eastern Connecticut Power Co. 5's, 1948.....	5,000
Florida Power & Light Co. 5's, 1954.....	5,000
Gatineau Power Co. 5's, 1956.....	2,000

	Par value
General Refractories Co. 6's, 1952	\$7,500
Great Western Power Co. 5's, 1946	5,000
Gulf Oil Corporation 5's, 1947	5,000
Inland Steel Co. 4½'s, 1978	5,000
International Match Corporation 5's, 1947	3,000
International Paper Co. 6's, 1955	3,000
Kansas City Southern Railway Co. 3's, 1950	5,000
Kingdom of Denmark 4½'s, 1962	10,000
Lorain Telephone Co. 5's, 1958	4,000
Montana Power Co. 5's, 1962	3,000
Notes of W. B. Moses & Sons (Inc.), dated Mar. 21, 1928, 5 years, 6 per cent semiannually	5,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. 5½'s, 1974	6,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 5's, 1968	2,000
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. 5½'s, 1954	6,000
Potomac Electric Power Co. 5's, 1929	5,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., series B, 6's, 1953	400
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 5½'s, 1949	6,000
St. Louis, San Francisco Railway Co. 4½'s, 1978	5,000
Shell Pipe Line Corporation 5's, 1952	3,000
Shell Union Oil Corporation 5's, 1947	6,000
Solvay American Investment Corporation 5's, 1942	10,000
Super Power Co. of Illinois 4½'s, 1968	5,000
Vamma Water Power Co. 5½'s, 1957	3,000
Washington Gas Light Co. 5's, 1960	5,000
Wheeling Steel Corporation 5½'s, 1948	5,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. 5's, 1978	5,000
	<hr/>
	194,900

American Historical Association budget for 1929

Estimated receipts:

Annual dues	\$14,000
Interest on endowment and on bank balances	10,000
Royalties	100
Publications	100
Registration fees	200
Government appropriation for printing report	7,000
Miscellaneous	25

31,425

Disbursements:

Office of secretary and treasurer	5,000
Pacific Coast Branch	500
Committees of management—	
Committee on nominations	75
Committee on membership	75
Committee on program	500
Committee on local arrangements	150
Executive council	500
Committee on endowment fund (to be paid from contribution)	—
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
Historical manuscripts commission	100
Conference of Historical Societies	25
Public archives commission	250
Writings on American history	400
American Council of Learned Societies	220
Committee on historical research in colleges	50
International committee of historical sciences	200
Committee on bibliography of travel	500

Disbursements—Continued.

Prizes—

Justin Winsor prize, 1928.....	\$200
George Louis Beer prize, 1928.....	250
American Historical Review—	
Copies sent to the membership.....	8,500
Editorial expenses in excess of receipts.....	5,086
	<hr/>
	31,481

American Historical Review budget for 1929

Receipts:

The Macmillan Co., per contract.....	\$2,400
Interest on bank deposits.....	16
Profit for year ending July 15, 1929 (estimated from last year's receipts).....	1,838
	<hr/>
	4,254

Disbursements:

Office of managing editor.....	6,500
Petty cash account.....	200
Stationery and supplies.....	50
Traveling expenses of members of the board.....	650
Contributors to the Review.....	1,900
Subscriptions to the Review for European libraries.....	40
	<hr/>
Total expenses.....	9,340
Receipts.....	4,254

Expenses to be paid from the unrestricted income of the association. 5,086

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch was held at the Claremont colleges, Claremont, Calif., and the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., December 27-28, 1928. The president of the branch, Prof. Edgar E. Robinson, of Stanford University, gave the annual address on The Place of the Party in the Political History of the United States. Other papers on the program were The Lesser Curia Regis Under the First Two Norman Kings of England, by William A. Morris, of the University of California; The Great European Famine from 1315 to 1317, by Henry S. Lucas, of the University of Washington; The German Policy of the Pre-Fructidorean Directory, by Sidney S. Biro, of San Francisco; The Entente and the Question of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, 1914-15, by Robert J. Kerner, of the University of California; The Attitude of the Senate Toward the Court of International Justice at The Hague, by H. Barrett Learned, of Washington, D. C.; Limitation of Naval Armaments—Washington to Geneva, by Yamato Ichihashi, of Stanford University; An Illustration of the Frontier as a Seed Bed, by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, of Scripps College; French Interests and Activities in California Prior to the Conquest, by A. P. Nasatir, of San Diego State Teachers College; Unpublished Portions of the Memoirs of Dufлот de Mofras, by Verne Blue, of the University of Oregon; Paper Towns of Forty-nine, by Owen C. Coy, of the University of Southern California.

As luncheon guests of Dr. Max Farrand, at the Huntington Library, the members heard expositions of the value of the Huntington collection for historical research by Frederick J. Turner, professor emeritus, Harvard University; John M. Vincent, professor emeritus, Johns Hopkins University; and Louis K. Koontz, of the University of California at Los Angeles, after which there was a conducted inspection of the stacks and workrooms. At the business

session the following officers were elected for 1929: President, Herbert I. Priestley, University of California; vice president, Frank Pitman, Pomona College; secretary-treasurer, Carl F. Brand, Stanford University. Members of the council are the above officers and Gilbert G. Benjamin, of the University of Southern California; R. C. Clark, of the University of Oregon; Henry S. Lucas, of the University of Washington; and John C. Parish, of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Statement of the secretary-treasurer, Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association

Amount on hand and in bank, Feb. 14, 1928.....	\$48.74
By check from head office (appropriation for 1928).....	400.00
By income from sale of proceedings.....	3.50
Interest earned.....	1.06
	<hr/> 453.30
Bills paid for branch by secretary-treasurer.....	\$436.91
Cash on hand and in bank as of Jan. 26, 1929.....	16.39
	<hr/> 453.30

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 15, 1928.

To the Members of the American Historical Association:

Your committee on nominations, in compliance with the requirements of the by-laws, report the following nominations for the elective offices and committee memberships of the association for the ensuing year, 1928-1929:

President.—James Harvey Robinson, New York City.

First vice president.—Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University, New York City.

Second vice president.—Ephraim Douglass Adams, Stanford University, Calif.

Secretary.—Dexter Perkins, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer.—Charles Moore, Washington, D. C.

Executive council.—James Truslow Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dwight W. Morrow, Englewood, N. J.; Payson J. Treat, Stanford University, Calif.; William L. Clements, Bay City, Mich.; Samuel E. Morison, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Winfred T. Root, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Elizabeth Donnan, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Joseph G. de Rouillac Hamilton, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Committee on nominations.—Laurence B. Packard, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., chairman; Randolph G. Adams, Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; James F. Willard, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES W. HACKETT, *Chairman*,
 RANDOLPH G. ADAMS,
 PERCY A. MARTIN.
 LAURENCE B. PACKARD.
 LUOY E. TEXTOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

1. *Size and composition of the committee.*—At present the membership committee is made up of 20 people; this number has proved in our opinion to be an impractical one. It is not large enough to adequately cover the whole United States on the district basis and it is too large and too far flung to have

the necessary unity for concerted action. In its place we suggest a small committee, perhaps five. We recommend that this committee be composed of men and women of considerable experience in the association who live within a radius of fairly easy communication with one another. This committee should be given the power to appoint or to recommend for appointment for the council regional subcommittees and agents and should be granted an expense account which would permit more effective committee work. This committee would then have opportunity to work intensively different sections of the country in succeeding years, instead of endeavoring to operate all over the country each year, as is now the case. We recommend also to the council the possibility of having a representative of the association appointed in each institution giving graduate instruction in history to be directly responsible for inviting graduate students to membership.

2 *Change in time for rendering bills.*—One of the features of the statistics which is most disquieting is the fact that so many have been dropped for the nonpayment of dues. To help partially this situation the committee would suggest that the time of sending out bills as at present chosen is inconvenient. They are now sent out at midsummer, when so many of our membership are away from home. Consequently, in the autumn this bill has become an overlooked piece in a mass of accumulated summer mail or has been lost altogether. In view of these facts and in spite of the beginning of the fiscal year on September 1, the committee recommends that the time of sending out bills be changed to the spring or to October. This would facilitate the business of the central office as well as the receipt of dues.

5. *Dues with membership applications.*—Your committee wishes to reiterate its recommendation of last year regarding the desirability of providing some means whereby the first year's dues may be accepted with the application for membership, as the attached statistics show there are still too many people who sign applications for membership and then do not respond to notification of election.

Respectfully submitted.

ROY F. NICHOLS

(For the committee).

DECEMBER 15, 1928.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP, DECEMBER
15, 1928

Total membership	3,537
Life	407
Annual	2,840
Institutions	290
Total paid memberships, including life members	2,670
Delinquent	867
Loss, total	346
Deaths	39
Resignations	60
Dropped	247
Gain, total	414
Life	19
Annual	385
Institutions	10
Total number of elections	403
Elections not heard from	134
Net gain	68

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT

The following report will indicate the progress which the endowment has made during the past year:

Work done by States and districts.—The bulk of the work of our State and district committees was done before the beginning of this year. Some few committees, however, have been active this past year. Among these central New York, North Dakota, Connecticut, and Indiana should be noted. In central New York the executive secretary succeeded in bringing the project before the public by inserting news items in the local papers. North Dakota circularized its prospects quite extensively during the early part of this year. Connecticut and Indiana are especially to be commended for their efforts which have gone on uninterruptedly throughout this whole period. In Indiana the monetary results have been most gratifying.

Work done by central office.—In view of the fact that the States and districts for the most part have completed circularization, the central office itself has undertaken during the past year to carry on a certain amount of this kind of work. Whenever it could obtain from interested individuals the names of persons in their vicinities who might be induced to support the endowment, appeals have gone out to such persons. Typed form letters have been sent to all the persons on a shorter, supplementary New York city list which was compiled. Some 200 favorable Who's Who prospects have received similar letters. An appeal was also made in May to about 75 publishing firms scattered throughout the principal cities of the country.

A news bulletin recording the status of the endowment to date was sent to all committee members and other interested persons on January 21.

On May 31 another request for contributions went out to members of the association who had not already subscribed to the endowment. The appeal was made on the ground that a high percentage of membership support would enable the association to place its project more convincingly before the general public. It was pointed out also that no one need be deterred from giving because his contribution could not be as large as he might desire to make it, but that small gifts would help and would be appreciated. This appeal has met with a very favorable response; a considerable number of gifts, most of them under \$25, have been received, and occasional replies to this request are still coming in. As a result the number of members who have contributed has been raised from approximately 19 per cent of the total membership to approximately 23 per cent since the beginning of June.

Publicity.—Mr. Grady has continued during this past year to give excellent service to the association and the endowment. Many news items and a number of editorials have been devoted to the work of the association.

Work of the committee appointed to select a new chairman.—Prof. Dana C. Munro, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, and Mr. Stewart L. Mims, constituting the committee of three appointed to select a new chairman, happily succeeded last May in securing the acceptance of Mr. Ivy Lee for that office.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following is a condensed report of the status of the endowment November 1, 1928 (status of endowment fund December, 1924, just before the reorganized endowment committee began its activities, \$42,400):

Actual endowment raised in cash to Nov. 1 (see treasurer's report of 1928)-----	\$150,178.56
Subscriptions received prior to January, 1925-----	3,267.50
Total endowment in cash raised by endowment committee, 1925-1928-----	¹146,911.06
Unpaid pledges, or installments on pledges, over and above this amount (see treasurer's report of 1928)-----	73,838.86
Total cash and pledges of direct individual subscriptions and contributions secured for the endowment fund, 1925-1928--	²224,017.42

Financial report, December 28, 1928

Balance available Jan. 1, 1928-----	\$46.93
Additional appropriation granted by executive council for continuance of the work-----	10,000.00
	<u>10,046.93</u>
Paid through Dec. 22, 1928:	
Executive secretary (salary)-----	2,000.00
Publicity (salary and expenses)-----	3,300.00
Secretarial service-----	1,560.00
Traveling expenses-----	128.03
Postage-----	87.27
Office expenses-----	105.30
Printing and stationery-----	86.68
Other committees-----	24.16
	<u>7,291.44</u>
Unexpended balance Dec. 22, 1928-----	2,755.49

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

Meetings of the board of editors were held at Washington, D. C., May 27, 1928, and at Branford, Conn., September 12, 1928, at which all members of the board, except Professor Jameson, were present; at the Washington meeting Professor Jameson was also present. There were also the usual meetings at the time of the annual meeting of the association at Rochester in December, 1927.

At the Washington meeting it was voted to allocate the fields of history among the members of the board, for the purpose of giving advice to the managing editor, as follows:

Christie: Ancient and Medieval History, including English, to 1600.
 Bourne: France, Spain, and Italy.
 Fay: All European countries east of the three preceding.
 Crane: English and American, including Spanish-American, to 1783.
 Jameson: American, 1783-1830, and English, 1783 to the present.
 Cole: American, 1830 to the present.

The board has discussed the desirability of getting publishers to send more of their important books for review. It was agreed that each member of the board should also keep an eye out for important books in his field and cooperate with the managing editor in sending in notes of important books.

Professor Jameson laid before the board interesting statistics of the finances, circulation, etc., of the Review since its foundation, a summary of which it is hoped may be printed in a later number of the Review.

¹ It may be desired to subtract from these totals the \$10,000 gift raised by the efforts of the endowment committee but devoted specifically to the expenses of the committee.

² Of this \$224,017.42, \$97,050.24 has been subscribed since the endowment committee's annual report of 1927 to the association.

Professor Jameson consented to make a short report for the Review on the historical congress at Oslo, and to see if he could get for the Review two or three of the most desirable and suitable papers read there. With these articles, and those already in hand, there are enough articles in the managing editor's hands or accepted to fill the Review for a year.

In the October number is printed a paper by Professor Phillips, which is to form the basis of discussion at one of the Christmas sessions of the historical association. It is hoped that with this plan the discussion can take a more definite and fruitful form. Miss Neilson's paper on the manor, also to be discussed, is to be printed in the January number, but also to be available, it is hoped, for limited circulation before the Christmas meeting among those who will take part in the discussion.

The statement of accounts up to September 10 showed a balance on hand of \$416.22.

Respectfully submitted.

SIDNEY B. FAY, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

The committee on bibliography of the association wishes to report to the executive council of the association that George M. Dutcher, of Wesleyan University, has retired from active participation in the work of the committee and has resigned as chairman. At a meeting of three of the five members of the committee, held on October 5 and 6 at Middletown, Conn., Sidney B. Fay, of Smith College, and Henry R. Shipman, of Princeton University, were chosen as acting chairmen, with joint responsibility, for the remainder of the year 1928. This action was made necessary by the prolonged illness of Mr. Dutcher.

The committee hopes to push the Guide to Historical Literature through to publication rapidly. No statement can be made as to when the book will appear, but 20 of the 26 chapters are already in galley proof, the twenty-first is in the hands of the publisher, and the remaining five are to be completed with as little delay as possible.

For the current year the association granted to the committee the sum of \$500 for necessary expenses. From \$250 to \$300 of that grant has already been spent. For the completion of the preparation of the remaining five chapters of manuscript, for the bringing up to date of the chapters already in galley proof, and for postage, the preparation of the index, etc., in all probability considerably more than the remaining balance of about \$200 will be required. The committee would therefore like to be able to count upon a further grant of \$500, although it may not find it necessary to use the whole of that sum; the balance, of course, would be turned back to the association.

HENRY R. SHIPMAN.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

OCTOBER 16, 1928.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MODERN BRITISH HISTORY

The committee on a bibliography of modern British history begs to report as follows: About 80 per cent of the material is now in final form, awaiting only copying for the printer. The committee has been fortunate in receiving the cooperation of a number of British and American scholars, who have revised the sections on which they have specialized knowledge. The committee has in this way, it hopes, forestalled adverse criticism, those who will ultimately review the book being pledged ahead to its correctness. The only

sections still incomplete are Local History, Military and Naval History, and the History of Culture, and these three sections are now being worked upon by three members of the committee. A form of page has been agreed upon with the Oxford Press, which will publish the work, and a satisfactory contract drawn up, but not yet signed, in accordance with the authorization of the committee, as its terms will depend somewhat on the amount of copy presented to the publishers. The committee does not feel it necessary to ask for any appropriation for the coming year, as all the work to be done will be voluntary work.

It is somewhat a matter of chagrin that the English portion of the work as originally planned has already been published, having been issued for the Oxford Press in the month of September. The work covers the bibliography of the Stuart period, as ours will cover the Tudor period. The English work extends to 460 pages and includes 3,843 titles. Their greater promptitude in completing their work is due to their policy of engaging a man, Prof. Godfrey Davies, on a salary, to give up his whole time for a year to the work, while we have, wisely or unwisely, sought to carry on the work amid the many interruptions of the academic and business life of the chairman and assistant chairman of the committee. Some compensation for the priority of the English committee is to be found in the opportunity this will give us to profit by example, and our committee is already convinced that it has discovered more than one possible improvement. We have become diffident about making promises, but we sincerely hope that our work may be brought to completion within the next year.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

To the Executive Council of the American Historical Association:

In the absence of the chairman of the committee on publications, this report is submitted by me as adjunct member of that committee.

During the past year the Report for 1922, Volume I, and Writings on American History for 1924 were issued and distributed.

The status of publications of the association is as follows: The Report for 1923, Volume I, is in final page proof. Volume I of the Report for 1924 and also for 1925 are in galley proof. Materials for Volume I of the Report for 1926 are ready for the printer; and very little needs to be done to complete copy for Volume I of the Report for 1927. The Writings for 1925 has been indexed and is in the printer's hands for completion. The Writings for 1926 is in galley proof.

According to the statement (hereto appended) recently prepared by Mr. Boyd, the editor, the average cost per page for Volume I of the 1922 Report was about \$8.12. This statement also shows an unexpended balance of \$5,611.22 from the appropriation for 1929.

Assuming that the Reports for 1926 and 1927 will be no larger than those for 1922 and 1923, this balance would seem to be sufficient to take care not only of those volumes for 1926 and 1927 but also of the Writings for 1927 when prepared.

The situation as it exists very plainly shows the need:

First, of moving the five volumes already in type, viz, the Reports for 1923, 1924, and 1925, and Writings for 1925 and 1926. A recent talk with the manager of production at the Government Printing Office convinced me that nothing much, if anything, could be expected by way of relieving this jam while Congress is in session. He thought it would be possible to complete much of this

unfinished work during the summer months, even if an extra session of Congress should be called. To the accomplishment of this much-to-be-desired end I promise to keep in frequent touch with the editor and the officials of the Government Printing Office.

Secondly, of bringing all Reports down to date as soon as possible. This can be done at a saving of time and money by combining the last two reports (1927 and 1928) in a single volume. I am assured no administrative regulation of the Government Printing Office stands in the way of this plan. No consolidation can be made of the 1925 and 1926 reports, for the reason that document numbers have been assigned them and the Document Index has been printed and distributed. By giving the last two reports the same document number, it is possible to consolidate them in a single volume.

A further saving both of time and of money can be effected by the omission of the abstracts of papers read at the annual meetings, which it is now the practice to print in lieu of the full papers. The suggestion is respectfully placed before the council for consideration, that they may determine whether the value of these emasculated contributions is sufficient to decide against their omission, at least until the work is brought closer to date.

Another plan suggests itself for consideration, viz, the omission of the abstracts and, in their place, the printing of the Writings for the appropriate year, thus combining in a single volume the slender formal report of the association with the reports of its committees and the Writings. This could begin with 1925 or any subsequent year. The objection may be raised that this plan would not make for economy, since but 500 copies of the Writings are now given the association for distribution. But it is a question whether this difference of cost in presswork would not be offset by the reduction in cost of printing, by omitting the abstracts, and of binding. It should be borne in mind, also, that in recent years the association has been obliged to draw upon the deposit in the Smithsonian Institution for additional copies, in order to meet the growing demand for this useful bibliography. Bound reprints could easily be supplied the contributors to the fund which is collected for the preparation of this work. Nor would this arrangement be without precedent, since in 1909, 1910, and 1911 it was the custom to print the Writings in the Reports for those years.

Respectfully submitted.

LEO F. STOCK,

Adjunct Member, Committee on Publications.

DECEMBER, 1928.

Appropriation for the American Historical Association for printing and binding

1926 (fiscal year) appropriation-----	\$7,000.00
Req. No. 1128. Writings on American History for 1923 (billed)---	2,484.02
Req. No. 1129. Austin Papers, first charge (billed)-----	4,415.98
Req. No. 1130. Report for 1922, final charge (billed)-----	100.00
	<hr/>
	7,000.00
	<hr/>
1927 (fiscal year) appropriation-----	7,000.00
Req. No. 1132. Writings on American History for 1924 (billed)---	2,833.34
Req. No. 1131. Reprints from report for 1921 (billed)-----	87.61
Req. No. 1134. Austin Papers, final charge (billed)-----	2,519.40
Req. No. 1135. Report for 1923 (estimate)-----	1,676.63
	<hr/>
	7,116.98
	<hr/>

1928 (fiscal year) appropriation-----	\$7,000.00
Carried from 1927-----	116.98
Req. No. 1136. Report for 1924 (estimate)-----	1,526.50
Req. No. 1137. Austin Papers, 25 copies (billed)-----	34.83
Req. No. 1138. Writings on American History, 1925 (estimate)---	2,353.37
Req. No. 1139. Writings on American History, 1926 (estimate)---	2,800.00
Req. No. 1140. Austin Papers, 25 copies (billed)-----	22.67
Req. No. 1141. Report for 1925 (estimate)-----	1,534.43
	<hr/>
	8,388.78
1929 (fiscal year) appropriation-----	7,000.00
Carried from 1928 (estimated)-----	1,388.78
	<hr/>
Balance-----	5,611.22

Copy for 1926 and 1927 reports is now being prepared.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

The Executive Council of the American Historical Association:

GENTLEMEN: As chairman of the historical manuscripts commission, I respectfully present the following report for the year 1928.

The prospect of a complete reorganization of the activities of the American Historical Association, proportioned to the public response to the endowment campaign, has naturally checked the present activities of the commission. The fact that no immediate possibility of renewed publication was apparent has naturally prevented the commission from being active in soliciting the privilege of publishing historical papers belonging to individuals or institutions, for it could make no promises as to their early publication. Whenever the council thinks it timely to consider a reorganization of the work of the commission or to authorize the preparation of a new volume, the commission is prepared to function promptly. In this connection, certain paragraphs from the 1927 report might be quoted here:

Whenever the council thinks it advisable to undertake new publications, material will be at hand. Materials suggested in former reports for publications—the papers of the Southern Indian Superintendency, which are now in calendar as complete as might be, of all documentary materials available for American history in public or private hands, exclusive of public archives. This calendar would necessarily vary in scope with the importance of the documents involved and the facilities for calendaring at the disposal of the commission. Relatively unimportant documents might be dismissed with a single notation for a whole group indicating the number, the inclusive dates, the localities involved, and the types of material touched on—political, social, economic, etc. More important materials might be calendared in increasing detail. This calendar, centrally located at Washington, might serve as a source of information to students in pursuit of material on any phase of American history.

Of course, a certain degree of adjustment would be necessary in dealing with private owners of manuscripts more or less willing to make their material available to scholars. Some owners might be willing to assure the use of their documents freely to all comers; others might be willing to be approached only by mature students engaged in serious constructive work; still others might be willing to allow the commission to have a record of the existence of their material on condition that they should be annoyed by no importunities whatsoever. The commission, thus intrusted with the confidence of private owners of documents, would have to regard it in the degree of information as to the locality of materials which it divulged to historical students. It might well hope that a process of education might ultimately render most, if not all, private collectors willing to allow access to their materials—at least, to mature historical students.

In this connection, would fit in the project referred to the association by the subcommittee on the migration of early printed books and manuscripts of the continuation committee of the Anglo-American conference of historians. The migration of historical materials from one country to another and through dealers to the hands of private collectors is a striking part of the present age. The measures proposed by the subcommittee for acquiring information as to such migrations were interesting and important, but they could be executed with even greater efficiency by the historical manuscripts commission if it were armed with a calendar of historical materials throughout the United States and with an entry into the confidence of private collectors. If the present whereabouts of important historical materials were definitely established it would be easier to trace their migration or to trace the importation from foreign countries of new documentary sources of interest to the historical student.

Professor Buck's estimate of the cost of an enlargement of the commission's activities was between five and ten thousand dollars a year. To me the smaller sum would hardly seem adequate to undertake the task properly. The ideal arrangement would seem to be the securing of an active young man as field worker, to be paid perhaps \$3,000 a year, and of a more mature scholar who would be able to devote part of his time to university work and part to the direction of the commission's new activities. Undoubtedly it would be most desirable if such a person could be found in some university in the neighborhood of Washington. Possibly some arrangement could be made with the Carnegie Institution to obtain the part-time services of one of its staff competent to direct this new phase of the commission's activity.

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE C. PEASE.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES FOR FISCAL YEAR SEPTEMBER 1,
1927-AUGUST 31, 1928

1927:

Sept. 1, balance on hand.....	\$59.47
Oct. 1, amount appropriated by American Historical Association.....	25.00
Dec. 13-Apr. 2, 1928, amount deposited from 56 memberships.....	56.00
Total.....	140.47

Dec. 7, Levey Printing Co. (for announcements and membership slips).....	7.00
Dec. 31, stamps covering mailing of dues, etc.....	8.00

1928:

Feb. 3, for use of stereopticon screen at Washington meeting, December 19, 1927.....	3.75
Total.....	18.75

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1928..... 121.72

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND THE OTHER SOCIAL STUDIES IN THE
SCHOOLS

To the Council of the American Historical Association:

During the past year your committee on history and the other social studies in the schools has been engaged on the task of preparing working drawings of the proposed plan for the investigation of these subjects in the schools as stipulated in the grant made by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose. The plan referred to was the one presented to and approved by the council at its meeting in Rochester, N. Y., December, 1926.

At its first meeting the committee interpreted the preparation of working drawings to mean a recasting of the plan for its practical execution. A part of the time of the chairman (half time from March to June and full time from June to September) was devoted to this task. From the beginning of June the committee had the assistance of Prof. Edgar Dawson, of Hunter College, during July of Mr. W. G. Kimmel, of the State department of education of New York,

and during the fall of Mr. E. P. Smith, of the same department. The committee received assistance also from Messrs. D. S. Brainard, of the St. Cloud Teachers College, of Minnesota; O. M. Dickerson, of the Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley; H. C. Hill, of the University of Chicago; D. C. Knowlton, of Yale University; A. E. McKinley, of Pennsylvania University; R. H. Shryock, of Duke University; and Miss Bessie L. Pierce, of the University of Iowa.

The committee held three meetings. Its first meeting was held at Washington, D. C., in December; the second at Bayport, Minn., in June; and the third at Hanover, N. H., in September. At the last meeting Messrs. D. C. Munro and E. B. Greene kindly consented to advise with the committee in the place of Mr. Bassett, whose place had not been filled, and of Mr. Ford, who was absent in Europe. At this meeting also the committee benefited by the advice of Mr. R. H. Fife, of Columbia University, who had directed the modern foreign-language investigation and who had been most generous in placing at our disposal the experience of that investigation.

The working drawings prepared as a result of these labors consisted of a mimeographed discussion of the various items of the original report, a blue-print diagram of the organization and problems for the investigation, a map of the available cooperating agencies, and a brief summary of school enrollment figures bearing upon the problem as a whole. These, together with the printed plan, were presented to the authorities of the Carnegie Corporation for their approval. A copy of these documents will be filed with the secretary.

The board of trustees of the Carnegie Corporation at its meeting November 22 tentatively approved the plan of investigation as set forth in these working drawings, an action which was made definite at the meeting of its executive committee, December 12, in the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a satisfactory plan of operation having been submitted, payments on the appropriation to the American Historical Association under Resolution B 571, be, and they hereby are, authorized.

By this action there is granted to the American Historical Association a sum of \$50,000 with which to begin this investigation.

The committee is pleased that this much-needed study is to be made. The task lays a heavy responsibility upon the American Historical Association, requiring whole-hearted cooperation from all of its members and cooperation, too, with all other responsible agencies directly concerned with the teaching of history and related social studies in the schools. The grant of the Carnegie Corporation is a concrete expression of confidence in the ability of the American Historical Association to discharge this responsibility. The statement of the president of that corporation that this marked the first time that an established subject-matter organization was intrusted with such a grant for such a purpose is in itself a challenge.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. KREY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN COLLEGES

DEAR MR. PERKINS: In answer to your letter of the 24th, the committee on historical research in colleges has been able to do very little. As I was not informed of my appointment as chairman until the meeting in Washington was breaking up, I had no opportunity to call the committee together. I have, however, corresponded with all the members, and we have decided to provide a program for one of the meetings in Indianapolis. At that time we hope to arrive at some understanding as to the purpose of the committee and what practical work we may engage in.

I am sorry there is nothing more to report. I think the same committee might be continued another year, as we have had no opportunity to function yet.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. COULTER, *Chairman.*

SEPTEMBER 28, 1928.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CARNEGIE REVOLVING PUBLICATION FUND

The committee on the revolving fund begs leave to report as follows:

Three works approved by the committee are now in print. Two of them, it is anticipated, will be published before the Christmas meeting of the association, the third early in the new year. They will appear in the following order, first, Ragatz, Fall of the Planter Class in the West Indies; second, Miss Lonn, Desertion during the Civil War; while Professor Heidel's Day of Yahweh, although the first to be submitted and approved, will, on account of delay in seeing it through the press, not be published until some time in January.

Two other works have been tentatively accepted and are now undergoing revision by their respective authors. Two works have been submitted to the committee, with the proposal that we should share the expense and responsibility of their publication with some other fund or publisher, in one case with the University of Manchester, England, in the other two with two American publishing firms. The committee has decided that, for the present, at least, it would be wiser not to enter into entangling alliances, but to pay the entire cost and assume the entire responsibility of such publications as it subsidizes.

The committee has decided that for the present the funds should be used for publishing the results of research rather than for the publication of bibliographies, translations, and documents. It is also the sense of the committee that works of general interest or having implication of a general character should be preferred to works whose interest is chiefly local.

Bills for printing and manufacture of the books have not yet come in, so no financial report can be made, but the committee believes that it has not as yet spent more than \$6,000 of the capital of the fund, and an appreciable part of this will be reimbursed; since this is, by hypothesis, a "revolving fund." The expenditures for running expenses of the committee up to date have been \$133.90, but some further expenses will probably be incurred before the end of the calendar year. The committee requests either the appropriation for the coming year of the same amount as last year, or authorization by the association to the committee to consider its incidental expenses a proper charge upon the "revolving fund," to be paid from the capital of that fund.

(Signed) E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN TRAVEL

A paper on The Bibliography of American Travel was read at a joint meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America and the Conference of Historical Societies in connection with the American Historical Association in December, 1927; and it is understood that this paper, which surveyed the history of the project and outlined plans for its completion, will be published by the Bibliographical Society. About the same time, I had an interview, arranged for by Doctor Jameson, with Dr. Frederick C. Colville, chairman of the committee on research of the National Geographic Society, with reference to the possibility

of enlisting the cooperation of that society in financing the compilation of the bibliography. Doctor Colville seemed to be favorably impressed with the idea, and at his suggestion I sent him, early in January, copies of a statement for the members of his committee concerning the project and suggesting that the National Geographic Society contribute \$2,000, or one-half of the estimated cost of completing the work exclusive of printing and binding. Receiving no response, I wrote Doctor Colville again in April, and he replied to the effect that the matter had been held up because of the illness of Doctor Grosvenor, the director of the society. No further word has been received. Suggestions of the possibility of cooperation in financial support from other sources have been received during the year, but it has not seemed advisable to follow them up while the negotiations with the National Geographic Society were pending.

The American Historical Association appropriated \$250 for work on the bibliography during the current year, this being the first appropriation since I have had charge of the project. Of this sum, \$160.68 has been expended to date and the remainder will be spent by the end of the year. The principal work during the year has been the checking, now approaching completion, of Sabin's Dictionary of Books, which has yielded about a thousand new titles for the bibliography. Some of them, doubtless, will be discarded after examination, but many important items that would otherwise have been overlooked have been located by this means. In addition, my bibliography of Travel in Illinois has been checked with the cards, yielding about 200 additional items; and cards for most of these have been obtained from the Library of Congress. Annotations have been written for about 100 items during this year. It is estimated that about 6,000 works, not counting different editions, are represented in the bibliography at present, and that annotations have been drafted for about 500 of them.

The progress of the work during the coming year will depend almost entirely upon the amount of money available.

Respectfully submitted.

SOLON J. BUCK.

NOVEMBER 23, 1928.

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

To the ACTING SECRETARY:

The principal effort made by the chairman of this committee during the past year was in connection with the bills for amending the 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 at Washington. These bills are identical in terms—Senate bill No. 1168, introduced by Senator Fess December 6, 1927, and House bill No. 6040, introduced by Mr. Burton, of Ohio, December 7, 1927. Their purport was to continue the work of collecting, copying, arranging, and editing those papers, for which the original act authorized expenditures during three fiscal years, but for which appropriations had been made for only two fiscal years. These amending bills also provided for the employment of suitable experts in Territorial history and authorized a sufficient expenditure (\$125,000) to cover the printing and binding of the whole series of volumes.

There was a hearing before the Senate Committee on Printing and a favorable report was made for that committee by Senator Bingham, Senate Report No. 227, February 1, 1928. The bill passed the Senate. It proved, however, to be impossible to secure a meeting of the House Committee on Printing until almost

the end of the session (May 26), when Mr. Beers, for that committee, made a favorable report, H. R. 1912. This late date, one day before the adjournment, made it impossible to secure appropriation for continuance of work after June 30, and the small force of copyists, etc., which the Chief of the Division of Publications in the Department of State had formed had to be dissolved.

The bill, however, is on the Union Calendar (No. 599) of the House, and probably will be called up early in the ensuing session.

On October 24 the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress returned to the printer the page proof of the index to volumes 26 and 27 of the Journals of the Continental Congress, covering the year 1784, and these two volumes, of which the text has already been printed, are likely to appear before long.

The Department of State issued during the summer the first volume of its series of diplomatic documents relating to the World War.

The chairman has also represented the interest of the committee in the chief historical proposal made by the official Commission for the Celebration of the Bicentenary of the Birth of George Washington. That commission, through one of its members especially designated as its historian, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, has proposed the preparation, at Government expense, of a suitable, and if possible definitive, edition of the correspondence and writings of George Washington. This undertaking plainly ought to be regarded as an inevitable accompaniment of the proposed celebration, especially in view of the fact that both the Sparks edition and the Ford edition of Washington's Writings have long been out of print. The bill providing for this enterprise failed of passage by Congress in the last session, but it is hoped that the next session will see the proper provision made.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON,

Chairman of the Committee.

OCTOBER 27, 1928.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ARCHIVES

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

At the time that the last report was made the Public Buildings Commission had fixed the site for the National Archive Building, as a portion of its extensive plan for the architectural treatment of the great triangle, more than a mile in length, bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, Fifteenth Street, and B Street. The specific site for the archive building fell within the outlines indicated by the Avenue, B Street, Ninth and Tenth Streets. The Treasury, not having been able to acquire this site by direct purchase, called upon the Department of Justice to institute condemnation proceedings. These were begun nearly a year ago. The searches of titles by the Department of Justice are now practically completed. It is expected that the condemnation proceedings will take about a year more before title to all the parcels involved is vested in the United States Government. Legislation intended to abridge these processes of condemnation in the District of Columbia was attempted in the last session of Congress, but failed of enactment.

Meanwhile the chief draftsman of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury has done what can profitably be done toward perfecting the plans for the building, by systematically acquiring information from the various executive departments and independent offices as to the nature and quantity of the materials which they would be likely to turn over to the proposed building, by carefully considering the influences which these varieties of contents should exercise upon the plans, and by preparing the elements of such plans

against the time when, possession of the site impending, these elements can be assembled and given final form in architectural plans.

No obstacle now exists as to appropriations, which are already available for use as needed. The sources of delay in the past have come from the resolve to treat the triangle as a whole, which brought about a shifting of site. The main source of delay in the future lies in the condemnation proceedings. It may be hoped that the building will be completed within four years from the present time, but not much less.

In the conviction that preparation for selection and organization of materials to be transferred ought to be made well before the completion of the building, the chairman of the committee, at the instance of Senator Fess, prepared a bill for the creating of a suitable archive organization. This bill, considerably amended, was introduced in the House of Representatives on February 6, 1928, by Representative Luce, of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Library Committee, and was referred to that committee. On March 24, 1928, Senator Smoot introduced in the Senate a bill for the same purpose, of widely differing character, and caused it to be referred to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Both bills were still in committee when the session of Congress closed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON.

OCTOBER 12, 1928.

THE STATUS OF THE ARCHIVE BUILDING OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The construction of a building for the archives of the United States Government has for many years been a subject for discussion among historians, archivists, and others interested in the preservation of the Nation's records. Many officials of the executive departments at Washington have long looked forward to such a building as a solution of the problem of caring for the great mass of public documents in their custody; and concrete evidence of the need for such a building has not been lacking in the approach which the Congress has made toward this subject from time to time. But for reasons that seemed to prevent the enactment of the necessary legislation, no material progress was made until 1913, when by the act of March 4 of that year the first real step forward was taken. This act went so far as to provide for the preparation of designs and estimates for an archive building, though it gave no authority to proceed further.

In the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1916, there was included an article by the writer, entitled "Some Considerations on the Housing of Archives," which dealt with certain fundamental principles brought to light by a study of the elements of plan applicable to an archive building of the general type which will be required for the Federal Government. Came then the World War and the practical cessation of all new construction work not connected with military operations; and following the war, the slow return to the ways of peace and more normal conditions in the Government's construction program. And though a decade passed before the next stage was reached, it was from no lack of expressions of interest in the project, either from the historical association or from the Federal Government.

By 1926, the general building needs of the Government having reached a point where the supply of space for its many activities could no longer be deferred, the Congress by the public buildings act of May 25, 1926, launched a great program for the construction of Federal buildings in various parts of the

country, including the District of Columbia and followed this by the act of July 3 appropriating money to begin the work. In the latter act, specific mention was made of an archive building. Later, through the Public Buildings Commission, this became a part of the so-called triangle development in Washington, a project authorized subsequently and consisting of the acquisition by the Federal Government, of some 74 acres of land in the center of Washington and the construction thereon of a great group of monumental buildings extending along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue and the north side of B Street, from Fifteenth to Sixth Street.

As only a very small portion of the land within the triangle area was in possession of the Government at the time of the passage of the enabling act, it has been necessary to take steps toward the acquisition of the privately owned land within this area, including the site for the archive building. The fact that the latter project is a recognized part of this great development, gives adequate assurance that a building worthy of the purpose will be erected, since the group of buildings in this area is the object of the most careful and detailed study, not only as to the composition of the group itself but also as to its relation to the development of the city plan as a whole which has within the last few years received such impetus through the work of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

By act of Congress, the triangle development has been placed under the Treasury Department, and Secretary Mellon has availed himself of the authority conveyed to him by the legislation by appointing a board of architects to assist the Supervising Architect's Office in carrying out the project. This board, composed of five private architects and a sixth from the staff of the Supervising Architect's Office, is carrying out the wishes of the Treasury Department in planning an outstanding group of buildings of monumental conception and on a very large scale.

With the general situation as described, and in order to insure that each unit of the triangle group shall be planned according to the individual requirements of the activity which is to occupy it, the assemblage and analysis of the information required has necessarily been of great importance. In the case of the archives building the preliminary work so far done includes data in considerable detail as to the nature and volume of the files material now under the control of the various executive departments and independent establishments, such material being scattered over various parts of the city, and sometimes under such conditions that the use of the material is made very difficult. But the absence of a defined policy to govern certain important procedures in handling the records and the absence of a precedent for a centralized control for the archives of this Government has tended to delay the taking of any definitive steps in the planning of the new building. The special conditions surrounding the national archives as distinguished from those under other forms of control have, it is believed, justified the caution exercised against too hasty conclusions as to the best solution of this important problem. With the contents of the new building consisting, as they will, of accessions from various Government establishments the officials of which must have ready access to them and possibly a measure of individual control, decisions requiring congressional action and having to do with the method to be adopted in the administration and the operation of such a building, and the control of its contents, would be a valuable addition to the data now in hand before anything more than tentative studies were prepared for the new building. Such studies have in fact been made in great numbers, based on what appear reasonably accurate assumptions which have all-important bearing on the type of plan to be finally adopted.

To withdraw for a moment from a too close observation of this subject, and to consider only the very general aspects of it, the primary factor is the existence of hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of documents of many kinds, retained by the Government of the United States as records of official actions in numberless variety, and with an enormous rate of increase in volume year by year. How much of this material may properly be considered as archives?

In the presence of such a question one may revert to the definition of archives, which is given as "any public or historical document preserved as a matter of record." Such a definition taken literally is practically all inclusive when applied to the material under discussion. It would include not only the material which historians as well as the Government itself would regard as worthy of preservation, but also the records of the multifarious daily transactions of all the departments, bureaus, and independent establishments of the Government. The task of caring for such a mass of documents as now exists, and providing for the inevitable expansion year after year, staggers the imagination and immediately suggests the institution of some selective process by which those documents of permanent value may be separated from those of a more ephemeral character.

That much of the documentary material in the possession of the Government is of inestimable and permanent value is unquestioned; that much of it is now useless is also undoubtedly true. Who, under the direction of Congress, is to make the momentous decision that will divide this mass of material into the two classes, supplementing as never before, the present law governing the destruction of useless documents?

The result of even this first step affects the whole question of the classes of material to be cared for, and hence the handling of it and the capacity of the building required; the latter in turn affects the degree of concentration to be established in the plan and hence the relation of the units that go to make up the general arrangement of the building. And to this, add the degree of expansion to be provided for, and the basic questions are fairly laid down for a beginning, leaving for later consideration the innumerable functional details that affect the plan of the building. As a further step in the analysis, a separation of the existing material is implied by the fact that some of the material is of a nature that requires its retention at the point of its original receipt; other material must be retained in the department where it originates. Some of the material is confidential, and not open to public use, even in a most restricted degree; other records are of a purely commercial nature, many of them relating to petty transactions of only momentary concern. The accumulation of the latter class of material, partaking of the character of dead files, suggests the use of merely a storage warehouse instead of an archive building.

It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of the fact that any approach to this subject must begin by squarely facing the fundamental question of at least a primary classification of the material which a national archive building for this Government is to accommodate. Such a classification, as a means of defining the requirements of the building, must take into account not only the physical character and volume of the documents, but also the nature of the material under consideration, as affecting the use to be made of it. These questions go to the very heart of any decision as to the type of plan to be adopted, and thus affect the mass and exterior design of the building.

In the settlement of some of the questions cited above it would seem that the only agency competent to deal with them would be one created by Congress. Such a step was in fact undertaken when a bill was introduced at the first session of the Seventieth Congress "To create an establishment to be known as

the National Archives." By the provisions of this bill the head of the new establishment would be the Librarian of Congress as director, with an officer to be known as the Archivist of the United States appointed to take direct charge of the work. The bill further provided that these two officials, with representatives of each executive department or independent establishment which deposited in the archive building from its files an amount of material in excess of 50,000 cubic feet, should form the archive council. To this council with its membership increased by the addition of the executive officer of the Public Buildings Commission and a member of the American Historical Association, the Government would look for the establishment of the policies on which the operation of the new organization would be based.

Should such an agency be created as provided for in the bill cited, or as might be modified by Congress, it would be possible to proceed with the drawings for the new buildings on a more defined basis if the council should pass on the data thus far obtained and outline the following:

The classification by which selection is to be made from the total mass of material involved; the provision required for different classes of users of archives, namely, those from the various branches of the Government, and those whose use is for the purpose of private research; the manner and extent to which access to the records will be regulated—that is, through the common use of a supervised research room as against a more general employment of individual research spaces—the location of the various units to give the best functional relationships.

In the absence of an agency empowered to deal with these matters, it has been necessary to forecast answers to these and other questions though such answers must necessarily be regarded as only a preliminary working basis and as a check on the studies for the building as heretofore made.

In spite of the risk of criticism which might be aimed at the lack of visible progress, there is much to be said for the method which has been adopted in approaching this subject; namely, the assembling of all conditions bearing on the matter and the holding of all the elements in suspension without allowing any of them to assume an importance that might not be justified in the light of conditions to be imposed later by the organization to be designated to operate the building.

It is, however, hoped that the studies made for the building and the analysis made of the data received will furnish the officials in charge a point of departure in the discussions that must inevitably be brought about in the setting up of policies and in defining and controlling classifications and the procedures for the operation of the new organization.

With the passing of that stage the way will be open to push on toward the fulfillment of the long deferred hopes of those who have looked forward to the time when the records of our national life shall be properly safeguarded for the use of this and future generations.

LOUIS A. SIMON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 20, 1928.*

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

A meeting of the council was held in Washington on January 28. One of the association's delegates, the undersigned, attended the meeting. Professor Haskins was unable to be present. Its proceedings are fully detailed in Bulletin No. 7 of the council. The minutes of a meeting of the executive committee, held on October 6, are in Bulletin No. 8.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON.

DECEMBER 12, 1928.

REPORT FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

As delegate of the American Historical Association in the Social Science Research Council, I attended the meeting of the council in Chicago last April and also the conference at Hanover in August. Each of the representatives of our association on the Social Science Research Council is taking a very active part in the work of the Social Science Research Council. The particular work in which I am chiefly concerned personally is on the committee of the Social Science Research Council on Social Science Abstracts. The controlling committee of this publication consists of one representative each from the fields of history, economics, government, sociology, statistics, cultural anthropology, and human geography. With the backing of \$600,000 for 10 years, the committee has effected an organization, chosen editors, and plans to begin actual publication on March 1, 1929. About the 20th of December a considerable amount of material will be sent you concerning the Social Science Abstracts and it is hoped very much that this material can be called to the attention of the members of the American Historical Association present at the annual meeting at Indianapolis.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH THE JOURNAL OF ABSTRACTS
IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The committee as at present composed consists of Prof. C. J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University; Prof. T. J. Wertenbaker, of Princeton University; Prof. W. L. Langer, of Harvard University; and Prof. S. B. Fay, of Smith College.

At the request of Professor Chapin the committee met in New York on February 19, 1928, with Professor Hayes as chairman. It worked out a detailed classification of the fields of history as the framework according to which the abstracts are to be grouped. This classification was then coordinated with the classifications which had been worked out by the anthropologists, sociologists, economists, statisticians, etc., and has been mimeographed by Professor Chapin as the tentative basis. Aside from this work of making a classification and suggesting certain names of persons who would oversee, or themselves do, the abstracting the committee as such has not done much.

The committee understands, however, that Professor Chapin and his associates are making good progress in their plans and hope to begin the actual publication of abstracts within a few months.

The undersigned makes the above report, not because he is secretary or chairman of the committee, but because he was asked by Professor Perkins to make a report.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

OCTOBER 15, 1928.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

As representative of the American Historical Association for the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences I would state that work on the encyclopedia is progressing fairly rapidly under the editorship of Professor Seligman. The work which I do as representative is simply to act as a member of the board of trustees of the undertaking. The expert advice in the field of history is given not by me but by the special committee appointed by the council.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES.

OCTOBER 23, 1928.

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

The members of the committee have had under consideration 19 essays which met the conditions prescribed by the association. The committee had no difficulty whatsoever in arriving at a unanimous decision. The committee takes pleasure therefore in submitting its award unanimously to Fred A. Shannon's study entitled "The Organization and Administration of the Union Army."

Respectfully yours,

CARL WITTEKE, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 15, 1928.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AD INTERIM BUSINESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, HELD AT THE CENTURY CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 9, 1928

The committee examined the minutes of the last council meeting, and also the minutes of the business meeting of the association and after minor changes found them correct.

It was voted that until a chairman or vice chairman of the endowment campaign should be chosen, bills submitted by Professor Carman need not be countersigned.

It was voted that the editor be instructed to print a list of papers read at the annual meeting which have been published, and to have printed in the annual report, either in full or by abstract, such other papers as may seem to him advisable.

It was voted that it be proposed to the council that when a committee has been authorized to hold a meeting, the expenses actually incurred by the members of the committee in attending the meeting be paid; and that in the meantime such be the rule of this committee.

It was voted that Prof. E. B. Greene be authorized to enter into conversation with Dexter Perkins to ascertain if he is willing to act as secretary for the remainder of this year, it being understood that he shall receive \$1,000 and expenses for his services. The committee also agreed upon other members to be approached, if Professor Perkins proved not to be available. Acting on this authority the appointment was offered to Professor Perkins and accepted by him.

It was voted that the chairman be instructed to secure, if possible, Guy Emerson for chairman of the endowment committee, and if he is not available, that the chairman and D. C. Munro consider the advisability of inviting Ivy Lee to act as chairman of this committee.

The following vacancies were then filled:

Committee on abstracts.—J. C. Green.

Representation on encyclopedia.—C. H. Haring.

Committee on program.—William K. Boyd.

Committee on membership.—R. V. Harlow, R. L. Meriwether, Paul Knaplund.

Committee on survey.—The secretary.

Committee on Jusserand medal.—Paul Van Dyke.

Endowment committee.—James P. Baxter, 3d.

Delegate to the congress at Oslo.—Miss Nellie Neilson.

Committee on appointments.—L. M. Larson, chairman; the secretary, F. M. Anderson, W. T. Root.

DANA C. MUNRO,
Acting Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AD INTERIM BUSINESS, HELD AT THE FACULTY CLUB OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, APRIL 10, 1928

Members present: Prof. E. B. Greene, chairman; Dr. J. F. Jameson, Prof. D. C. Munro, Mr. Charles Moore, Dexter Perkins, acting secretary.

The committee examined the minutes of its last meeting and, after minor changes, found them correct.

It was voted to authorize the employment of Mrs. Fred Pierce for work on the Review and for the association, at a salary of not more than \$1,800, beginning January 1, 1929, the Review and the association to bear equal shares of this salary.

It was voted that the treasurer and the secretary be empowered to make disposition of the materials at hand in the office of the association, specifically, of the prize essays, the writings on American history, back numbers of the Review, and the annual reports.

It was voted that Dr. J. F. Jameson and Mr. W. G. Leland be appointed as the delegates of the American Historical Association to the International Historical Congress at Oslo, with power to add to their own number, and that Prof. Guy S. Ford be requested to represent the committee on history teaching at said meeting.

It was voted that Prof. James T. Shotwell and Mr. W. G. Leland be authorized, as representatives of the American Historical Association, to request a grant to the association of \$6,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the expenses of the international committee, and that the money thus secured should be spent in accordance with the following budget, of which \$1,500 would come from other sources:

Secretariat (including salary of secretary general, office expenses, etc) _	\$1,500
Bulletin (two issues a year) _	1,000
Annual meeting of committee, including expenses of one delegate from each country _	2,000
Annual meeting of governing board _	500
Expenses of standing and special committees _	2,500
Total _	7,500

It was also voted that expenditures should be approved by the treasurer of the association, and that the money should be paid out by him on proper vouchers.

It was voted that the following should be requested to serve as a committee on the award of the John H. Dunning prize: Prof. W. L. Fleming, chairman, Vanderbilt University; Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan; Prof. E. G. Svem, William and Mary College.

It was voted that the following should be requested to serve on a committee to edit the slips prepared in connection with the International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography: Prof. Lynn D. Thorndike, Prof. Theodore Collier, Prof. J. F. Scott. In case these gentlemen are not available, the secretary is directed to approach Prof. Frederick Barry, Prof. Violet Barbour, and Prof. A. Ely Morse.

It was voted that Professor Shipman, of Princeton, be requested to serve as an additional member of the committee on the revolving fund.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to write to Prof. Joseph Schafer, requesting him to serve as a representative of the association at the inauguration of the president of Marquette University.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to draw up a letter to be sent to present and former members of the council of the association and of the

board of editors, requesting an expression of views on the policy to be followed by the association with regard to a program of research and the award of grants for the same.

It was voted to take no action on a request from the National Parks Association that the American Historical Association protest against House bill No. 5729, creating the Ouachita National Park in Arkansas.

Adjourned.

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE AD INTERIM COMMITTEE HELD
AT THE OWENEGO HOUSE, BRANFORD, CONN., SEPTEMBER 13,
1928**

Present: Evarts B. Greene, presiding; Prof. D. C. Munro, Dr. J. F. Jameson, and the acting secretary.

Upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, it was voted that, in view of the illness of Professor Dutcher, Professor Shipman, of Princeton University, be requested to take up the work of the committee on the guide to historical literature, and push it to completion.

Upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, it was voted that a committee of three persons be appointed to consider the project of the University of North Carolina with regard to a national collection of southern history.

There being no further business the meeting duly adjourned.

The decisions herein recorded were submitted to Mr. Moore and received his concurrence.

DEXTER PERKINS, *Secretary*.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AD INTERIM
BUSINESS, HELD NOVEMBER 2, 1928, IN THE OFFICES OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW**

Members present: Prof. E. B. Greene, chairman; Dr. J. F. Jameson, Prof. D. C. Munro, Mr. Charles Moore, and Prof. Dexter Perkins, secretary.

The minutes of the meetings of April 10 and September 13 were read and approved.

It was voted that there be constituted a committee on policy composed of 10 members, and of which the chairman of the ad interim committee and the treasurer and secretary shall be members ex officio. The duties of this committee shall be to consider in what way the resources at the command of the American Historical Association may best be utilized and to what purposes additional funds, as they come in, shall be applied. The committee shall take action more specifically on the following:

1. The disposition of the Beveridge and Griswold funds, and other funds which are or may be in the near future available for historical research and publication.

2. The function of the association with regard to publication with its present means or such means as are likely to be available.

3. The work of the present committees of the association which concern themselves with publication and the question as to whether their activities shall be continued.

4. The possibility of the enlargement of the Review.

5. The question as to how the funds of the association have been affected by the activity of other agencies for the promotion of research in the social sciences.

It was also voted that the committee should be composed as follows:

Prof. Dixon R. Fox, chairman; Dr. J. F. Jameson, Prof. F. L. Paxson, Prof. J. P. Baxter, Prof. Payson J. Treat, Prof. Wallace Notestein, Professor Connor, and the *ex officio* members.

It was also voted that the committee be authorized to incur the expenses necessary to its work.

It was voted that the ad interim committee indorse to the council the recommendation of the chairman of the committee on membership that said committee be reduced to five members with provision for the appointment of regional committees and agents, and that a representative be appointed in each institution which maintains a graduate school, to be directly responsible for the membership of graduate students.

It was voted that the question raised by the chairman of the committee on membership as to change of time in rendering bills be referred to the treasurer.

It was voted that the question of modifying the printed blank of application for membership in order to encourage the payment of dues at the time of its submission be referred to the treasurer with power.

It was voted that the committee on the revolving fund be authorized to consider its incidental expenses a proper charge upon the revolving fund to be paid from that fund.

It was also voted that the committee recommend to the council that the policy of the committee on the revolving fund be approved, with an expression of appreciation of the generous services performed.

It was voted to recommend to the council an appropriation of \$500 for the committee on bibliography, and the secretary was instructed to notify the committee of this action.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to inform Professor Selgman that the committee will gladly facilitate the use of the mailing list of the association for the sending out of subscription blanks of the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, but that the sending out of these blanks with the program is deemed inexpedient.

With regard to the project of a collection of southern history at the University of North Carolina, the committee recommends to the council that it reply to the American Council of Learned Societies as follows:

The council cordially favors all efforts to collect into public repositories historical material in private hands, but it is not prepared to express a preference for a project sponsored by any particular institution.

With regard to the project suggested by the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission for the preparation of a calendar of historical materials in private hands, it was voted that the secretary be instructed to write the chairman that while the general project suggested can not at present be taken up for want of means, it is suggested that the chairman and other members of the historical manuscripts commission make regional efforts to assemble and list, with a view to a published report, published material on historical manuscripts in private hands or in institutions other than public archives.

It was voted that the salary of Miss Marguerite M. McKee, as editorial assistant of the American Historical Review, be continued by the association until July 1, 1929.

It was voted that Mr. Leo Stock be made chairman of the committee on publications for the remainder of the current year, and that it be recommended to the council that Mr. Stock be continued as a committee of one for the publication of the annual report.

It was voted that owing to the change of circumstances in the foreign operations of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, the committee on transcripts is no longer necessary.

It was voted that the committee on hereditary patriotic societies be dropped, and the subjects in its charge be referred to the Conference of Historical Societies.

It was voted that the annual appropriation for the Writings on American History be restored to \$400.

It was voted to authorize the sale of unbound copies of the Justin Winsor prize essays and of the 1906 Writings on American History in possession of the American Historical Association.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to express to Mr. Binckley the interest of the American Historical Association in the question of the conservation of newspaper materials, and that the secretary and Mr. Munro be instructed to take such action as may be deemed appropriate.

It was voted to recommend to the council that the dues of the American Historical Association, as a member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences for 1929, be fixed at \$125.

It was voted to recommend to the council that provision be made for paying the traveling expenses, not to exceed \$100, of a second delegate, if one should be appointed, to the meeting of the International Committee at Venice on May 5-9.

It was voted to recommend to the committee on appointments that in appointing two representatives of the association in the International Committee for 1929, especial attention be given to appointing scholars who will be able to attend the meeting of the committee in Venice on May 5-9, and that the president of the association be empowered to appoint substitute representatives if necessary.

It was voted to recommend to the council that a committee of seven or nine, including the two representatives of the association in the International Committee be appointed to constitute a committee on international cooperation (or relations). This committee should be selected from members of the association who have had some experience in international relations, and who represent different fields of historical interest. The functions of the committee would be—

1. To advise the representatives of the International Committee with regard to matters of policy.

2. To propose enterprises to be executed by international cooperation.

3. To assure an effective participation by American scholars in the undertakings of the International Committee.

4. To organize the participation by American historians in the seventh international congress to be held at Warsaw in 1933.

It was voted to recommend to the council that it request the American Council of Learned Societies to investigate the possibility of providing for the common management of the funds of the American Historical Association and other learned societies through some agency with experience in the handling of funds of the same general character.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE HARVARD CLUB, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1928

The council met November 23, President James H. Breasted, presiding. Present: J. H. Breasted, J. H. Robinson, E. B. Greene, Dexter Perkins, Charles Moore, J. F. Jameson, D. C. Munro, L. M. Larson, F. M. Anderson, J. T. Adams, P. J. Treat, S. E. Morison, and W. T. Root.

Professor Greene briefly explained the arrangements made with regard to the secretariat for the present year. He then moved that the financial arrangements provided as to the secretariat should be continued for the ensuing year. The motion was carried.

It was voted that the dues of the American Historical Association in the International Committee of Historical Sciences should be fixed at \$125 for the year 1929.

It was voted that a sum not to exceed \$100 be appropriated for paying the traveling expenses of a second delegate, if one should be appointed, to the meeting of the International Committee at Venice on May 5-9, 1929.

It was voted that a committee on international cooperation be constituted, of seven or nine members, the exact number to be determined by the committee on appointments.

It was voted to request the American Council of Learned Societies to investigate the possibility of providing for the common management of the funds of the American Historical Association and other learned societies through some agency with experience in the handling of funds of the same general character.

It was voted to reduce the committee on membership to five members, with provision for the appointment of regional committees and agents and special representatives in each of the institutions maintaining a graduate school, to be directly responsible for the membership of graduate students.

It was voted that the secretary of the association be instructed to communicate the following resolution to the permanent secretary of the council of the American Council of Learned Societies, with regard to the project of the University of North Carolina for a collection of southern history in that place:

The council cordially favors all efforts to collect into public repositories historical material in private hands, but is not prepared to express a preference for a project sponsored by any particular institution.

It was voted to request Professor Cheyney, chairman of the committee on the revolving fund, to attend the December meeting of the council, and there discuss the question of policy arising in and with regard to the administration of that fund.

It was voted to approve the action of the ad interim committee authorizing Professor Cheyney to pay the running expenses of his committee from the revolving fund itself.

It was voted that the association hold its annual meeting at Duke University, North Carolina, in 1929, the exact dates of the meeting to be fixed after consultation with Professor Boyd.

It was voted with regard to the invitation of the University of Toronto to meet in that city in 1931, that no commitment could be made at this time, but that the secretary be directed to express his courteous appreciation of the hospitality proffered.

It was voted that the sending out of subscription blanks to the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences with programs for the annual meeting be authorized.

It was voted to approve the resolution of the ad interim committee with regard to the creation of a committee on policy.

It was voted that memoirs for Professors Bassett and Sloane be presented for the December meeting of the association, and that the secretary be instructed to provide for their preparation and submission.

It was voted that a committee be appointed consisting of the chairman of the various prize committees to revise the announcement of the prizes of the association.

The council adjourned for luncheon at 12.30 p. m. At the luncheon it was briefly addressed by Prof. A. C. Krey, as chairman of the committee on history and other social studies in the schools, and by Professor Fox, chairman of the new committee on policy.

The council formally reconvened at 2.15 p. m., President Breasted presiding. Present, the members noted in the morning session.

It was voted that the committee on ad interim business be reappointed for the coming year.

It was voted that the council meet at Indianapolis on December 27, at a time to be fixed by the secretary in consultation with the chairman of the program committee.

The council adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

The council reconvened at 8.30 p. m., Vice President Greene presiding. Present: E. B. Greene, Dexter Perkins, Charles Moore, J. F. Jameson, D. C. Munro, L. M. Larson, F. M. Anderson, J. T. Adams, P. J. Treat, and W. T. Root.

The council appointed the various committees of the association, acting on the recommendation of the committee on appointments. The list follows:

Committee on appointments.—Winfred T. Root, chairman; Samuel E. Morison, Elizabeth Donnan, and the secretary.

Delegate in the Social Science Research Council.—Guy S. Ford.

Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.—Waldo G. Leland, Paul Van Dyke.

Representatives for the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences.—Carlton J. H. Hayes, member of the board of directors; Carl Becker, C. H. Haring, members of the joint committee.

Committee on program for the forty-fourth annual meeting.—William K. Boyd, chairman; A. E. R. Boak, R. J. Kerner, Viola Barnes, Frederick C. Dietz, C. R. Lingley, Walther I. Brandt; ex officio, the secretary, O. C. Stine, and Christopher B. Coleman.

Board of editors of the American Historical Review.—Verner W. Crane.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Theodore C. Pease, chairman; Randolph G. Adams, Elizabeth Donnan, Reginald C. McGrane, Newton D. Mereness, Paul C. Phillips, and Morgan P. Robinson.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Frederick Merk, chairman; T. M. Marshall, Wayne E. Stevens, Allan Nevins, Kathleen Bruce.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Frederic Duncalf, chairman; Vera L. Brown, Paul B. Jones, William L. Langer, Preserved Smith.

Committee on publications.—Leo F. Stock.

Committee on membership.—Roy F. Nichols, chairman; L. B. Packard, Dumas Malone, George G. Andrews, and Julian P. Bretz.

Conference of Historical Societies.—Christopher B. Coleman, secretary.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Tyler Dennett, Waldo G. Leland, Charles Moore, Eben Putnam, and James B. Wilbur.

Committee on bibliography.—Henry R. Shipman, chairman; Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, William H. Allison, Solon J. Buck, and Louis J. Paetow.

Subcommittee (of committee on bibliography) on International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography.—Theodore Collier, chairman; Frederick E. Brasch, Grace G. Griffin, and J. S. Scott.

Public Archives Commission.—George S. Godard, chairman; John H. Edmonds, Thomas M. Marshall, Charles W. Ramsdell, and James G. Randall.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—E. M. Coulter, chairman; W. E. Lunt, Bertha H. Putnam, Fred A. Shannon, and Henry M. Wriston.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—A. H. Lybyer, chairman; P. T. Moon, F. C. Palm, T. W. Riker, P. W. Slosson.

Committee on the Jusserand medal.—George C. Sellery, chairman; Charles D. Hazen, and E. M. Carroll.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Charles M. Andrews, Worthington C. Ford, Andrew C. McLaughlin, John B. McMaster, Charles Moore, and Frederick J. Turner.

Committee on the Carnegie revolving fund for publications.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; J. Franklin Jameson, W. G. Leland, Henry R. Shipman, and James H. Robinson, ex officio.

Committee on the John H. Dunning prize.—Walter L. Fleming, chairman; Ulrich B. Phillips and Earl G. Swem.

Board of trustees.—Conyers Read, chairman; Guy Emerson and Dwight Morrow.

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; Arthur Lyon Cross, Godfrey Davies, Roger B. Merriman, Wallace Notestein, Conyers Read, and Caroline F. Ware.

Committee on international cooperation.—W. G. Leland, chairman; J. F. Jameson, C. R. Fish, S. B. Fay, Charles Moore, Bernadotte Schmitt, and Eloise Ellery.

It was voted that the committee on the secretariat, the committee on transcripts, and the committee on hereditary patriotic societies be abolished.

There being no further business, the council adjourned at 9 p. m.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE HOTEL CLAYPOOL, INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 27, 1928

The council met at 3 p. m., President James H. Breasted presiding. Present: J. H. Breasted, J. F. Jameson, D. C. Munro, E. B. Greene, Charles Moore, F. M. Anderson, W. T. Root, P. J. Treat, S. E. Morison, H. E. Bourne, L. M. Larson, and the secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

It was voted that the committee on membership be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$200 for the circularization of high-school teachers, in addition to the appropriations previously authorized.

It was voted to authorize the incorporation of the Hawaiian members of the American Historical Association in the Pacific Coast Branch.

The secretary presented to the council a letter from Professor Cheyney with regard to the work of the committee on the revolving fund.

Prof. H. E. Bourne reported for the committee on the future of the Review, indicating the situation which had arisen as a result of Doctor Jameson's transfer from the Carnegie Institution to the Library of Congress, and stating that negotiations were in progress to secure part of the time of a distinguished scholar for the editorship of the Review after July 1, 1929. It was voted that the sum of \$3,500 be inserted in the budget for the salary of the editor of the Review and for such traveling expenses as might be incurred by him in connection with the discharge of his duties. It was also voted that provision be made for an income of \$10,000 per annum to be devoted to the

Review, either by the raising of an endowment or by a subvention from one of the great foundations for a term of years.

The secretary laid before the council his correspondence with Professor Boyd as to fixing the date of the 1929 meeting for the 27th to 30th of December, 1929. Some discussion followed, and it was voted to lay the matter on the table for the time being.

The secretary informed the council of the results of his correspondence with Prof. G. H. Smith, of the University of Toronto, indicating that the University of Toronto, while anxious to act as host to the American Historical Association, could not make proper arrangements to do so in 1930. Prof. S. E. Morison suggested that the 1930 meeting be held at Boston. Some discussion followed but no formal action of any kind was taken.

It was voted to authorize the sending out of the circulars with regard to the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences by the Lancaster Press, the expenses of postage to be borne by the encyclopedia, and the cost of addressing to be paid by the association. The secretary was directed to inform Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of this decision.

The secretary laid before the council the letters of certain members of the association declining to serve upon committees. It was voted to refer the question of filling these places to the committee on appointments.

It was voted that the committee on endowment be continued with its present personnel.

It was voted that the secretary address a letter of acknowledgment to Dr. F. P. Keppel, of the Carnegie Corporation, expressing the appreciation of the association for the generous gift provided for the committee on history and other social studies in the schools.

It was voted that the committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States be reconstituted. Authority was given to the ad interim committee to effect this reconstitution.

It was voted, in more explicit definition of the resolution of the council at its meeting of November 23, that the compensation of the secretary be fixed at \$1,000 per annum, with an additional allowance for traveling expenses and secretarial aid.

It was voted that the salary of the editor of the American Historical Review be paid from the special fund of the American Historical Review, so far as possible.

It was voted that the members of the committee on history and other social studies in the schools be named by the ad interim committee.

It was voted that the minutes of the meetings of the ad interim committee be incorporated with the minutes of the meetings of the council.

The council adjourned at 5.10 p. m. to meet at 9.30 a. m. on December 29, 1928.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE HOTEL CLAYPOOL, INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 29, 1928

The council met at 9.30 a. m., President J. H. Breasted presiding. Present: J. H. Breasted, J. F. Jameson, D. C. Munro, E. B. Greene, Charles Moore, F. M. Anderson, S. E. Morison, L. M. Larson, W. T. Root, P. J. Treat, H. J. Carman, Leo Stock, J. C. Parish, and the secretary.

Professor Stock presented a report from the committee on publications. He indicated that it might be possible to bring the annual reports of the association up to date by publishing the last two reports (1927 and 1928) in a single volume, and that no administrative regulation of the Government Printing Office stood in the way of such an arrangement. Some discussion followed.

It was voted to accept Professor Stock's report with the informal understanding that the Writings should be published in separate volumes.

It was voted to forward the report of the committee on nominations to the annual business meeting.

The committee on appointments recommended the appointment of certain individuals to fill the vacancies left by declinations as follows: For the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, in place of Frederick Merk, T. M. Marshall, chairman, and W. S. Robertson as an additional member. For the committee on the national archives, Charles Moore, chairman, in place of J. F. Jameson, and J. F. Jameson as a member of the committee.

It was voted that the committee on history and other social studies in the schools be requested to draw up a skeleton statement as to its plans for the ad interim committee and an annual statement of progress to be presented to the committee about November 1 of each year.

It was voted to appropriate \$500 for the committee on the bibliography of travel, with a view to the earlier completion of this work.

Professor Parish addressed the council and requested that the appropriation for printing the Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch be increased from \$400 to \$500. It was voted to increase the appropriation to \$500.

Mr. Charles Moore presented the budget for approval. The budget was approved.

Prof. Harry J. Carman addressed the council with regard to the work of the endowment committee, indicating briefly the progress that had been made during the past year and plans for the future. He reported to the council that in the year 1928, the sum of about \$25,000 had been raised for the endowment, in addition to the gifts of Mrs. Beveridge and Mrs. Griswold. An attempt had been made to secure support from the various publishing firms but without very large results. Mr. Ivy Lee, of New York City, had accepted the chairmanship of the committee and was making plans to appeal to various business groups in the larger cities of the United States during the coming year. Professor Carman reported that about \$2,500 was available for the future activities of the committee, and asked that an additional \$8,000 be appropriated. The council voted to authorize the expenditure from the sums that come in from the endowment fund of an amount not to exceed \$10,000. It also voted to express to Professor Carman its deep appreciation of the services which he had rendered as secretary of the endowment committee.

It was voted that the council express to Professor Cheyney, chairman of the committee on the revolving fund, its approval of the policy which his committee had followed in the administration of that fund, and its deep appreciation of his services in regard thereto.

It was voted that the annual meeting of the American Historical Association for 1929 be held from the 30th of December, 1929, to the 1st of January, 1930. It was also voted to instruct the secretary to request the committee on arrangements at Durham, N. C., to set apart a special place of meeting for the council and special quarters for the president of the association.

The secretary laid before the meeting certain correspondence with regard to the constitution of the committee on a freshman history course. Professor Root indicated that this problem would be considered by Professor Krey's committee on history and other social studies in the schools. No action was taken.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to extend to Mr. James W. Fesler and Prof. Christopher B. Coleman an expression of thanks from the association for the generous hospitality and able management of the Indianapolis meeting.

The council adjourned at 11.30 a. m.

**REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL
MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

A

Abbey, Kathryn T.
 Adair, E. R.
 Ambler, Charles H.
 Ames, Edward Carder.
 Anderson, Eugene N.
 Anderson, Frank Maloy.
 Anderson, Howard R.
 Anderson, Russell H.
 Anderson, Troyer S.
 Andressohn, John C.
 Andrew, Elsa.
 Andrews, George Gordon.
 Andrus, Vera.
 Angle, Paul M.
 Armstrong, Nellie.
 Artz, Frederick B.
 Auchampaugh, Philip G.
 Ault, W. O.

B

Baldwin, James F.
 Barbour, George W.
 Barker, Corinne M.
 Barker, Eugene C.
 Barnes, Viola S.
 Barr, Robert J.
 Barringer, G. A.
 Bates, Franklin W.
 Baxter, James P., 3d.
 Baxter, Neil H.
 Beale, Howard K.
 Beard, Marshall Rust.
 Beeler, A. D.
 Becker, Carl.
 Bell, Bessie B.
 Bender, Averam Burton.
 Benton, Elbert J.
 Betten, Francis S.
 Bieber, Ralph P.
 Bingham, Harry H.
 Bixler, Raymond W.
 Bjornson, John S.
 Blackburn, Glen A.
 Bloomhardt, Paul F.
 Bond, Beverley W., jr.
 Bonham, Milledge L., jr.
 Book, Katharine.

Boucher, C. S.
 Bourne, Henry E.
 Bousman, Louise Tate.
 Bowden, W.
 Boyce, Gray C.
 Brady, Thomas A.
 Brandt, Walther I.
 Breakey, John C.
 Breasted, James H.
 Brengle, Adeline.
 Brite, John Duncan.
 Broda, Rudolf.
 Brook, Elizabeth.
 Brookes, Jean Ingram.
 Brown, Charles W.
 Brown, Samuel Hulme.
 Brown, Vera Lee.
 Bruce, Kathleen.
 Buck, Solon J.
 Buckler, Francis William
 Buley, R. Carlyle.
 Burnett, Edmund C.
 Butler, James H.

C

Caldwell, Wallace E.
 Callahan, J. M.
 Cappon, Lester J.
 Carman, Harry J.
 Carmony, Donald.
 Carroll, E. M.
 Carter, Clarence E.
 Castañeda, C. E.
 Chada, Joseph.
 Chapman, Ione M.
 Clark, Lillian P.
 Clark, T. D.
 Cleven, N. Andrew N.
 Cochran, M. Hermond.
 Cochran, Mary Elizabeth.
 Coffin, John A.
 Cole, Arthur Charles.
 Coleman, Christopher B.
 Colescott, Gertrude.
 Collier, Katharine
 Brownell.
 Combs, William Hobart.
 Conger, John L.
 Cook, Anna Dolores.

Cook, Jessie Loring.
 Cordier, Andrew W.
 Cornell, Hazel M.
 Cotterill, R. S.
 Coulter, E. M.
 Cox, Isaac J.
 Craven, Avery O.
 Crippen, Lee Forbes.
 Cross, Arthur Lyon.
 Crothers, H. B.
 Crowther, Elizabeth.
 Cumings, Mary M.
 Cunningham, H. M.

D

Davenport, F. Garvin.
 Davidson, Philip.
 Davies, Godfrey.
 Davis, Howard H.
 Dawson, Edgar.
 Debevoise, Neilson C.
 Dennett, Tyler.
 DeWeerd, H. A.
 Dickerson, O. M.
 Dietz, F. C.
 Dodd, William E.
 Donaldson, Birdena Es-
 ther.
 Dorris, J. T.
 Doty, Joseph D.
 Drake, Flora E.
 Drumm, Stella M.
 Drumond, Dwight L.
 Dunbar, Louise B.
 Dunham, W. H., jr.
 Dupre, Huntley.
 Durbin, Mildred B.

E

Easum, Chester V.
 Edler, Florence.
 Edmonds, John Henry.
 Edwards, Everett E.
 Eggleston, George K.
 Ellington, Lena Boyd.
 Ellis, Lewis Ethan.
 Emerton, Ephraim.
 Engstrom, Mabel M.
 Ericson, Fred J.

F

Farmer, Hallie.
Fay, Sidney Bradshaw.
Ferguson, R. J.
Ferguson, William W.
Fesher, Robert L.
Fesler, J. W.
Finck, Sister M. Helena.
Fish, Carl Russell.
Fitzpatrick, John C.
Fletcher, Mona.
Flick, A. C.
Flippin, Percy Scott.
Ford, Guy Stanton.
Ford, Worthington C.
Fox, Dixon Ryan.
Frasure, Carl M.

G

Galbreath, Charles B.
Galpin, W. F.
Gambrell, Herbert.
Ganfield, Dorothy.
Gano, John T.
Garraghan, Gilbert, S. J.
Garrett, Ralph W.
Garrison, W. E.
Gewehr, Wesley M.
Gibb, Harley Lawrence.
Gibbons, Lois Oliphant.
Gillespie, James E.
Godard, George S.
Goodwin, Cardinal.
Gottschalk, Louis R.
Gotwald, William K.
Gray, Helen.
Green, Clarence.
Greene, Everts B.
Greer, James K.
Griffin, Mrs. C. S.
Gronert, Theodore G.
Grose, Clyde L.
Gross, Meda F.
Gruber, John.
Guilday, Peter.

H

Hackett, Charles Wilson.
Hail, William James.
Hall, Frank Richards.
Hamilton, J. G. deRoul-
hac.

Hansen, Marcus L.
Harbison, Winfred A.
Hardaker, Ruth M.
Harris, David.
Harris, Wilmer C.
Harvey, Edward Léon.
Hasbrouck, Alfred.
Hathaway, William H.
Hauberg, John H.
Hawkins, Glenn B.
Haworth, Paul L.
Heald, Mark M.
Heath, Monroe.
Hedger, G. A.
Hedges, James B.
Heinzen, Bernard M.
Henderson, Anne Abel.
Hershberger, G. F.
Hesseltine, W. B.
Hickman, Emily.
Hicks, John Donald.
Higby, C. P.
Higgins, Ruth L.
Hildner, E. G., jr.
Hill, Lawrence F.
Hirsch, Arthur H.
Hockett, Homer C.
Hodder, F. H.
Hoffman, J. Wesley.
Holt, Edgar A.
Hooley, Osborne Edward.
Horn, Mary A.
Hoskins, Halford Lan-
caster.
Hoskins, Ruth.
Hovde, Brynjolf J.
Howe, George Frederick.
Hubbart, Henry Clyde.
Hull, Charles H.
Hulme, Harold.
Hummel, Arthur W.
Hunter, William C.
Hurst, Lawrence.
Hussey, Roland D.
Hutchinson, William T.
Hyde, Arthur M.

I

Iglehart, John E.
Iles, I. V.
Isaac, J. P.

J

Jackson, W. C.
James, Alfred P.
James, Elijah Jerome.
James, James Alton.
Jameson, J. F.
Jenison, F. Ernestine.
Jenks, Leland H.
Jernegan, M. W.
Johannesen, Rolf.
Johnson, Mrs. W. S.
Jones, R. L.
Joranson, Einar.
Joyner, F. B.
Judah, Charles B.

K

Kaiser, William Leslie.
Keahey, R. W.
Kellar, Herbert A.
Kellogg, Louise Phelps.
Kenney, J. F.
King, Ameda Ruth.
Kissick, W. P.
Klinger, A. Conn.
Knapp, Charles M.
Knight, Melvin M.
Kohler, Max J.
Kohlmeier, A. L.
Kraus, Michael.
Krey, A. C.
Kull, Irving S.

L

La Follette, Robert.
Lairy, Ica Chloe (Mrs.
John S.).
La Monte, John L.
Landin, Harold W.
Langdon, William
Chauncy.
Langer, William L.
Laprade, W. T.
Larsen, Jakob A. O.
Larson, Laurence M.
Latta, Maurice C.
Laub, Carl Herbert.
Lawrence, Gertrude.
Leaman, Bertha R.
Leland, Waldo G.

Lesh, John A.
 Lindegren, Alina Marie.
 Lindley, Harlow.
 Lingelbach, William E.
 Lingelbach, Mrs. William E.
 Livingston, W. Ross.
 Lockridge, Ross F.
 Lokke, Carl L.
 Lybyer, Albert Howe.
 Lynch, William O.

Mc

McCann, Sister Mary Agnes.
 McClendon, R. Earl.
 McClure, William H.
 McCutchen, S. P.
 McGee, Thomas D.
 McGrane, R. C.
 McKinley, John L.
 MacKinney, L. C.
 McLaughlin, Edna.
 MacNair, H. F.
 McNeal, Edgar H.
 McNitt, Esther N.

M

Maddox, Margaret L.
 Magenis, Alice.
 Mahan, Bruce E.
 Major, Edward L.
 Malin, James C.
 Mallalieu, William C.
 Malone, Carroll B.
 Malone, Dumas.
 Manhart, George B.
 Marshall, Thomas Maitland.
 Martin, A. E.
 Martin, Thomas P.
 Martin, William J.
 Martz, Charles E.
 Mathews, D. Roy.
 May, Arthur J.
 Maybee, Rolland H.
 Mecham, J. Lloyd.
 Merk, Frederick.
 Meyer, Jacob C.
 Miller, Raymond C.
 Mills, Lennox A.
 Mitchell, Harry C.
 Mitten, Arthur G.

Mock, James R.
 Moore, Charles.
 Moore, Clifford H.
 Moore, David R.
 Moore, Edmund A.
 Moore, G. H.
 Moore, Joseph R. H.
 Morford, Dale D.
 Morgan, DeWitt S.
 Morgan, W. T.
 Morison, Samuel E.
 Morris, Richard B.
 Mosher, O. W., jr.
 Mosher, Mrs. O. W., jr.
 Mowbray, R. H.
 Muhlfeld, Helen.
 Mullett, Charles Fred-
 eric.
 Mullin, F. A.
 Munro, Dana C.
 Murphy, Charles B.
 Murphy, Mrs. Clara M.
 Myers, Denys P.

N

Nash, John W.
 Nef, John U.
 Neilson, N.
 Nettles, H. Edward.
 New, Chester W.
 Newsom, Vida.
 Newsome, A. R.
 Newton, Lewis W.
 Nichols, Roy F.
 Nielson, P. Raymond.
 Norton, Margaret C.
 Noyes, Arthur H.
 Nute, Grace Lee.

O

Ogden, H. H.
 Oldfather, C. H.
 Oliver, John W.
 Olmstead, A. T.
 Osgood, Ernest S.
 Otis, Delos S.

P

Packard, Sidney R.
 Page, Alice E.
 Painter, Floy Ruth.
 Palmer, Herriott Clare.
 Paltsits, Victor Hugo.

Parish, John C.
 Paxson, Frederic L.
 Payne, Charles E.
 Pearce, Haywood J., jr.
 Pearson, Esther.
 Pease, Theodore C.
 Pease, Mrs. Theodore C.
 Peeling, James H.
 Pence, Mrs. Gwen J.
 Peratt, Charles Oscar.
 Perkins, Clarence.
 Perkins, Dexter.
 Perkins, Howard C.
 Pershing, B. H.
 Pfeiffer, Laura B.
 Philip, William B.
 Phillips, Burr W.
 Phillips, Ulrich B.
 Pierce, Bessie L.
 Pierson, William What-
 ley.
 Popper, Annie M.
 Power, Richard L.
 Pratt, Julius W.
 Price, Ira Maurice.
 Priddy, Mrs. Bessie
 Leach.
 Priest, Bernice.
 Pritchett, John Perry.
 Proffer, Zella A.

Q

Quaife, M. M.

R

Rabb, Mrs. Kate Milner
 Ragatz, Lowell Joseph.
 Ram, Louise.
 Ramsay, Robert G.
 Ramsdell, Charles W.
 Randall, J. G.
 Read, Conyers.
 Reagan, Charles M.
 Realey, Charles Becholdt.
 Reece, Raymond J.
 Regier, C. C.
 Reser, William M.
 Reuter, Bertha Ann.
 Reynolds, George Frink.
 Richards, Florence A.
 Richardson, Margaret
 Emily.

Richardson, Willis.
Riegel, Robert E.
Rife, Clarence W.
Riker, Thad W.
Robbins, Roy M.
Roberts, A. Sellew.
Robertson, James Alexander.
Robertson, William S.
Robinson, Morgan P.
Rodkey, Frederick Stanley.
Roe, Clara G.
Rogers, Elizabeth Frances.
Roll, Charles.
Ronalds, Francis S.
Root, Winfred T.
Ross, Earle Dudley.
Rummel, Leo.
Russell, Nelson Vance.
Rydjord, John.

S

Sachar, Abram Leon.
Sage, Leland L.
St. John, James H.
Saunders, Laurance J.
Schaeffer, Paul.
Schafer, Joseph.
Schaff, Harold H.
Schell, Herbert S.
Schieber, Clara E.
Schlesinger, A. M.
Schmidt, George P.
Schmitt, Bernadotte E.
Schwarz, John.
Sears, Louis Martin.
Sellers, James Lee.
Servaas, Lela E.
Setser, Vernon G.
Severance, Frank H.
Seymour, Glen H.
Shannon, Fred A.
Shearer, Augustus H.
Sherwood, H. N.
Shipley, Frances Mary.
Shipley, Max L.
Shipman, Henry R.
Shoemaker, Floyd C.
Shryock, Richard H.
Siebert, Wilbur H.
Slifer, W. L.

Slosson, Preston W.
Smith, Cyril E.
Smith, Donnal V.
Smith, Edward P.
Smith, Joe Patterson.
Smith, R. R.
Smith, Sherman M.
Smith, William E.
Smock, Eva I.
Snepp, Daniel W.
Sontag, Raymond.
Sorenson, C. M.
Spiegel, Kaethe.
Stach, J. F.
Stanclift, Henry Clay.
Starring, Charles R.
Steele, Esther C. M.
Stephens, F. F.
Stevens, Wayne E.
Stife, H. J.
Stine, O. C.
Stock, Leo F.
Stone, Mary Hanchett.
Stoughton, Arthur T.
Strevey, Tracy Elmer.
Swain, Joseph Ward.
Sweet, Alfred H.
Sweet, William W.

T

Taylor, Blair.
Taylor, R. H.
Thale, Adelaide B.
Thomas, Alfred B.
Thomas, Charles Marion
Thomas, Mrs. Charles M.
Thomas, S. E.
Thompson, James Westfall.
Thornton, Harrison John.
Toole, H. G.
Townsend, Andrew J.
Treat, Payson J.
Trenholme, Mrs. Louise I.
Trever, Karl L.
Tryon, R. M.
Tuthill, Edward.

U

Usher, Roland G.

V

Vander Velde, Lewis G.
Van Sickle, C. E.

Van Slyck, De Forest.
Vasiliev, Alexander A.
Violette, E. M.
Volwiler, A. T.

W

Wagner, Joe C.
Wagner, Virgil.
Walker, Heber Pervis.
Walker, Willis H.
Ware, Edith E.
Warren, Louis A.
Washburne, George A.
Webster, Edwin W.
Weil, T. Eliot.
Welborn, Mary Catherine.
Welch, Jane Mead.
Wendel, Hugo C. M.
Werner, Raymond C.
Wesley, Edgar Bruce.
West, Allen B.
Whitaker, Arthur P.
Whitsey, Marian L.
Wikel, Howard H.
Wilgus, A. Curtis.
Willard, Henry M.
Williams, Judith Blow.
Williams, Mary W.
Williard, Groby W.
Winfrey, N. E.
Wirth, Fremont P.
Wittke, Carl.
Wolfe, Ernestine A.
Wood, George A.
Wood, Harry H.
Wood, Harry W.
Woodburn, James A.
Woodring, Warner F.
Wrench, J. E.
Wyckoff, C. T.

Y

Yeaton, Sue H.

Z

Zeitlin, Solomon.
Zéliqzon, Maurice.
Zerkel, Martin L.
Zimmerman, William F.

IV. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CLAREMONT AND SAN MARINO, CALIF., DECEMBER 27-28, 1928

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Held at the Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Calif., and the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., December 27 and 28, 1928.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Calif., and the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., on Thursday and Friday, December 27-28, 1928. The program committee consisted of Profs. Frank C. Palm, chairman; Carl F. Brand, Dan E. Clark, and Henry S. Lucas. The committee on arrangements consisted of Profs. Frank Pitman, chairman; Owen C. Coy, and Waldemar Westergaard, and Dr. Max Farrand.

The president of the Pacific Coast Branch, Prof. Edgar E. Robinson, of Stanford University, presided over the Thursday morning session, which was devoted to European history. The opening paper was read by Prof. William A. Morris, of the University of California, on *The Lesser Curia Regis under the First Two Norman Kings of England*. The article dealt with the nature of the lesser curia regis and presented instances of its activity, both judicial and advisory. The cases cited revealed it as a body to which the king might turn on the spur of the moment as he moved from place to place in England and Normandy. Prof. Henry S. Lucas, of the University of Washington, followed with an account of *The Great European Famine from 1315 to 1317*, which he showed to be one of the most disastrous of many such calamities that afflicted Europe in the Middle Ages. Dr. Sidney S. Biro, of San Francisco, discussed *The German Policy of the Pre-Fructidorean Directory*. He proved that economic considerations had a large share in shaping the Austrian and German policy of France in this period and did much to prolong the Franco-Imperial War. In a paper entitled "*The Entente and the Question of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, 1914-15*," Prof. Robert J. Kerner, of the University of California, traced the efforts of Russia to prevent the entry of Turkey into the World War on the side of the Central Powers and the steps by which the secret agreement of 1915 to the advantage of Russia in regard to the straits was made by the Entente.

After the morning session the members were the guests of Dr. Max Farrand at a luncheon meeting at the Huntington Library, with Leslie E. Bliss, librarian, presiding. Frederick J. Turner, professor emeritus of Harvard University; John M. Vincent, professor emeritus of Johns Hopkins University; and Prof. Louis K. Koontz, of the University of California, at Los Angeles, discussed the value for historical research of the Huntington collections, after which there was a conducted inspection of the library stacks and workrooms and a visit to the exhibition of books and paintings.

The annual dinner was at 7 o'clock in Clark Hall, Scripps College, Claremont, with Prof. Frank Pitman, of Pomona College, presiding. The president's annual address was delivered by Prof. Edgar E. Robinson, of Stanford University, on *The Place of Party in the Political History of the United States*. Calling attention to a "little paper accidentally preserved," by Franklin, and referred to by him as "*Observations on my reading history, in library, May 19, 1731,*" in which he said "The different views of these different parties occasion all confusion." Professor Robinson said:

That confusion is the usual state of party life, we have ample illustration in our own day. It is taken for granted that in the course of struggle each participant will distort the position of his opponent. Variations in such practice are matters of degree rather than of kind.

Yet distortion and confusion would not seem to follow simply or directly from mere differences of opinion, even on matters of public policy. Disagreement as to principles and programs might be freely recognized, and yet orderly discussion develop and result in a reasoned conclusion, were it not for the fact of struggle for power.

It is such an approach to public affairs, which transforms politics; debate becomes war, and guerrilla war at that. The poet, Thomas Moore, visiting Washington City during the first administration of Jefferson, felt that the violence of party spirit was a close approximation to savage life. It bordered, he thought, upon a state of nature. We will agree, for any period, that confusion reigns supreme.

In this clash of conflicting wills we have the cardinal fact of party life.

The spirit of militancy inherent in party struggles for power in the state has been reflected in histories of party. The imagery of the battle field has been used, again and again, in description of the ceaseless struggle of groups for power. Thus, although the objective side of our politics has thus been given repeated attention, it has not produced an accurate and informing view. That the historian has left us on the whole in a state of confusion, not unlike that of politics itself, is well revealed in the present view that a satisfactory understanding of past politics is quite out of the question.

Let us suppose that acceptance be made of the war-like character of party life, but insistence be added, that, after all, it is not war. Let us grant that as in war, so in politics, no participant has seen the whole field of operations, but add that many of the important conflicts of politics are more nearly akin to conflicts at staff headquarters and minor skirmishes than to great military operations. Even though couched in military language, appellations hurled at opponents in heat of party conflict, or manifestoes prepared in anticipation of conflict

with the intention of winning it, are not to be given the authority accorded to military dispatches or diplomatic notes. If confusion is to be removed, analogy must not be allowed to hold the field to the exclusion of fact. Even though politics is war—in the eyes of those who participate—its study may be undertaken in a spirit of unbiased inquiry.

Militant figures have been difficult to picture accurately when, as in the case of Andrew Jackson, they have passed from a military activity into a practice of politics. There is a change of scene without adequate change of mood; and the followers have erred perhaps in greater measure than the leader.

The testimony of participants constitutes an important source of fact. But it is subject to an unusual limitation. So far as presenting exactly what was said, it is vital. But it does not follow that what was said was true, or thought to be true.

Self-interest is not an unusual phenomenon. But a particular attention is needed in the case of the study of party because of the fact that party delineation has been neglected and too great a dependence placed upon definitions used by participants, often designedly, and taken over unthinkingly by students at a later date. Moreover, we need to stress the fact that in writing of party many have been frankly subjective, and more have been consciously partisan. One may err in being as partisan of Hamilton as of Hoover.

In the lack of a careful portrayal of party life and its frequent complete submergence in political history, has been prepared the happy hunting ground for those who are ever seeking explanations for the "why" rather than the "how" of our history. We have read repeatedly of our development in terms of economic groups, of sectional leadership, and of constitutional theories, each writer relying upon what has been termed "Party" to carry the tale.

It has been in an effort to explain the phenomena of party control that there has been presented the view which personifies groups, sections, and interests, and makes them the protagonists in the ceaseless struggle to control and operate the National Government. Important though such study has been in revealing some of the realities behind electoral campaigns and legislative contests, and in pointing out economic and geographic bases of partisanship, it ought not to be concluded that these constitute the history of party life in America until a more thorough examination has been made of the facts underlying party formation and party membership.

Party can not mean a group of self-appointed leaders, an assemblage of public officers, a body of voters—all three. And it can not with any certainty mean a tradition, a mystic belief that may be summoned to cover a particular policy or to uphold a cherished plan in time of peril.

If, moreover, party history is to be given this exact place in political history, it must proceed in a considerable measure from an insistence upon an adherence to an acceptable definition. As has been suggested, it may easily be shown that party has had a various meaning to participants. It is incumbent upon the historian to give careful and continuous attention to the variety of these meanings, and to the frequent changes, but to insist upon one guiding principle in his own narration.

That party has been thought of as a mass of voters, we well know; Jefferson gave wide currency to such a view and "rule of the people" has been a shibboleth used by countless leaders throughout our history. Many felt that the parties included all the voters. Such a party is measured in membership by its vote at election time. Senator William E. Borah, speaking in Minneapolis in the course of the last campaign, gave expression to this view: "In the campaign of 1924, 15,716,000 votes were cast for Coolidge. This vote con-

stitutes the Republican Party. * * * That is the Republican Party for which I speak to-night." Yet the Senator from Idaho knows, as Jefferson and all his imitators knew, that party in any such sense was not the agency of government either legal or extralegal. Measured by votes cast, the aggregate of our people have at no time governed the Nation. Yet such parties of superficially positive views and supposedly unbroken ranks march unceasingly across the pages of American political history.

On closer view party is seen to be a comparatively small and compact body of men. Real power rests with them. They formulate appeals, direct campaigns, discuss in advance, and decide the nature of programs to be submitted to the voters.

There have been men in every period of American history who have dreamed of the formulation of programs based on accepted principles which they hoped to see carried out by a body of men in whom they had confidence. But such parties are quite cut off from the actualities of political combat. Pictures of such parties are prominent in the writings of many American political leaders, particularly in those writings which were deemed worthy of preservation. But these men, although outstanding, have seldom been the actual operators of our party machinery. For one Hamilton or Calhoun or Wilson, we have had hundreds of Kendalls, Walkers, Weeds, and Hannas.

The leadership of one man has seemed at times to give the key to party history. Washington, of all men most equipped by fame to provide a charismatic leadership, did not do so; but it is clear that within the limits of his personality, Hamilton did so. Jefferson, despite his doctrine, could not prevent the development among his followers. But not until 1828 was the personal division shown on a national scale. There have been historians who have said that "Jackson men" and "Adams men" were not "real party names." It depends upon a definition of terms. There can be question as to fact of the groupings at this time. As the phrase was, "personality has displaced principle," and Emerson could note a little later that party was "perpetually corrupted by personality."

It must be seen that not instinct, not doctrine, not leadership, not even voters, have given us the party that we know to exert such influence in American thought, American feeling, and American action. It has been the organization, which was brought into being for the purpose of fighting and governing. It is not concerned with matters of fact, or doctrine, or even of principle, except as they bear upon the great cause for existence; success at the polls. Such organizations not only contain men of divergent views, they must also appeal to voters of differing opinions, prejudices, and loyalties. It is folly to talk of finding an actual basis in any set of principles relating to public welfare.

Party organization emerges. Shall not our confusion be less if we attempt to follow its activities, and these alone? If we would succeed, other aspects of party must be ignored, at least for the time being.

As we move away from the familiar landmarks of constitutional theory and the divisions based upon it, and again from the explanations built upon economic and sectional groupings of leaders and voters and the whole vast field of the study of public opinion, we find ourselves in a novel situation and facing an unaccustomed opportunity. Much of the documentary material must be rejected as, also, practically all of the contemporary explanations by outsiders; the first, because it consists of the final stages rather than the formative processes of politics; the second, because of the subjective bias and lack of knowledge. In their place are the materials of the extra-legal organization and its members. Of course the details of secret conference, the verbal agreement,

the private understanding are unknown to us, and will remain so in large measure, for few records remain. There are meager membership lists, only occasional minutes, infrequent record of votes, yet these fragments found in countless places give us a thrill of a new quest as we begin to glimpse a new story. In and out of the vaguely outlined structure of party government which has ruled America, move the great leaders of the nation, but for the most part the vigorous figures in this new scene are men of small stature and little place in the official record of the National Government.

That extralegal party organization has been a vital factor for the past hundred years may be easily established. It appears in lesser parties, as well as for the two great parties. At times it is of greater significance than the administration itself. Yet such party organization has not been given adequate treatment by historians and is usually given a place second to party, as represented by members in office.

There has been less serious effort to study these organizations because of the glamour of the Presidency and of the interest in the powerful machines in Congress. Yet since the opening of this century, national organizations have never ceased to function, and year by year have taken a place of greater importance in political developments.

Consider the opportunity in these years; the apparent disintegration of the Democratic Party organization under the leadership of Bryan, even though millions followed him—as many in the East as in the South, and together twice as many as in the West; the gradual emergence in the Congress of a progressive Republican organization which based its appeal in the rule of the voter and in time succeeded in leading a national movement for more direct government, a movement which, had it succeeded, would have destroyed party government as we had known it; the rise to power of Wilson—a minority President—who used party as represented in office—rather than in organization—and whose one great triumph was won at the hands of the people at the polls; the complete breakdown of party lines in the Congress in the two years before America entered the war, to be followed by a partisan bitterness seldom equaled in our politics; the reorganization of the Republican leadership on the basis hitherto unfamiliar to Republicans—that of opposition in all its varied forms; the disintegration of a new Wilson democracy that had never existed except in the courageous leadership of a few and the idolatrous following of the many; the reappearance of the various elements of unrest—and uncertainty—in thought as well as feeling—under the leadership of LaFollette; the revelation of the looseness, yet tenacity, of party bonds forced upon the Republican membership by economic questions, and upon the Democratic membership, by social problems; finally before our very eyes—100 years after the election of Jackson—the reappearance of a liberalism in the cities that yet speaks the language of the frontier, and the strengthening of a reliance upon happy relationships of business and government that recalls the stirring days of Alexander Hamilton. The period opens with a rising tide of belief in party as a mass of voters, approximately 15,000,000 of them; it closes with almost complete acceptance of party as organization, although the voters number nearly 40,000,000. A period replete with investigations, scandals, pressure groups, sectional politics, and striking personal leadership, yet at the close the dominant note is efficient organization.

To decrease this confusion it is not enough to multiply studies of the pressure groups and legislative agents and lesser parties which have in the past 30 years so enriched political history; we need to know more of the twilight zone between these self-expressive reformers and special interest groups—and the self-conscious officials who occupy their time in operating

the government as best they can. For those who are engaged in writing the new history—the history of civilization in America—what an opportunity is here to describe the life of these organizations that have exhibited in most salient fashion the self-created social ideals of the American people. Once this is thoroughly done, we will not have a cessation of struggle, but we shall not be in a welter of confused thinking.

We come, then, to the particular purpose of this paper. Suppose we set about constructing the story of party organization in these years. What sources are there? Let us consider.

For this period there are printed records containing the personnel of committees and occasional summaries of important party pronouncements. Committees of investigation have revealed masses of information as to personnel and as to sources of financial support. There are organization records, but as yet these have seldom been available to the investigator. Glimpses have indicated a rich source of information. What is needed is an opening of party archives similar in purpose and completeness to the opening of the diplomatic archives of European nations. One such opening would be followed by a deluge, we may be sure; uncomfortable to many a politician, but vastly satisfying to the historian of party.

Confusion has been the character of politics. This has been due to the inevitable clash of wills. But confusion has been carried over into the description of party life, largely because of an unnecessary vagueness in definition. There has been a lack of reality. Much of this tends to disappear if first attention is given the party organization. An adequate account of its activities calls for more material, and we come to the task of retelling the whole story of politics, but now with party organization as the chief theme.

At the time of this change of view—and emphasis—we are apprised of the fact that the wide use of the telephone has destroyed the possibilities that were hidden in telegraph and letter files. The personal conference which gave Hanna such strength—and made him difficult to trace—has become common, over as wide an area as the United States. But, on the other hand, the work of revelation has been accentuated by the radio and the motion picture, not to speak of the automobile, which of all modern devices gave the most telling blows to any existing provincialism in politics. Elimination of distance has brought the public forum into the home. One hundred years ago a few thousand citizens saw and heard Jackson, or knew men who had seen and heard him. In the campaign of 1928 millions heard Hoover and Smith—and had heard Coolidge many times in the preceding four years. The motion picture and the movietone, as well as the radio, bring them to us again and again. Not only these men and their utterances, but all of the enthusiastic response that is given the hero on the platform is transmitted to our ears and eyes. By use of the radio the national convention has some of the aspects of the town meeting. We have yet to note any great change in method of the party organization. But it is clear that the place of leadership must be reestimated. It seems unlikely that few facts will escape the watcher of keen and informed view. Yet unless we realize fully the rôle of the manager in the past, we are apt to mistake his present control as something new in American politics.

From the outset of the experiment in self-government on this continent, political parties have been present—"continuous, voluntary, organized associations to secure the adoption of policies upon which their members agree and the choice of officers who will represent those policies." In a land dedicated to democracy they have been the means by which opinion has not been chaos, and a government has been provided. Living under a constitution in which no

need of parties was recognized, they have ever been outside the framework of government. Yet they have constituted the blood and flesh and nervous system of our politics. The recognition of this is found in the writings of the long line of commentators as well as in the action of the official class that has ever had two interests, that of party and that of government. Let us not forget that the greatest portion of labor in popular government rests in the process that handles the vote and presses for a reflection of that vote in legislation and administration. Parties—such as these—give us the history of public affairs in America. A proper delineation of party, based upon adequate sources of information, and an appreciation of our changed view of man as a citizen, yields in interest and importance neither to analyses of programs of administrators nor descriptions of the life of the people. It explains both.

The Friday morning session with President Edgar E. Robinson in the chair was devoted to American history. As more time was allowed for discussion at this session only two papers were read. Dr. H. Barrett Learned, of Washington, D. C., related *The Attitude of the Senate toward the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague*. After touching upon the League of Nations as established in 1920 and the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1921, attention was given to the pedestrian attitude of the Senate toward the problem of joining the court over three years (1923–1926). When the Senate finally accepted the court plan conditional upon five reservations, a part of the fifth reservation caused a halt in the process of ratification and settlement. It was the author's opinion that the United States, in view of their traditional policy in favor of a world court, would not be frustrated from joining by the slight margin of disagreement still remaining. Prof. Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, of Scripps College, read the second paper, "*An Illustration of the Frontier as a Seed Bed*." The paper was a study of the American frontier in its receptive rather than creative phase. The illustration chosen was the adoption by the Gulf States of the plantation system, which was established by immigrants from the seaboard South. In the discussion that followed Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner contributed some of his experiences as a student of the frontier.

The Friday afternoon session was held jointly with the California State Historical Association. The first paper had an international theme, but the other three were devoted to Pacific coast and local history. In the *Limitation of Naval Armaments—Washington to Geneva*, Prof. Yamato Ichihashi, of Stanford University, discussed the success of the Washington conference in the limitation of capital ships and the failure at Geneva on the cruiser issue. Dr. A. P. Nasatir, of San Diego State Teachers College, read an article on *French Interests and Activities in California Prior to Statehood*. In the correspondence of French ambassadors to Mexico, consular agents in California and the Pacific islands, and the journals of travelers the author found much evidence of an active French interest in the fate of California. Prof. Verne Blue, of the University of Oregon, dis-

cussed some Unpublished Portions of the Memoirs of Duflot de Mofras, who in 1839 was selected by Marshall Soult to explore northern Mexico and California. These memoirs were found to contain a plan by which the French Government could acquire, preferably by purchase, land about San Francisco Bay which might become the nucleus of a French empire in the West. In Paper Towns of Forty-Nine, Prof. Owen C. Coy, of the University of Southern California, pointed out that modern realtors could learn much from the speculators of the boom days of 1849. He sketched briefly the hopes and histories of New-York-of-the-Pacific, New Hope, Fremont, and other towns, few of which developed beyond the paper stage and justified their ambitious beginnings.

At the business session which followed the Friday morning meeting, the acting secretary-treasurer, Prof. Carl F. Brand, of Stanford University, gave a report on the financial situation of the branch. It showed that the high cost of the annual publication and the expense of distribution to the increasing membership made it imperative to secure more funds than the present subvention of \$400 from the parent association. The acting secretary-treasurer proposed and the meeting accepted a plan (1) to sell the remaining copies of the 1926 and 1927 proceedings for \$1 and \$1.50, respectively, per volume; and, unless the delegate to the national meeting could secure a larger appropriation, to require a small fee from members receiving the annual publication, and to advertise the proceedings in order to secure an increased sale.

The committee on nominations, consisting of Profs. Dan E. Clark, chairman; Louis K. Koontz, and Ralph H. Lutz, reported the following nominations:

President.—Herbert I. Priestley, University of California.

Vice president.—Frank W. Pitman, Pomona College.

Secretary-treasurer.—Carl F. Brand, Stanford University.

The council.—The above officers, and Gilbert G. Benjamin, University of Southern California; Robert C. Clark, University of Oregon; Henry S. Lucas, University of Washington; John C. Parish, University of California at Los Angeles.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted and these nominees were declared elected for the ensuing year.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Profs. William A. Morris, chairman; Percy A. Martin, and Waldemar Westergaard, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association in this, its twenty-fourth annual meeting, expresses its high appreciation of and gratitude for the hospitality so generously extended by Pomona College, Scripps College, and the Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

Resolved, That we express our hearty thanks to the committee on arrangements and particularly its chairman, Prof. Frank W. Pitman.

Resolved, That we express our deep sense of loss in the death of Prof. Louis John Paetow, the vice president of this body. Professor Paetow was a loyal friend and beloved teacher. In the field of scholarship he was a national figure. Wherever he was known his name stood for high ideals and standards. In the present great revival of interest in medieval studies in this country he took a preeminent part. His enthusiasm and zeal were contagious and bore fruit in the devoted labors of a generation of students: Be it further *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to his family.

A motion to continue the committee on publications was passed. The committee consists of Profs. John C. Parish, chairman; Percy A. Martin, Oliver H. Richardson, and Waldemar Westgaard. A further motion was voted authorizing this committee to investigate the possibilities of support for the establishment of a Pacific Coast Historical Review and make a report at the next annual meeting.

Prof. Dan E. Clark extended an invitation to the Pacific Coast Branch to hold its next annual meeting at the University of Oregon. The invitation was referred to the council.