

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE YEAR 1929



IN ONE VOLUME
AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1930

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1930.

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 of submitting to Congress the annual report of the association for the year 1929. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. ABBOT, *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., May 15, 1930.

SIR: As provided by law, we submit herewith the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1929.

This consists of the proceedings of the forty-fourth annual meeting held at Durham and Chapel Hill, N. C., December 30-31, 1929, and January 1, 1930, the proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association held at Eugene, Oreg., on December 27-28, 1929, the proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual session of the Conference of Historical Societies at Indianapolis, December 31, 1928, and the sixteenth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, embracing correspondence addressed to John C. Calhoun, 1837-1849, edited by Chauncey S. Boucher and Robert P. Brooks.

In accordance with the present policy of the association, papers and abstracts of papers read are omitted, but the places of publication of those which have been printed and of those which are scheduled for early appearance are indicated.

A supplemental volume contains a bibliography of writings on American history during the year 1929, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

LEO F. STOCK,
Chairman Committee on Publications.
LOWELL JOSEPH RAGATZ,
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 object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III

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

IV

The officers shall be a president, 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 the 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 candidate 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, 1899

OFFICERS FOR 1930

PRESIDENT

EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS¹
Stanford University, Calif.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

CARL BECKER
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SECRETARY

DEXTER PERKINS
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

TREASURER

CHARLES MOORE
40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-TREASURER

PATTY W. WASHINGTON
40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.

EDITOR

LOWELL JOSEPH RAGATZ
The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Ex officio: The president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer)

FORMER PRESIDENTS

JOHN BACH McMASTER
2109 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

FREDERICK J. TURNER
The Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.

¹ Died Sept. 1, 1930.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE L. BURR
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD
Care Morgan and Cie., 14 Place Vendome, Paris, France

EDWARD CHANNING
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

JEAN JULES JUSSERAND
5 Avenue Montaigne, Paris, France

CHARLES H. HASKINS
53 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS
424 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Conn.

DANA C. MUNRO
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR
135 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

JAMES H. BREASTED
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON
173 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED COUNCILORS

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 ROULHAC HAMILTON
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

DIXON R. FOX
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

OFFICERS FOR 1930

PRESIDENT

FRANK W. PITMAN
Pomona College

VICE PRESIDENT

DAN E. CLARK
University of Oregon

SECRETARY-TREASURER

CARL F. BRAND
Stanford University

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(In addition to the above-named officers)

OSGOOD HARDY
Occidental College

H. A. HUBBARD
University of Arizona

F. C. PALM
University of California

E. S. McMAHON
University of Washington

TERMS OF OFFICE

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †)

EX-PRESIDENTS

†ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.
 †GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.
 †JUSTIN WINDSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.
 †WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.
 †CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.
 †JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.
 †JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
 †HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.
 †GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
 †RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.
 †JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1897.
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.
 †JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1890.
 †EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.
 †CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.
 †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.
 †SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907.
 †GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.
 †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1912.
 †WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1914.
 †H. MORSE STEPHENS, A. M., Litt. D., 1915.
 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1916.
 WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1917.
 †WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., 1918-1919.
 EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1920.
 JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1921.
 CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1922.
 EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D., 1923.
 †WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., Litt. D., 1924.
 CHARLES M. ANDREWS, A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D., 1925.
 DANA C. MUNRO, L. H. D., 1926.
 HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, LL. B., L. H. D., Litt. D., 1927.
 JAMES H. BREASTED, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1928.
 JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1929.

EX-VICE PRESIDENTS

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

†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900.
 †HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.
 †ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.
 †HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.
 †GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902, 1903.
 †EDWARD McCRAIDY, LL. D., 1903.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1904.
 †SIMON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1905, 1906.
 †GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1906, 1907.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907, 1908.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1908, 1909.
 †WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909, 1910.
 †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1910, 1911.
 †WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1911, 1912.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1912, 1913.
 †H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1913, 1914.
 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1914, 1915.
 WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1915, 1916.
 †WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., 1916, 1917.
 EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1917, 1918-1919.
 JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1918-1919, 1920.
 CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., 1920, 1921.
 EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D., 1921, 1922.
 †WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., Litt. D., 1922, 1923.
 CHARLES M. ANDREWS, A. M., Ph. D., 1923, 1924.
 DANA C. MUNRO, L. H. D., 1924, 1925.
 HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, L. H. D., Litt. D., 1925, 1926.
 JAMES H. BREASTED, Ph. D., LL. D., 1926, 1927.
 JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph. D., LL. D., 1927, 1928.
 EVARTS B. GREENE, Ph. D., 1928, 1929.

SECRETARIES

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884-1900.
 †A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1908.
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, Ph. D., 1900-1913.
 WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M., 1908-1919.
 EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1914-1919.
 †JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, Ph. D., 1919-1928.
 DEXTER PERKINS, Ph. D., 1928-.

TREASURERS

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

CURATOR

†A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889-1918.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

†WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884-1886.
 †CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884-1887.
 †MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884-1885.
 EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., 1884-1885.
 †FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., Litt. D., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885-1887.
 †WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886-1888.
 †RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887-1888.
 JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1887-1891.
 †ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., LL. D., 1887-1889.
 †GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888-1891.
 †GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889-1896.
 †JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889-1894.
 JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1891-1894.
 †GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1891-1897; 1898-1901.
 †THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1894-1895.
 †JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894-1895.
 †H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1895-1899.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1895-1899; 1901-1904.
 †EDWARD MINOR GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D., 1896-1897.
 †MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897-1900.

- ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1897-1900.
 ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1898-1901; 1903-1906.
 †WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1899-1902.
 †PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1900-1903.
 A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Ph. D., LL. D., 1900-1903.
 HERBERT PUTNAM, Litt. D., LL. D., 1901-1904.
 GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.
 EDWARD POTTS CHEYNEY, LL. D., 1902-1905.
 †EDWARD G. BOURNE, Ph. D., 1903-1906.
 †GEORGE P. GARRISON, Ph. D., 1904-1907.
 †REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904-1907.
 CHARLES McLEAN ANDREWS, Ph. D., L. H. D., 1905-1908.
 JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph. D., 1905-1908.
 WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1906-1909.
 WILLIAM MacDONALD, Ph. D., LL. D., 1906-1909.
 MAX FARRAND, Ph. D., 1907-1910.
 FRANK HEYWOOD HODDER, Ph. M., 1907-1910.
 EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, Ph. D., 1908-1911.
 CHARLES HENRY HULL, Ph. D., 1908-1911.
 FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE RILEY, A. M., Ph. D., 1909-1912.
 EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, Ph. D., LL. D., 1909-1912.
 JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, Ph. D., LL. D., 1910-1913.
 FRED MORROW FLING, Ph. D., 1910-1913.
 HERMAN VANDENBURG AMES, Ph. D., 1911-1914.
 DANA C. MUNRO, A. M., 1911-1914.
 ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, Ph. D., 1912-1914.
 JOHN MARTIN VINCENT, Ph. D., LL. D., 1912-1915.
 FREDERIC BANCROFT, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913-1915.
 CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, Ph. D., 1913-1916.
 EUGENE C. BARKER, Ph. D., 1914-1917.
 GUY S. FORD, B. L., Ph. D., 1914-1917.
 ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, Ph. D., 1914-1917.
 †LUCY M. SALMON, A. M., L. H. D., 1915-1919.
 †SAMUEL B. HARDING, Ph. D., 1915-1919.
 HENRY E. BOURNE, A. B., B. D., L. H. D., 1916-1920.
 CHARLES MOORE, Ph. D., 1916-1917.
 GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A., 1916-1920.
 HERBERT E. BOLTON, B. L., Ph. D., 1917-1920.
 WILLIAM E. DODD, Ph. D., 1917-1920.
 WALTER L. FLEMING, M. S., Ph. D., 1917-1920.
 WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, Ph. D., 1917-1920.
 JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Ph. D., 1919-1922.
 RUTH PUTNAM, B. Litt., 1919-1922.
 ARTHUR L. CROSS, Ph. D., 1920-1924.
 SIDNEY B. FAY, Ph. D., 1920-1924.
 CARL RUSSELL FISH, Ph. D., 1920-1923.
 CARLTON J. H. HAYES, Ph. D., 1920-1925.
 FREDERIC L. PAXSON, Ph. D., 1920-1925.
 ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT, Ph. D., 1920-1923.
 HENRY P. BIGGAR, B. A., B. Litt. 1922-1925.
 MARY W. WILLIAMS, Ph. D., 1922-1926.
 CHARLES H. McILWAIN, Ph. D., 1923-1926.
 ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, Ph. D., 1923-1926.
 WILLIAM K. BOYD, Ph. D., 1924-1927.
 NELLIE NEILSON, Ph. D., 1924-1927.
 †ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, A. M., LL. D., 1925-1927.
 LAURENCE M. LARSON, Ph. D., 1925-1928.
 FRANK MALOY ANDERSON, A. M., 1925-1928.
 JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, A. M., LL. D., Litt. D., 1926-1929.
 DWIGHT W. MORROW, A. B., LL. B., 1926-1929.
 PAYSON J. TREAT, Ph. D., 1926-
 WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS, B. S., 1927-
 SAMUEL E. MORISON, Ph. D., 1927-
 WINFRED T. ROOT, Ph. D., 1927-
 ELIZABETH DONNAN, 1928-
 J. G. DE ROULHAC HAMILTON, Ph. D., 1928-
 DIXON R. FOX, Ph. D., 1929-
 ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, Ph. D., 1929-

COMMITTEES FOR 1930

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Committee on ad interim business.—President Evarts B. Greene, chairman; the secretary, Edward P. Cheyney; Dixon R. Fox, J. Franklin Jameson, Charles Moore, Samuel E. Morison.

Committee on appointments.—Winfred T. Root, chairman; the secretary, Elizabeth Donnan; Ulrich B. Phillips.

Committee on nominations.—E. Merton Coulter, chairman, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; James F. Willard, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.; Frederick Merk, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Chester P. Higby, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Delegates in the American Council of Learned Societies.—J. Franklin Jameson, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1931); Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (term expires 1933).

Delegates in the Social Science Research Council.—Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (3 year term expires December, 1931); Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (term expires 1932); Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1930).

Representative in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.—Waldo G. Leland, 703 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

Representatives for the Encyclopedia of 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-fifth annual meeting.—Ralph H. Gabriel, chairman, 127 Everit Street, New Haven, Conn.; James P. Baxter, 3d, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; William K. Boyd, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Godfrey Davies, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Hyma, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Edgar E. Robinson, Stanford University, Calif.; Reginald G. Trotter, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada; William L. Westermann, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Laura A. White, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. Ex officio: Dexter Perkins, secretary of the American Historical Association, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Christopher B. Coleman, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies, Historical Bureau, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.; O. C. Stine, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Committee on local arrangements for the forty-fifth annual meeting.—Francis R. Hart, chairman, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; James P. Baxter, 3d, 23 Brewster Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles F. D. Belden, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.; Charles K. Bolton, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; William Crowninshield Endicott, Danvers, Mass.; William S. Ferguson, Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.; William L. Langer, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Samuel E. Morison, 44 Brimmer Street, Boston, Mass.; Francis Parkman, 2 Hubbard Park, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward M. Pickman, 17 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, 358 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

Board of editors of the American Historical Review.—Henry E. Bourne, managing editor (ex officio), 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.; A. C. Cole, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio (1933); V. W. Crane, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., (1934); Sidney B. Fay, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., (1930); J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (1931); James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (1935); Tenney Frank, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (1935).

Historical manuscripts commission.—Theodore C. Pease, chairman, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Randolph G. Adams, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Elizabeth Donnan, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; J. G. deR. Hamilton, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Reginald C. McGrane, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; Newton D. Mereness, 909 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; John C. Parish, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.; Wayne E. Stevens, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Thomas M. Marshall, chairman, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Kathleen Bruce, 4608 Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Allan Nevins, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; William S. Robertson, 806 Florida Ave., Urbana, Ill.; Wayne E. Stevens, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Louis R. Gottschalk, chairman, care Guaranty Trust Co., 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France; Eugene N. Curtis, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.; Paul B. Jones, 1112 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Ill.; Preserved Smith, 156 Cascadilla Park, Ithaca, N. Y.; Judith Williams, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—John M. S. Allison, chairman, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; Charles E. Fryer, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Parker T. Moon, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Thad W. Riker, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Preston W. Slosson, 1212 Olivia Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Committee on the John H. Dunning prize.—Ulrich B. Phillips, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Avery O. Craven, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. de R. Hamilton, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Committee on the Jusserand medal.—Carl Becker, chairman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. Crane Brinton, 35 Weld Hall, Cambridge, Mass.; Merle E. Curti, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Committee on publications.—Leo F. Stock, chairman, 3737 Michigan Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

Committee on membership.—Arthur J. May, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., acting chairman; George G. Andrews, 525 South Lucas Street, Iowa City, Iowa; Julian P. Bretz, Goldwin Smith Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.; Philip P. Chase, 241 Highland Street, Milton, Mass.; E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Alexander J. Wall, 170 Central Park, West, New York, N. Y.; Waldemar Westergaard, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.

Conference of Historical Societies.—Dixon Ryan Fox, chairman,¹ Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Christopher B. Coleman, secretary, Historical Bureau, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

Committee on national archives.—Charles Moore, chairman, 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.; Tyler Dennett, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 703 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; W. F. Willoughby, 26 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

Committee on bibliography.—Henry R. Shipman, chairman, 27 Mercer Street, Princeton, N. J.; William H. Allison, 34-A Irving Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Solon J. Buck, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sidney B. Fay, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Grace Gardner Griffin, 1627 Hobart Street NW. Washington, D. C.; Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur Lyon Cross, 705 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Godfrey Davies, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Roger B. Merriman, 175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Wallace Notestein, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Conyers Read, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Caroline F. Ware, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Committee on the bibliography of travel.—Solon J. Buck, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Public archives commission.—Charles W. Ramsdell, chairman, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; J. B. Hedges, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Thomas M. Marshall, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret C. Norton, Archives Division, State Library, Springfield, Ill.; James G. Randall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—Fred A. Shannon, chairman, 1526 Humboldt Street, Manhattan, Kans.; Troyer S. Anderson, 8 Whittier Place, Swarthmore, Pa.; Clarence E. Carter, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; C. C. Pearson, Wake Forest, N. C.; Bertha H. Putnam, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Alfred H. Sweet, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.

Commission on the social studies in the schools.—A. C. Krey, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Beard, New Milford, Conn.; Isaiah Bowman, American Geographical Society, New York, N. Y.; Ada L. Comstock, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; George S. Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Avery O. Craven, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Edmund E. Day, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Ernest Horn, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Henry Johnson, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Leon C. Marshall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Jesse H. Newlon, Lincoln School, 425 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; Jesse F. Steiner, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Committee on endowment.—Christopher B. Coleman, chairman, 334 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.; James P. Baxter, 3d, 23 Brewster Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Solon J. Buck, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry J. Carman, 701 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Conyers Read, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Moore, treasurer of the association, 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—Samuel F. Bemis, chairman, The George Washington University, Washington,

D. C.; William K. Boyd, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place NW., Washington, D. C.; John Bach McMaster, 2109 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dumas Malone, Dictionary of American Biography, Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.; Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; St. George L. Sioussat, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mark Sullivan, 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Charles Warren, 1527 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Committee on the Carnegie revolving fund for publications.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Violet Barbour, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Evarts B. Greene, 602 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Marcus W. Jernegan, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Waldo G. Leland, 703 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee on international cooperation.—Waldo G. Leland, chairman, 703 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.; Frederick B. Artz, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Eloise Ellery, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Carl R. Fish, 511 North Carroll Street, Madison, Wis.; J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Herbert I. Priestley, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Bernadotte E. Schmitt, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on permanent quarters.—Henry E. Bourne, chairman, 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir, Fauquier County, Va.; H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place NW., Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.; Dexter Perkins, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

International subcommittee on chronology.—Rt. Rev. George Lacombe, care Equitable Trust Co., 41 Rue Cambon, Paris, France.

Committee on historical inscriptions.—Christopher B. Coleman, chairman, 334 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. D. W. Connor, university of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dixon R. Fox, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Edmond S. Meany, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Moore, 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.; Samuel E. Morison, 44 Brimmer Street, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

The American Historical Association is the national organization for the promotion of historical writing and studies in the United States. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was chartered by Congress. Its national character is emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington and by providing for the publication of its annual reports by the United States Government through the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the association, at present about 3,400, is drawn from every State in the Union as well as from Canada and South America. To all who desire to promote the development of history, local, national, or general, and to all who believe that a correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present, the association makes a strong appeal through its publications and other activities.

The meetings of the association are held annually during the last week in December in cities so chosen as to accommodate in turn the members living in different parts of the country, and the average attendance is about 400.

The meetings afford an opportunity for members to become personally acquainted and to discuss matters in which they have a common interest.

The principal publications of the association are the Annual Report and the American Historical Review. The former, usually in two volumes, is printed for the association by the Government and is distributed free to all members who request it. It contains the proceedings of the association, as well as valuable collections of documents, edited by the historical manuscripts commission, reports on American archives, prepared by the public archives commission, bibliographical contributions, reports on history teaching, on the activities of historical societies and other agencies, etc., and an annual group of papers on agricultural history contributed by the Agricultural History Society.

The American Historical Review is the official organ of the association and the recognized organ of the historical profession in the United States. It is published quarterly, each number containing about 225 pages. It presents to the reader authoritative articles, critical reviews of important new works on history, groups of inedited documents, and news of many and varied activities in the field of history. The Review is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of the progress of historical scholarship, and is of much value and interest to the general reader. It is distributed to all members of the association in part return for their dues.

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

The John H. Dunning prize, a third biennial prize of \$200, is to be awarded in the odd years, beginning in December, 1929, to an essay on "any and all subjects relating to the political and social transformation of the Southern States

since 1865, provided that said subjects have antecedents in, or are related to, conditions in those States prior to 1876."

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

To the subject of history teaching the association has devoted much and consistent attention through conferences held at the annual meetings, the investigations of committees, and the preparation of reports. The association has a close advisory relationship with *The Historical Outlook*, that valuable organ of those engaged in teaching history and the social studies. A standing committee on history teaching gives constant attention to that vital part of the school curriculum.

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

The Pacific Coast Branch of the association, organized in 1904, affords an opportunity for the members living in the Far West to have meetings and an organization of their own while retaining full membership in the parent body. In 1915 the association met with the branch in San Francisco, Berkeley, and Palo Alto in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal.

From the first the association has pursued the policy of inviting to its membership not only those professionally or otherwise actively engaged in historical work but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical science is such that they wish to ally themselves with the association in the furtherance of its various objects. Thus the association counts among its members lawyers, clergymen, editors, publishers, physicians, officers of the Army and Navy, merchants, bankers, and farmers—all of whom find material of especial interest in its publications.

Membership in the association is obtained through election by the executive council, upon nomination by a member or by direct application. The annual dues are \$5, there being no initiation fee. The fee for life membership is \$100, which secures exemption from all annual dues.

Inquiries respecting the association, its work, publications, prizes, meetings, membership, etc., should be addressed to the assistant secretary of the association at 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C., from whom they will receive prompt attention.

PRIZES AND MEDAL OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE JUSTIN WINSOR AND THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZES

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of \$200: The Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before April 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association. Competition shall be limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement. The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the annual report of the association.

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

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

THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

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

The competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works that shall be submitted to the American Historical Association. A work may be submitted in either manuscript or print.

Works must be submitted on or before April 1 of each year in order to be considered for the competition of that year. In the case of printed works the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1.

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

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

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

Only works in the English language will receive consideration.

THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE

In accordance with the terms of a bequest by the late Miss Mathilde M. Dunning, of New York, the American Historical Association offers the John H. Dunning prize. The conditions governing the award of this prize are as follows:

1. That the scope of the John H. Dunning prize in American history shall include any and all subjects relating to the political and social transformation of the Southern States since 1865, provided that said subjects have antecedents in, or are related to, conditions in those States prior to 1876.

2. That the prize amounting to \$200 shall be awarded biennially, beginning in December, 1929, to a member of the association.

3. That a standing committee of three be appointed to consider essays submitted, to make the award, and to formulate regulations necessary for this work.

(As in the case of the other prizes, monographs must be submitted on or before April 1 of the given year, and the date of publication of printed monographs must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to that April 1.)

THE JUSSERAND MEDAL

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

Inquiries concerning these prizes and the medal should be addressed to the chairmen of the respective committees, or to the secretary of the American Historical Association, 40 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.

AWARDS

THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames. The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

1900. William A. Schaper. Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina.

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips. Georgia and State Rights.

1902. Charles McCarthy. The Anti-Masonic Party.

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg. The American Colonial Charter; A Study of Its Relation to English Administration, chiefly after 1688.

1904. William R. Manning. The Nootka Sound Controversy.

1906. Annie Heloise Abel. The History of Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi River.

1908. Clarence Edwin Carter. Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1765-1774.

1910. Edward Raymond Turner. *The Negro in Pennsylvania; Slavery—Servitude—Freedom, 1639–1861.*

1912. Arthur Charles Cole. *The Whig Party in the South.*

1914. Mary W. Williams. *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815–1915.*

1916. Richard J. Purcell. *Connecticut in Transition, 1775–1818.*

1918. Arthur M. Schlesinger. *The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution, 1763–1776.* (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXXVIII, whole number 182. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1918.)

1920. F. Lee Bennis. *The American Struggle for the British West India Carrying Trade, 1815–1830.* (Indiana University Studies, Vol. X, No. 56, Bloomington, Ind., University Bookstore, 1923.)

1922. Lawrence Henry Gipson. *Jared Ingersoll: A Study of American Loyalism in Relation to British Colonial Government.* (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, VIII. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1920.)

1924. Elizabeth B. White. *History of Franco-American Diplomatic Relations.*

1926. Lowell Joseph Ragatz. *The Fall of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean, 1763–1833.* (The Century Co., New York, 1928).

1928. Fred A. Shannon. *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861–1865.* Two volumes. (Cleveland, Ohio, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1928.)

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

THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE has been awarded to—

1905. David S. Muzzey. *The Spiritual Franciscans.*

1907. In equal division—Edward B. Krehbiel. *The Interdict—Its History and Its Operation with Especial Attention to the Time of Pope Innocent III,* and William S. Robertson. *Francisco de Miranda and the Revolutionizing of Spanish America.*

1909. Wallace Notestein. *A History of Witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718.*

1911. Louise Fargo Brown. *The Political Activities of the Baptists and Fifth-Monarchy Men in England During the Interregnum.*

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

1915. Theodore C. Pease. *The Leveller Movement.*

1917. Frederick L. Nussbaum. *Commercial Policy in the French Revolution: A Study of the Career of G. J. A. Ducher.*

1919. William Thomas Morgan. *English Political Parties and Leaders in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1702–1710.* (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, VII. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1920.)

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

1923. In equal division—Mary Hume Maguire. *History of the Oath Ex Officio in England,* and John Thomas McNeill. *The Celtic Penitentials and Their Influence on Continental Christianity.* (Paris, Champion, 1923.)

1925. Frederick S. Rodkey. *The Turko-Egyptian Question in the Relations of England, France, and Russia, 1832–1841.* (University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XI, Nos. 3 and 4. Urbana, The University, 1924.)

1927. William F. Galpin. *The British Grain Trade in the Napoleonic Period.* [University of Michigan Publications, History and Political Science, VI.] (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1925.)

1929. H. S. Commager. *Struensee and the Reform Movement in Denmark.*

THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE has been awarded to—

1923. In equal division—Walter Russell Batsell. *The Mandatory System: Its Historical Background and Relation to the New Imperialism,* and Edward Mead

Earle. Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway. (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1923.)

1924. Alfred L. P. Dennis. The Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia. (New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1924.)

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

1928. Sidney B. Fay. The Origins of the World War. Two volumes. (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1928.)

1929. M. B. Giffen. Fashoda: The Incident and Its Diplomatic Setting. (University of Chicago Press, 1930.)

In 1922, 1926, and 1927 the George Louis Beer prize was not awarded.

THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE has been awarded to—

1929. Hayward J. Pearce, jr. Benjamin H. Hill: Secession and Reconstruction. (University of Chicago Press, 1928.)

THE JUSSELAND MEDAL has been awarded to—

1925. Bernard Fay, *L'Esprit Révolutionnaire en France et aux États-Unis à la Fin du Dixhuitième Siècle*. (Paris, Champion, 1925.)

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

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

DURHAM AND CHAPEL HILL, N. C., DECEMBER 30-31, 1929
AND JANUARY 1, 1930

THE NORTH CAROLINA MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ¹

The meetings of the association in the South have left pleasant memories. To be able to say, "I was at New Orleans in 1903" or "I attended the Charleston meeting in 1913" still wins instant and interested attention. In the *Review* of April, 1925, it is stated by a high authority that "Many if not all of those who attended the Richmond meeting of 1908 regarded it as the pleasantest the association had ever held." According to the same high authority, it seems to have been matched by the Richmond meeting of 1924. That the association enjoys its meetings in the South is, therefore, not an accident nor a coincidence but a natural law. The meeting at Durham and Chapel Hill again illustrated the rule. Even the North Carolina weather man acted *ex officio* as a member of the local committee on arrangements, for not a drop of rain fell during the three days of the sessions, and the members from the Far and Frozen North who saw on December 31 the blue sky at Chapel Hill, who glowed in its sunshine, and who breathed the soft air, will never forget the last day of 1929.

The hospitality was as generous as the skies. Three luncheons were offered to as many conferences at Chapel Hill, and four at Duke University. After the presidential address there was a "smoker" at the union on the north campus of Duke University, and on the next afternoon a tea at the south campus. Those who had thoughtfully brought their golf sticks were invited to meet the hazards of the Hope Valley Country Club.

The number in attendance was a surprise—593. What is perhaps more surprising, 155 came from west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio River. Nearly 250 came from the northeastern section of the country. Approximately 154 came from the Southeastern States and 34 from the Southwest.

Three other historical societies held meetings on the same days—the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Agricultural History Society, and the History of Science Society. There were also a conference of historical societies and two sessions with the National Council of Social Studies. The sessions of the first day, with the exception of that for the presidential address, were held at the

¹ Reprinted from *The American Historical Review* for April, 1930.

Washington Duke Hotel, the headquarters in Durham, or at the chamber of commerce. The next morning the association and the societies migrated to Chapel Hill, a dozen miles to the southwest but returned to Durham for the annual banquet. On the third day the north campus of Duke University was the place of five morning sessions and three in the afternoon. All sessions were well attended, although some thinning out naturally occurred on the final afternoon, as trains were leaving for the North.

The auditorium at the north campus was filled on Monday evening in anticipation of the president's address. Years ago, when "Professor" Robinson was a more constant attendant at the meetings of the association, lobbies and vestibules were emptied by the exclamation "Robinson's up!" The traditional anticipation was not disappointed as those who heard or have read the address in the *January Review* are aware. At the close of the address came a surprise to the speaker and to all the audience except the initiated. Prof. David Saville Muzzey, of Columbia University, in a felicitous address, presented to Doctor Robinson a memorial volume to which those who had worked in his seminars had contributed essays. Among these essays were: *Toleration*, by Professor Muzzey himself; *The Place of History among the Sciences*, by Preserved Smith; *The Philosopher turned Patriot*, by Carlton J. H. Hayes; *Baron von Holstein*, by Maude A. Huttman; and *The Inside of Germany's War Politics*, by Charles A. Beard.

The program, upon which Prof. William K. Boyd and his committee had worked with such generous expenditure of thought, was of extraordinary variety and interest. The 22 sessions and 7 luncheon conferences touched many phases of history, but it was natural that American history should lead in the number of subjects treated. There were sessions on American foreign policy, American social history, the Jacksonian democracy, American colonial history, besides a joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which naturally dealt with phases of American history, and two sessions and two luncheon conferences on the history of the South. Next to American history in point of attention came modern European history, with four sessions and a luncheon conference. No one could repeat the criticism heard a few years ago that modern European history was neglected by the program committee.

One of the most important enterprises of the association is entrusted to the Commission on Social Studies, of which Prof. A. C. Krey is chairman. A brief statement of its progress and its committees appeared in the *January Review*. At a meeting in New York in November the commission had approved a testing program presented by Prof. Truman L. Kelley. At Durham Mr. Krey first sketched the present stage which the work of the commission had

reached² and called upon Mr. Kelley to discuss the "Possibilities of testing values in the teaching of the social studies." A primary difficulty Mr. Kelley found in the lack of agreement as to what the values are. This he felt to be not altogether unfortunate, because it indicated that these studies had not yet become "mummified." If social studies should be made the core of the curriculum, their aims should be conceived in as broad terms as possible and should be concerned with attitudes of mind rather than specific types of conduct. Mr. Kelley said that attitudes can be measured by techniques which are a "cross between those employed in the measurement of knowledge and of habit." A certain word may be chosen as the cue and the association of the child with it may indicate a slant on things. The measurement of the capacity of the child to apply principles and laws is equally interesting. Here tests must be devised which bring out something essentially different from acts of memory. Novel content must be used, Mr. Kelley showed, and in such a way as to call for the use of knowledge in dealing with situations which were not anticipated.³

The discussion was opened by Laurence B. Packard, of Amherst College, who spoke of the problem of what should be included in the secondary school curriculum as judged by the competence of graduates who later undertake college courses in history. The next speaker, O. M. Dickerson, of Teachers College, Greeley, Colo., expressed the feeling that two pitfalls were to be avoided—getting lost in a maze of philosophical discussion of ultimate aims and attempting to test everything. He thought that it would be unfortunate if anyone inferred from Doctor Kelley's paper that content was unimportant, for it is our specific task to equip the student with definite information concerning the economic, social, and political world, to teach him how to test this information and to add to it.

A luncheon conference followed in which it was proposed to discuss "Regional differences in the treatment of the social studies." Mr. Dickerson led this discussion, giving the results of his observations in the schools of Detroit, Boston, New York, and Washington. He found that specific instruction in local history is usually given in the early grades, before the ninth. He found also that if a local economic interest had become vocal, and was much discussed in the newspapers, it was likely to find its way into the schoolroom. Edgar Dawson, of Hunter College, thought we were moving toward a rational compromise between the claims of local interests and the demands of the more general body of historical fact, and this is to teach the development of mankind, but to select many of the concrete illustrations from local conditions in their proper, chronological

² Paper published in *The Historical Outlook*, February, 1930, pp. 63 ff.

³ Paper published in *The Historical Outlook*, February, 1930, pp. 66 ff.

order. The discussion was closed by Lawrence V. Roth, president of the New England History Teachers' Association.

After the luncheon, the introductory course in the college curriculum claimed the attention of those interested in the problems of teaching. The points of view of three departments of history were represented by Witt Bowden, for the University of Pennsylvania; Harry J. Carman, for Columbia; and Arthur H. Noyes, for Ohio State University. All recognized the fact that the vast increase in the number of entering students has forced upon college teachers a restudy of the whole problem. Witt Bowden found the solution in developing the individual work of the student, in more conferences, and less mass instruction. He also urged that teachers of history utilize historical exhibits and laboratories; that in this respect they recapture a position of equality with science teachers. Harry J. Carman explained that at Columbia they dealt with entering students on the assumption that they might be roughly classified in three groups: (1) Those who desire a general education, (2) those who look forward to advanced scholarly work, and (3) those preparing for a professional career. Through placement and achievement tests, certain students begin what are called maturity courses. The general object of the work of the first two years is to orient the student, in order that he may do more intensive work in his chosen field in his junior and senior years. At Ohio State University, according to Professor Noyes, two methods were being tested, lectures with quizzes, and the more traditional class discussions, five days a week. Professor Noyes also emphasized the need of a faculty interested in the problem, and made up of men successful in this type of instruction.

This year again an experiment was made of devoting a session to the discussion of a single theme. Dixon Ryan Fox was asked to set forth a synthetic principle in American history. The plan was to print his essay in the January, 1930, issue of the *Review* and send proof sheets to several interested in the problem. The result was a lively session, with some good-tempered intellectual skirmishing. As the readers of the *Review* will recall, Mr. Fox, after a witty inquiry into the differences between the historians themselves upon the question of what history really is, and into the diverse schemes for organizing material, suggested that the concept of social evolution offers a plan for bringing "an immense number of seemingly discreet facts into an understandable relation." He conceded that this framework does not integrate everything, and that "much has to be hung on other racks." An incidental, and somewhat jocular, allusion to the emphasis which he thought that the Beards had put upon the contest of economic classes in their exposition of American history provoked one of the most interesting exchanges of the occasion. Mr.

Beard, who had been invited to take part in this discussion, declared that he did not and never did believe in the doctrine of the economic man, nor consciously subscribe to any such creed as Mr. Fox appeared to find in their book. What he did believe was that all men, women, and children, all the time, must have food, clothing, and shelter, and that the ways in which they acquire these necessities have a profound, constant, and inescapable influence on all departments of their life, political, moral, æsthetic, and religious. Economic development therefore furnishes one structure for grouping. "Moreover, it seems to me," said Mr. Beard, "to be illuminating in surprising ways." Mr. Fox, in his reply, conceded that the sentence in his paper referring to the Beards' Rise of American Civilization contained an ellipsis which might lead to misunderstanding; the group rivalries which the Beards trace, he explained, wherein the agricultural interest, the mercantile interest, the manufacturing interest, etc., are posed against each other, though fundamentally economic, produce a very different sort of conflict, of course, from that envisaged by Marx in his theory of class struggle. Mr. Beard added another interesting comment. Mr. Fox's concept of social evolution reminded him of Spencer's famous but abstract description of the process of evolution, and, to the amusement of the audience, Mr. Beard drew forth from the archives of his memory Spencer's ponderous progression from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, etc., and added that when you try to work out the structure on the differentiation theory you will find economics running into the most minute ramifications of it. Among others who discussed the paper were Joseph Schafer and Solon J. Buck. Mr. Buck expressed the opinion that social historians, reacting against an overemphasis of political and even economic facts, are in some danger of producing works no more general or comprehensive than those of their predecessors, and especially lacking in unity. The most obvious synthetic principle, he said, for a general history of the United States is the fact that the United States is a nation—a political entity—and that its people are citizens thereof. This does not mean, he added, that histories should be narrowly political. Mr. Schafer's comments are developed in an editorial in the March issue of the Wisconsin Magazine of History. They called attention to the diversity of motive in human action, so that no one principle of organization, social in the sense which Mr. Fox indicated, or economic in Mr. Beard's conception of history, should be allowed to push others to one side.

In describing the sessions on the several fields of history, we may, for convenience of analysis, follow the accepted chronology and begin with ancient history. This was devoted to a consideration of the Later Hellenic World. The first paper was by Clinton

W. Keyes, of Columbia University: Specimens of Government Book-keeping from Roman Egypt. In it Professor Keyes gave examples of the important day books and ledgers now preserved at Columbia University, and discussed their bearings on the economic life of Roman Egypt. The next paper was by N. C. Debevoise, of the University of Chicago, on the Historical Importance of Parthia. The Parthian period is still one of the blanks in the history of the world, although much available source material has not been utilized and more is constantly discovered. A distinction must be drawn between the Parthians and the people of their empire, many of whom retained a large measure of their own culture. In Babylonia, for example, elements of earlier civilizations survived in art, architecture, religion, science, economic life, and thought of the people.⁴ The discussion, led by A. T. Olmstead, of the University of Chicago, emphasized the unity of ancient history and the close connection between East and West in the later ancient history. The chairman, Arthur E. R. Boak, of the University of Michigan, gave a brief report on the important Michigan excavations at Karanis in the Egyptian Fayum and at Seleucia in Babylonia.

The sessions on the Middle Ages and the Renaissance dealt with two aspects of the same theme, two attitudes toward divergencies of thought or belief, a morning session on Heresy and Persecution, and an afternoon session on Ideas of Toleration. Ernest W. Nelson, of Duke University, explained the theory of Persecution. He found that the later Roman imperial government sought through enforcement of conformity to achieve moral unity and so to impart new vigor to the declining state. The medieval church motive is to be found in Augustine's conception of life and the relation of the secular to the spiritual authorities, a conception which dominated the whole medieval point of view. Heresy was looked upon as a crime of such enormity that even the dead bodies of heretics were objects of vengeance. Punishments short of death were in the nature of spiritual preventive medicine. Austin P. Evans, of Columbia University, in a suggestive paper on the Social Aspects of Heresy, showed that heresy had been studied too much from the point of view of religious conceptions and that its social causes needed investigation. He noted the fact that as the narrow localism of the medieval world gave way before the rise of commerce and the development of the towns, heresy became an alarming phenomenon. In a final paper Dorothy Louise Mackay, of West Virginia University, said, apropos of Restrictions on the Teacher in the Medieval University of Paris, that as long as medieval teachers avoided "errors against the Faith" they were comparatively free. There were, of course, requirements of training. A. H. Sweet, of Washington and Jefferson College, opened the dis-

⁴ Paper to be published in *The American Journal of Semitic Languages*.

cussion, calling attention to the fact that persecution was sometimes a defense mechanism to guard the community against what was considered harmful.

With the Renaissance came defenders of the idea of toleration. One of these was Erasmus. Wallace K. Ferguson, of New York University, expressed the feeling that in his case the effort has been to search through his writings for occasional *obiter dicta* and he urged that a better method is to study the implications of Erasmus's whole attitude toward life, religion, and morals. Roland H. Bainton, of Yale University, dealt with Castellio, whose principal expression of toleration came in a reply to Calvin's charge of scepticism provoked by Castellio's leadership in the protest against the burning of Servetus. In this work Castellio pointed out that in such cases judgment is blunted by prejudice, hate, and ambition. He also held that truth and error are to be perceived through experience as well as through revelation and that both sources are subject to rational criticism. Frederic C. Church, of the University of Idaho, dealt with an especially attractive character, Lelio Sozzini, or Socinus, a gentle, manly, scholarly, and sincerely religious nature, a student more than a teacher. Only Calvin discerned in the intellectual distress of the young man a determined effort to confute those to whom truth had been providentially imparted and who were therefore its authoritative defenders. George L. Burr, who led the discussion, pointed to two positive contributions which Erasmus made to toleration, supplying the town of Basel the religious ordinance which first provided for freedom of worship, and writing the little tract on the measureless mercy of God (*De immensa misericordia Dei*, 1524). Professor Burr also recalled the fact that Castellio's booklet in protest at the fate of Servitus was so eagerly read that the copies were literally worn out; but the traces of its influence are everywhere.

The session on English history was devoted to the seventeenth century. The first paper, by W. Frank Craven, of New York University, touched early American colonial history as well as an English problem. He sought to show that the Dissolution of the London Company of Virginia was due not so much to the machinations of the court party as to the illadvised efforts of Sandys to increase the population of Virginia without adequate supplies. The most interesting incidental argument was based on evidence that the charge of a too "Democratical and Tumultuous" government did not apply to the make-up of the Assembly in Virginia, but to the fact that the votes in the company at London were so counted that the minor adventurers had as much influence as the men with a greater number of shares.⁵ The second paper, by Clyde L. Grose, of Northwestern University, was also in a sense an historical revision. Dealing with

⁵ Paper to be published in *The American Historical Review*.

Cromwellian Ideals during the Restoration, it gave another illustration of the error in fixing the attention in the case of revolutions or restorations upon change, rather than upon persistence or continuity. His subtitle, *Comparative Insignificance of the Year 1660*, emphasized his idea. He finds that British foreign policy from 1650 to 1674 was dominated by commercial hatred of the Dutch and that the advent of Charles II made no change, not even a ripple. Another phase of the same tendency was the development of "sea-mindedness," with which Charles and his brother James were in entire sympathy. The third paper, on the First Earl of Shaftesbury, by Louise Fargo Brown, of Vassar College, credited this noble lord with the ideas which were embodied in the fundamental constitutions of Carolina. John Locke was simply the secretary who put them into shape. In opening the discussion F. G. Marcham, of Cornell University, referring to Professor Grose's emphasis upon elements of continuity in the Restoration, remarked that it was more important to account for continuity than to detect it. He believed that the forces which prevented violent change might be found in the persistence of interest in property, illustrated in the development of estates through enclosures, marriage contracts, and control of commercial companies. The men of property held the government to a policy of moderate change.

Three sessions were given to modern European history, besides one on recent Russian history. Each of the three topics provoked a lively discussion after the more formal papers were read. Under the head of Nineteenth Century Nationalism, Kent R. Greenfield, of Yale University, described certain neglected forces which prepared the way for the work of Cavour. Attention is commonly fixed upon the group of revolutionaries of the type of Mazzini, who moved from one abortive attempt to another to overthrow the reactionary governments of the peninsula. Mr. Greenfield found a more constructive force in the journalistic propaganda inspired by the teachings of Gian Domenico Romagnosi, who saw in the economic revolution, and the scientific movement which was a part of it, a means by which, without resorting to illegal action, an impulse could be given to the life of Italy that would lead to its regeneration.⁶ The relation of Michelet to French nationalism was then described by F. B. Artz, of Oberlin College. Mr. Artz explained the influences which contributed to Michelet's intellectual development, the influence of Herder, Cousin, and Vico, and the stimulus which came from Michelet's friendship with Quinet. Mr. Artz did not find in Michelet a consistent body of doctrine which might be described as nationalistic. His contribution was a gospel rather than a doctrine.

⁶ Paper published in *The American Historical Review*, October, 1930, pp. 31 ff.

The discussion turned on the definition of nationalism and the period of its appearance.

The session on diplomatic episodes of the later era was opened by M. B. Giffen, of Tarkio College, with a discussion of the reasons why the Fashoda incident closed as it did with the abandonment by France of the aims, deliberately chosen, of the Marchand mission. The secret he found not so much in the naval preponderance of Great Britain and Lord Salisbury's resolute attitude, as in the general diplomatic situation of Europe. Russia's interests were too much engaged in the Far East in 1898 to support France in arms, and the plan of M. Hanotaux for a rapprochement with Germany ended in an inevitable fiasco. Nothing remained for France but to yield. Two papers attempted to state with precision the influence which the press exerted in European affairs before the war. Oron J. Hale, of the University of Virginia, dealt with the years of the first Moroccan crisis, and E. Malcolm Carroll, of Duke University, analyzed French public opinion during the Balkan crisis. Probably the most significant evidence of the effective influence of the press, according to Mr. Hale, may be found in the French press campaign in the early fall of 1905 after the overthrow of Delcassé, led by Stéphane Lauzanne in the *Matin*, when the acceptance of the project of a conference caused the Germans to hope for a rapprochement with France. In that case France might become a third in the Björkö treaty. The result of this newspaper outburst was that on October 15 Nelidov informed Lamsdorff that to broach the subject of the treaty of Björkö at present would alienate French opinion. Mr. Carroll in dealing with the Balkan crisis naturally commented upon the wholesale bribery of the press in France attributed to Izvolski. Other influences, the speaker said, were at work. Poincaré, then at the head of the French cabinet, through the French finance minister, who was to control the expenditure, used the money for purposes not contemplated by the Russians. In the end, however, the Russians gained what they wanted, the silence of the radical opposition to a war for Russia's interests in the Balkans.

At the same hour and attracting a large audience was a session on recent and contemporary civilization. It was opened by William E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, with a review of the elements entering into the "industrial revolution of the twentieth century," which for want of a better term has sometimes been called the technological revolution. The elements of this Mr. Lingelbach found in the development of a technique of discovery and invention, the extensive use of electricity, and the application of chemistry to industry and agriculture.⁷ Charles A. Beard, of New

⁷ Paper published in *The Historical Outlook*, January, 1930, pp. 7 ff.

York, followed with an analysis and interpretation of the attitude of labor, showing that it is not international, as in the days of Engel and Marx, but distinctly nationalistic. Foreign labor is no longer welcomed in the United States, which is not now the refuge for the discontented or the unemployed, but, rather, the closed corporation of the "100 per cent American" laborer. The third paper, by F. Lee Benns, of Indiana University, explained the organization and described the achievements of the League of Nations. He emphasized its advantages as an international clearing-house for disputes and problems, and as a center for humanitarian endeavor. In the discussion of the papers Professor Cheyney made the hopeful comment that possibly a revolution other than industrial was in progress, and that an internationalism exemplified by the League would become supreme, in spite of the disruptive and warlike effects of nationalism.

It may be convenient to place the session on "Recent Russia" in this group, for the subjects discussed belong quite as much to European history as to the policies of the Russian government. Especially is this true of the paper on the Straits Question, 1915-1923, by Robert J. Kerner, of the University of California. Mr. Kerner explained that after the agreement of 1915, by which England and France had consented to the acquisition of the Straits and of Constantinople, and so had indorsed Russia's "historical mission," Sazonov's policy for the next two years looked to the actual seizure of these spoils of war before any peace conference might be called.⁸ The Communist Party and the significance of its aims and its work was the subject discussed by Samuel N. Harper, of the University of Chicago, while M. Karpovich, of Harvard University, indicated the place of Bolshevism in the history of Russian socialism.

The luncheon conference of members interested in modern European history was of special importance because here was to be determined the question of a further organization of the group. After Bernadotte E. Schmitt, the editor of the *Journal of Modern History*, had explained the experiences of the first year, the group decided, in compliance with the expressed wish of the University of Chicago Press, the publishers of the *Journal*, to organize as a distinct section. The purpose is to provide support for the new journal and to furnish the machinery necessary for the selection of its board of editors. In accordance with the constitution, accepted by the conference, the section selected as its first officers: C. P. Higby, of the University of Wisconsin, chairman; L. B. Packard, of Amherst, as secretary; W. E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, W. T. Morgan, of Indiana University, and Ernest W. Nelson, of Duke University,

⁸ Paper published in *The Slavonic Review*, March, 1930, pp. 589 ff.

as the three directors. The new constitution may be found in the March number of the *Journal of Modern History*.

It is now time to turn to the menu offered by the American history group. The first session was devoted to American foreign policy. Here the aim was not so much to explain the policy as to indicate opportunities for further research. This, Samuel F. Bemis, of George Washington University, did in an illuminating paper. He showed that the time was past when the student should be content to base his conclusions upon the material found in a single archive. He also explained that it is becoming more and more possible to use material on American foreign policy from the archives of governments with whom we have dealt, because of the enormous collections of photostats which already exist in the Library of Congress and which will be increased steadily during the coming years.⁹ In the discussion that followed, Tyler Dennett, of the Department of State, expressed regret that more use was not made of the archives of that department by mature, well-equipped students. Joseph V. Fuller, also of the Department of State, spoke of the difficulties in the use of postwar material and urged students to go into earlier fields. The fact that much light is found in private correspondents or personal papers was brought out by Clarence R. Williams, of the Library of Congress, and this evoked a little discussion between the representatives of the two ends of the Avenue.

In the session on American colonial history the first two papers dealt with phases in the development of British colonial administration. With the subject "English Administrative Methods and Policy, 1689-1715," Gertrude A. Jacobsen, of Hunter College, told of the time when Whitehall began to take on its modern and impersonal character, when modern departments appeared and office methods were systematized. The significance of the establishment of a supreme military command, half a century later, was the subject of a paper entitled "Imperial Unity, 1760-1774," by Clarence E. Carter, of Miami University, for Grenville's program made the commander in chief an important agency for the enforcement of the trade laws and the mutiny act. He also had charge of the unorganized western territories and of Indian affairs. The attitude of the British public toward the disruption of this unity, or British opinion of the American Revolution, was the subject of the third paper, by Dora M. Clark, of Wilson College. The landowners whose pocketbooks were becoming sensitive to the Government's ever-increasing demands for money were anxious that the colonials should be made to bear a share of the burden. The merchants, on the other hand, naturally did not want to arouse the anger of their customers,

⁹ Paper published in *The American Historical Review*, October, 1930, pp. 68 ff.

so the the repeal of the stamp act may be regarded as their victory. After fighting actually began, the Americans had no friends except political liberals. In 1778 the country gentlemen experienced a change of heart, because taxes rose sharply and land values declined. Even placemen finally abandoned the Government, and the end of the war was in sight.¹⁰ A dramatic interest was added to the discussion, which Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University, opened, by the announcement of Randolph G. Adams, of the William L. Clements Library, that the General Gage papers had just been acquired for this library.

Professor Carter's thesis of the importance of the supreme military command was illustrated in the joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, when Helen Louise Shaw, of Ogontz School, dealt with British administration of the Southern Indian Department, especially under John Stuart, the first Superintendent of the Southern Indians. His territory included the region between the Floridas, the "line" of 1763, the Ohio, and the Mississippi. Stuart gradually enlarged his personnel so that at the outbreak of the Revolution the British Government possessed in it a machinery easily converted into wartime services. During the war, unfortunately for the British, the Indians did not always draw fine distinctions between "Loyalist" and "Rebel" scalp locks. The paper of Walter P. Webb, of the University of Texas, in the same session, marks a new stage in the study of the frontier in American history, for he showed that settlement was for decades practically stopped at the "timber line," approximately the ninety-eighth parallel. Beyond that line a new technique was required suited to the Great Plains, the absence of timber, a lessened rainfall, and the character of the rivers. The invention of barbed wire in 1873 and its production in quantity made up so far as fences were concerned for the lack of wood. The knowledge of irrigation practiced in the Old World could be utilized to a degree, but the methods of dry farming were a lesson learned in the region itself. The final paper was on Recent Industrial Growth and Politics in the Southern Appalachian Region, and was presented by John D. Barnhart, of West Virginia University.

Another American history session had as its theme "Jacksonian Democracy." William MacDonald, of New York City, gave a century estimate. To-day, he said, Jackson's limitations seem greater than his achievements. There was something hollow, he felt, even about Jackson's thinking of the people as a sovereign body whom he represented and served, for he made no particular effort to learn public opinion before he took action upon a particular question.

¹⁰ Based on conclusions in the speaker's book, *British Opinion and the American Revolution*, published by the Yale University Press in 1930.

He was quite ready to invoke it later in his support. Moreover, his intellectual capacity was not great, so that his career shows a strong mixture of soundness and folly, of force and crudity, of truth and absurdity. The paper of William E. Smith, of Miami University, on F. P. Blair, journalist, illustrated similar Jacksonian qualities. If he was confronted with baffling problems he often exclaimed, "Send it to Bla-ar." The *Globe*, which Blair owned, gave the cue to the Jackson press. His editorial policy was to "shoot the deserters" and to "carry the war into Africa." The *Political Geography of Southern Jacksonism*, by Thomas P. Abernethy, of the University of Alabama, brought the evidence of political geography to the discussion, for it showed that the support of Jackson in the Southwest in 1824 came from the popular elements, affected by the financial distress which followed the panic of 1819. The wealthier, conservative class were in the opposition. In the Southeast this was strong enough to carry the election for Crawford. These political differences were practically submerged during the campaigns of 1828 and 1832, but reappeared in 1836. In the discussion which centered on Mr. MacDonald's paper, Eugene C. Barker, of the University of Texas, pointed out that Jackson was faced with very practical problems, the spoils system, for example, and his actions were mere practical actions suggested by questions of the moment. They should not be judged primarily upon standards determined by the perspective of a century.

The joint meeting with the History of Science Society found its themes also in the field of American history. Two of the papers dealt with the influence of foreign scientists upon American thinkers and teachers. Lao G. Simons, of Hunter College, studied one element, the influence of mathematicians like Lagrange, Laplace, and Legendre upon American mathematics. Evarts B. Greene, the incoming president of the association, going back a little further in time, presented interesting facts about the "Popularization of science during the American Revolution." He began with the scientific amateurs, including politicians like Jefferson, Madison, and James Bowdoin, mentioning the members of the two scientific societies, the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He finally undertook to show the extent to which European studies were familiar to Americans, as indicated by titles in book advertisements, reprints, and references in letters. The concluding paper was a *Century of American Geodesy*, by Florian Cajori, of the University of California, which explained the development of the United States Coast Survey not only in territorial measurements, but also in locating uncharted rocks, banks, and shoals along the shores.¹¹

¹¹ Paper to be published in *Isis*.

It has already been remarked that the history of the South received appropriate emphasis at Durham and at Chapel Hill. There was a luncheon conference on southern history, in which E. Merton Coulter, now visiting professor at the University of Texas, and Herman C. Nixon, of Tulane University, discussed the problems of the field and the difficulties surrounding research and publication. Another aspect of the same question was treated in the joint luncheon conference with the Agricultural History Society, where the material to be studied, rather than the conclusions to be reached was the subject. Kathleen Bruce, of the College of William and Mary, indicated a mine of material in the private papers of the Virginia planters, and discussed, as an illustration, the Bruce papers in Berry Hill Plantation House, Halifax County. These are the records of James Bruce and of his son James C. Bruce, and furnish information on six south-side counties from 1802 to 1865.¹² J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, of the University of North Carolina, threw additional light on these plantation records from his 20 years' experience in connection with the Southern Historical Collection at the university. He deplored the fact that few records exist of the conditions on the small farms, which greatly outnumbered the plantations. His closing remark about the willingness of people to entrust their records to such collections as that at Chapel Hill, about their real historical-mindedness, is encouraging.¹³ Charles W. Ramsdell, of the University of Texas, explained the difficulties of discovering adequate material on the Agricultural History of the Confederacy. Only one agricultural journal, the *Southern Cultivator*, seems to have continued publication during the war. Much may be found in the Adjutant General's office at Washington among the manuscripts of the "Confederate Archives"; but these are ill-arranged.

The session on agricultural history discussed two phases of southern agriculture, the Economic Efficiency and Comparative Advantage in Competition of Slavery under the Plantation System, presented by L. C. Gray, of the Department of Agriculture,¹⁴ and Commercial Fertilizers in South Carolina, by R. H. Taylor, of Furman University.¹⁵ The third paper, by Arthur H. Hirsch of the University of Michigan, on Aspects of the French Contribution to American Agriculture before 1766, was not restricted to southern conditions.¹⁶

The South also was the theme at the luncheon conference on the history of science, and here Richard H. Shryock, of Duke University, gave an illuminating account of medical practice in the antebellum South.¹⁷ The most notable contribution to any aspect of

¹² Paper published in *Agricultural History*, January, 1930, pp. 10 ff.

¹³ Published in *Agricultural History*, January, 1930, pp. 14 ff.

¹⁴ Paper published in *Agricultural History*, April, 1930, pp. 31 ff.

¹⁵ Paper published in *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, April, 1930, pp. 179 ff.

¹⁶ Paper published in *Agricultural History*, January, 1930, pp. 1 ff.

¹⁷ Paper published in *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, April, 1930, pp. 160 ff.

southern history was made at the association banquet by R. D. W. Connor, of the University of North Carolina, whose penetrating and brilliant interpretation of the recent history of his State, with the descriptive title of the "Rehabilitation of a Rural Commonwealth," delighted a throng of diners.¹⁸ Under its impressions the members of the association went to the general session, of which the theme was the South, Recent and Contemporary.

It is significant that the emphasis in this general session was all on economic history. The first paper, by Lester J. Cappon, of the University of Virginia, on the Iron Industry in the New South, pointed out that by 1860 the industry had won a place even in northern and eastern markets. Southern charcoal iron had such a reputation that ironmasters after the Civil War were slow to turn to the use of coke. Mr. Cappon's main theme was the growth of the industry since the war. C. Chilton Pearson, of Wake Forest College, dealing with the Social Aspects of Prohibition, showed that the antiliquor movement, especially in Virginia, has been found in the middle class, which laid emphasis on the "useful virtues." The highest and lowest classes were in the opposition, but in recent years their political power has been ebbing. Monroe Work, of Tuskegee Institute, discussed the Economic Progress of the Negro. To some northerners it may have come as a surprise to see a dark face on the platform of a session dealing with the South in a Southern State. One of the speaker's striking remarks was that the controversy over negro suffrage had led people to overlook the equally important economic rights which the fourteenth amendment granted. He was convinced that the startling loss of interest in elections, revealed in the increase of white absentees, was due to the laws disfranchising the negro. The leader of the discussion was Holland Thompson, of the College of the City of New York, and he treated especially the causes of discontent among the new town-bred textile workers, who had forgotten how opportunities for work in the mills had ameliorated the lot of the earlier rural population.

The "Revolution in the West" was commemorated at a luncheon, and virtually at a dinner, also. At the luncheon, James A. James, of Northwestern University, the biographer of George Rogers Clark, was appropriately chosen to speak of Clark's lesser known associates, Vigo and Pollock in particular. The dinner which called to mind the Revolutionary West was the dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The speaker was Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, and his subject was a Pre-Revolutionary Revolt in the Old Southwest. At times it seemed as if he were engaged in one of the popular sports of the day, debunking the Fathers. This he disclaimed, and urged eloquently that they were

¹⁸ Paper published in *The American Historical Review*, October, 1930, pp. 44 ff.

after all human, and that land hunger might well have imparted an added energy to their more abstract love of liberty.¹⁹

The session devoted to Hispanic American history took its subject from the history of the South American States themselves, rather than from the sphere of irritating controversies with the United States. Isaac J. Cox, of Northwestern University, under the title of the "Development of Political Parties in Chile," described the pseudo-parliamentary system which dominated Chilean politics for 30 years after the overthrow of Balmaceda. It was a system of parliamentary groups, most members of which aspired to be cabinet officers. William S. Robertson, of the University of Illinois, discussed Foreign Estimates of the Argentine Dictator, Juan Manuel de Rosas. He showed that Rosas was a consummate poseur and maintained a skillful diplomatic and journalistic propaganda both at home and abroad.²⁰ A third paper, by William W. Pierson, of the University of North Carolina, advanced the idea that the influence of France on the Political Theories of Venezuela was a constant force while that of the United States was intermittent.

The session on the Far East, ignoring the turmoil of recent Chinese politics, was devoted to pure history. William Hung, of Harvard University, commenting on the so-called Nestorianism in the T'ang Dynasty, remarked that the study of the monument found in Si-an-fu had led to the discovery of two Chinese manuscripts, now preserved in Japan, which exhibit the efforts of a foreigner to discuss in the Chinese language, which he had not mastered, profound theological problems. When their contents are considered together with certain statements in the Nestorian inscription evidence points to the presence of Jacobite as well as Nestorian missions in China. Arthur W. Hummel, of the Library of Congress, in discussing Chinese Historical Scholarship in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, remarked that many of the "left-over scholars" of the Ming dynasty refused to serve the Manchus after the dynastic revolution of 1644. They, and especially Huang Tsung-hsi, devoted their energies to a critical evaluation of the national heritage and so developed a new school of historical and literary criticism. The Manchus were thus indirectly of assistance in the renaissance of historical studies. A third paper by Berthold Laufer, of the Field Museum, was on the Chinese Tradition of Fu-sang.

The conference of the State and local historical societies and that of the Public Archives Commission were concerned chiefly with the problem of archives. In the latter conference George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut, dealt with the legislation touching this problem during the past year. He had found 333 acts, cer-

¹⁹ Paper published in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, September, 1930, pp. 191 ff.

²⁰ Paper published in *The Hispanic-American Historical Review*, May, 1930, pp. 125 ff.

tainly strong evidence of a lively interest. Margaret C. Norton, superintendent of the Illinois State Archives, explained the methods adopted in that State. It was noticeable that in the discussion the emphasis was not so much upon making material available for research as for rendering it accessible for the practical ends of administration. In the conference of the historical societies, Newton D. Mereness, of Washington, D. C., gave a survey of the location of documentary material concerned with such topics as acquisition of territory, frontier defense, distribution of public lands, territorial governments, and transportation, pointing out what might be found in the files of Congress, in the Departments of State, of War, and the Interior. James A. Robertson, editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, noted that in the United States the most important repository is the Library of Congress, one collection of which, the East Florida Papers, contains approximately 65,000 manuscripts. Others are found in the British Record Office, for the period of British occupation, but greatest of all is the collection in the *Archivo General de Indias* at Seville.²¹ Julian P. Boyd, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, told of the significant effort of that society to present in its proposed edition of the *Susquehannah Papers* a work of technical excellence. The society is ambitious to show what can be done by a local organization, unsupported by Government grants.

A group from teacher training institutions as widely separated as those of Michigan, Kansas, Colorado, and West Virginia, in an informal conference, decided to hold sessions in connection with the annual meetings of the association. Oliver M. Dickerson was asked to arrange for such a session for next December. One of the aims of this enterprise is to create a wider interest in the association among instructors in teachers colleges.

The annual business meeting came while the association was at Chapel Hill. In the absence of the president, and the vice presidents, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson was asked to preside. A report was made for the Pacific Coast Branch by Robert J. Kerner. There were also reports from the endowment committee by Harry J. Carman, and the revolving fund committee, by Edward P. Cheyney. The report of the treasurer was accepted. The secretary, Dexter Perkins, discussed many of the problems of the association and pointed out much that was hopeful in the present organization of research and the means available to facilitate such work. Among the first questions which he raised was that of the treasurership. He said:

Mr. Charles Moore, who has for more than 10 years given such self-sacrificing and helpful service to the association, not only in the administration of its finances, but also as a wise counsellor in its technical affairs, has signified his

²¹ Paper to be published in *The Florida Historical Society Quarterly*.

desire to lay down the office of treasurer. Acting on this intimation, the nominating committee put forward the name of Mr. Fairfax Harrison, the president of the Southern Railroad. Mr. Harrison's acceptance was obtained, and as the membership is aware, the report of the nominating committee went forth with his name. Since its printing, however, Mr. Harrison has signified, to his own great regret, that the pressure of duties which he could not foresee two months ago will compel him to renounce the treasurership. It should be said, however, that Mr. Moore, with his accustomed generosity, has signified his willingness to serve until the question of a successor can be fully and wisely determined.

The secretary called attention to the fact that the council had approved the plan of associating a trust company with the treasurer in the management of the funds of the association. These funds are becoming so considerable that no one would care to accept the responsibility of the office without the assistance of those whose business it is to keep in constant touch with every phase of the investment problem.

Apropos of the endowment campaign the secretary expressed the view that it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of what had actually been accomplished. For one thing, it had enabled the association to face the added expense occasioned by the termination of relations between the Review and the Carnegie Institution of Washington. But this had been only a part of the gain. The secretary remarked:

We dispose of special funds to the amount of \$125,000 for the promotion of encouragement of historical investigation and historical writing in the field of American history. The Griswold fund of \$25,000 and the Beveridge fund, which will eventually attain \$100,000, give us resources of very great importance, and the wise handling of which is a matter of profound significance to the association.

Provision has now been made for the use of both these funds, along lines helpful to the interests of American historical scholarship at large. The Griswold fund is to be devoted to the preparation of materials illustrative of the legal history of the United States in the colonial period. The implications of this project are far-reaching. It should be of great interest alike to the social, to the political and to the legal historian. Much encouragement has been given it by eminent representatives of the legal profession. It is under the direction of Prof. E. B. Greene, which constitutes a guarantee of the scholarship which will be brought to its realization.

The Beveridge fund, by vote of the council, is to be devoted to the preparation of one or more volumes illustrative of the state of public opinion in the United States before the Civil War, and is to be under the direction of three members, composed of Profs. Ulrich B. Phillips, Roy F. Nichols, and A. C. Cole, of which the first named is chairman.

The report called attention to the revolving fund, and expressed the feeling of disappointment on the part of the committee of administration and of its chairman, Professor Cheyney, that so few works of mature scholarship had been submitted. The secretary reminded the members that the fund is not intended for the publication of theses for the doctorate.

Remarkable progress in advancing the publication of the annual reports was also noted. Everything but the Writings on American History for 1928 is now in type. To expedite action in regard to the Annual Report for 1929, the council has recommended that this report contain merely the proceedings, and reports of committees, along with the Calhoun Papers, edited by Chauncey S. Boucher and Robert P. Brooks, supplementing the collection edited in 1899 by Doctor Jameson. The places of publication of papers read before the association are henceforth to be indicated in the annual reports. It may be added in this connection that the Guide to Historical Literature has reached the page-proof stage.

The secretary also presented the argument for the establishment of a permanent secretariat, holding that such an officer could maintain more continuous contact with committees and give more consideration to the development of the association's increasing activities than could a secretary with primary obligations as a member of a college faculty. He quoted the late Professor Bassett as of the same opinion. For these reasons he proposed a resolution which was adopted.

The secretary devoted the latter part of his report to the admirable work now being accomplished by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, bodies in which the association has a special interest as a cooperating member. He called attention to the fact that they had apportioned historical research of a predominantly economic and political character as the province of the Social Science Research Council, and intellectual and cultural history to the American Council of Learned Societies. To promote these studies each council has announced the most liberal plans of grants in aid. Mention was also made of the important projects of publication which these councils are undertaking, of the notable progress made by the Department of State in editing diplomatic records, and of the work of the Library of Congress in the collection of photostats of materials in foreign archives illustrating the diplomatic history of the United States. The secretary's closing remarks were upon the State of History in the Nation.

The following awards of prizes were also announced: The John H. Dunning prize, to Hayward J. Pearce, jr., of Brenau College, for a monograph on Benjamin H. Hill: Secession and Reconstruction; the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, to H. S. Commanger, of New York University, for an essay on Struensee and the Reform Movement in Denmark; the George Louis Beer prize for 1928, to Sidney B. Fay, of Harvard University, for two volumes on the Origins of the World War; the George Louis Beer prize for 1929, to M. B. Giffen, of Tarkio College, for an essay on Fashoda, the Incident, and the Diplomatic Setting.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers. The president is Evarts B. Greene; the first vice president, E. D. Adams;²² the second vice president, Carl Becker; the secretary, Dexter Perkins; the treasurer, Charles Moore; the two new members of the executive council, Dixon R. Fox and Ulrich B. Phillips. The term of Francis A. Christie as a member of the board of editors of this journal having expired, and the managing editor being considered an ex officio member, the council appointed two new members, Tenney Frank and James Westfall Thompson. The full list of officers and committees, together with the treasurer's report and minutes of the council, appear elsewhere.²³

²² Died Sept. 1, 1930.

²³ Pages 11 ff., 17 ff., 61 ff., and 81 ff; respectively.

**PROGRAM OF THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN
DURHAM AND CHAPEL HILL, N. C., DECEMBER 30-31, 1929,
AND JANUARY 1, 1930**

Monday, December 30

WASHINGTON DUKE HOTEL

BALL ROOM

10.30 a. m. JOINT SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL STUDIES AND THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—Chairman, Guy S. Ford, University of Minnesota. Report of Progress in the Investigation of History and other Social Studies in the Schools, A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota; Possibilities of Testing the Values in the Teaching of the Social Studies, Truman L. Kelley, Stanford University. Discussion, led by Laurence B. Packard, Amherst College; O. M. Dickerson, Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo., Frederic Duncalf, University of Texas.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, NO 1

10.30 a. m. AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.—Chairman, James Phinney Baxter, 3d, Harvard University. Opportunities for Research in American Foreign Relations, Samuel F. Bemis, George Washington University. Discussion, led by Tyler Dennett, Department of State, Washington; Joseph V. Fuller, Department of State, Washington.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, NO 2

10.30 a. m. MEDIEVAL HISTORY—HERESY AND PERSECUTION.—Chairman, Edgar H. McNeal, Ohio State University. The theory of Persecution, Ernest W. Nelson, Duke University; The Social Aspects of French Heresy, Austin P. Evans, Columbia University; Restrictions on the Teacher in the Medieval University of Paris, Dorothy Louise Mackay, West Virginia University. Discussion, led by Alfred H. Sweet, Washington and Jefferson College.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASSEMBLY ROOM, TRUST BUILDING (ADJOINING WASHINGTON DUKE HOTEL)

10.30 a. m. CONFERENCE OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—Chairman, A. R. Newsome, North Carolina Historical Commission. Operations for Historical Agencies in the National Archives in Washington, Newton D. Mereness, Washington; The Susquehanna Papers, Julian P. Boyd, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; The Archival Distribution of Manuscripts relative to Florida, James A. Robertson, Takoma Park, Md. Discussion, led by Christopher B. Coleman, Indiana Historical Bureau.

ASSEMBLY ROOM

1 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS.—Chairman, A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota. Discussion: Regional Differences in the Treatment of the Social Studies, O. M. Dickerson, Teachers College, Greeley, Colo.; Edgar Dawson, Hunter College; Lawrence V. Roth, president of the New England History Teachers' Association.

MAIN DINING ROOM

1 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORY.—Chairman J. Fred Rippy, Duke University.

BALL ROOM

2.45 p. m. JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL STUDIES—THE INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN THE COLLEGE CURRICULUM.—Chairman, O. M. Dickerson, Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo.; The "Better Student" in Introductory Courses in History. Discussion, led by Witt Bowden, University of Pennsylvania; Harry J. Carman, Columbia University; Arthur H. Noyes, Ohio State University.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, NO 1

2.45 p. m. THE RENAISSANCE—IDEAS OF TOLERATION.—Chairman, Edward M. Hulme, Stanford University. Erasmus and Toleration, Wallace K. Ferguson, New York University; Costello, Roland Bainton, Yale University; Socinus and Rationalism, Frederic C. Church, University of Idaho. Discussion led by George L. Burr, Cornell University.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASSEMBLY ROOM, TRUST BUILDING (ADJOINING WASHINGTON DUKE HOTEL)

2.45 p. m. CONFERENCE OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.—Chairman, George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut. The Archives Department as an Administrative Unit in Government, Margaret C. Norton, superintendent of Illinois State archives; Legislation Relating to Public Archives and Records in 1929, George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut; Report on the Territorial and State Archives of Minnesota, Donald E. Van Koughnet, St. Paul; Informal Report upon the Progress of the National Archive Building and National Archives. Discussion.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, NO. 2

2.45 p. m. HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORY.—THE NATIONAL PERIOD. Chairman, Wilfrid H. Callcott, University of South Carolina. The Development of Political Parties in Chile, Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University; Foreign Influences in the Political Theories of Venezuela, William Whatley Pierson, University of North Carolina; Foreign Estimates of the Argentine Dictator, Juan Manuel de Rosas, William S. Robertson, University of Illinois. Discussion, led by C. H. Haring, Harvard University.

ASSEMBLY ROOM

6 p. m. DINNER OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—Chairman, Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin. A Pre-Revolutionary Revolt in the Old Southwest, Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina.

BALL ROOM

6 p. m. DINNER OF THE MEDIEVAL ACADEMY.

AUDITORIUM, DUKE UNIVERSITY, NORTH CAMPUS

8.30 p. m. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—Presiding, Robert L. Flowers, chairman of the committee on local arrangements. Greetings, His Excellency O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina. Announcement of prizes. The address, James Harvey Robinson.

DUKE UNIVERSITY UNION, NORTH CAMPUS

9.45 p. m. SMOKER FOR MEMBERS OF ALL ASSOCIATIONS. Courtesy of the University.

Tuesday, December 31

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

PHARMACY HALL, FIRST FLOOR

10 a. m. AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY.—Chairman, Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Princeton University. The Content and Scope of American Social History, Dixon Ryan Fox, Columbia University. Discussion, led by James G. Randall, University of Illinois.

BINGHAM HALL, FIRST FLOOR

10 a. m. ANCIENT HISTORY—THE LATER HELLENIC WORLD.—Chairman, Arthur E. R. Boak, University of Michigan. The Historical Importance of Parthia, Neilson C. Debevoise, University of Chicago; The Straits Question in Ancient Times, Joseph M. Scammell, University of California; Specimens of Government Bookkeeping from Roman Egypt, Clinton W. Keyes, Columbia University. Discussion, led by A. T. Olmstead, University of Chicago.

THE PLAYMAKERS THEATRE

10 a. m. AMERICAN HISTORY—THE JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY.—Chairman, Arthur C. Cole, Ohio State University. Andrew Jackson, a Century Estimate, William MacDonald, New York City; F. P. Blair, Journalist, William E. Smith, Miami University; The Political Geography of Southern Jacksonism, Thomas P. Abernethy, University of Alabama. Discussion, led by Eugene C. Baker, University of Texas.

MANNING HALL, SECOND FLOOR

10 a. m. ENGLISH HISTORY—THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Chairman, Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania. The Dissolution of the London Company of Virginia, W. Frank Craven, New York University; Cromwellian Ideals During the Restoration, Clyde L. Grose, Northwestern University; The First Earl of Shaftesbury, Louise Fargo Brown, Vassar College. Discussion, led by Frederick G. Marcham, Cornell University.

GERRARD HALL

10 a. m. MODERN HISTORY—NINETEENTH CENTURY NATIONALISM.—Chairman, Henry E. Bourne, American Historical Review, Washington. The Risorgimento, Kent R. Greenfield, Yale University; Michelet and French Nationalism, F. B. Artz, Oberlin College; Frederick William IV and the German National Movement, Walter L. Dorn, University of Wisconsin. Discussion, led by Arthur P. Watts, University of Pennsylvania.

SWAIN HALL

12.30 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY. (Courtesy of the University of North Carolina.)—Chairman, Chester P. Higby, University of Wisconsin; Launching a Review, Bernadotte E. Schmitt, University of Chicago. Discussion.

DINING ROOM, CAROLINA INN

12.30 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON COMMEMORATION OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE WEST. (Courtesy of the University of North Carolina.)—Chairman, James A. Woodburn, University of Indiana. Speaker, James A. James, Northwestern University.

BALL ROOM, CAROLINA INN

12.30 p. m. JOINT LUNCHEON WITH THE AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Courtesy of the University of North Carolina.) MATERIALS FOR SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL HISTORY.—Chairman, E. Merton Coulter, visiting professor, University of Texas. Materials for Virginia Agricultural History, Kathleen Bruce, College of William and Mary; Agricultural History Materials and Their Collection, J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, University of North Carolina; Materials for Research in the Agricultural History of the Confederacy, Charles W. Ramsdall, University of Texas.

GERRARD HALL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

2 p. m. Business meeting.

THE UNION, SOUTH CAMPUS, DUKE UNIVERSITY

4.30–5.30 p. m. TEA FOR MEMEBERS OF ALL THE ASSOCIATIONS. (Courtesy of the Department of History, Duke University.)

ASSEMBLY ROOM, WASHINGTON DUKE HOTEL

6.30 p. m. DINNER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—Presiding, James Harvey Robinson, president of the American Historical Association. The Rehabilitation of a Rural Commonwealth. Robert D. W. Connor, University of North Carolina.

BALL ROOM, WASHINGTON DUKE HOTEL

8.30 p. m. GENERAL SESSION. THE SOUTH, RECENT AND CONTEMPORARY.—Chairman, Dumas Malone, Dictionary of American Biography, Washington. The Iron Industry in the New South, Lester J. Cappon, University of Virginia; Social Aspects of Prohibition, C. Chilton Pearson, Wake Forest College; Economic Progress of the Negro; Monroe Work, Tuskegee Institute. Discussion, led by Holland Thompson, College of the City of New York.

Wednesday, January 1

DUKE UNIVERSITY, NORTH CAMPUS

LECTURE HALL, SCIENCE BUILDING

10 a. m. JOINT MEETING WITH THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY.—Chairman, Lynn Thorndike, Columbia University. A Phase of the History of Mathematics in the United States, Lao G. Simons, Hunter College; The Popularization of Science in the Revolutionary Era, Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University; A Century of American Geodesy, Florian Cajori, University of California. Discussion led by L. C. Karpinski, University of Michigan.

ROOM 209, EAST DUKE

10 a. m. MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY—DIPLOMATIC EPISODES OF THE LATER ERA.—Chairman, Arthur J. May, University of Rochester; The Fashoda Incident and the Failure of French Foreign Policy, M. B. Giffen, Tarkio, Mo.; The Rôle of the French Press in the First Moroccan Crisis, Oron J. Hale, University of Virginia; French Public Opinion during the Balkan Crisis, 1912–13, E. Malcolm Carroll, Duke University. Discussion, led by William L. Langer, Harvard University.

ROOM 204, EAST DUKE

10 a. m. RECENT AND CONTEMPORARY CIVILIZATION.—Chairman, Bernadotte E. Schmitt, University of Chicago. The Industrial Revolution in the

Twentieth Century, William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania; Labor and Nationalism, Charles A. Beard, New York City; The League of Nations, F. Lee Bennis, University of Indiana. Discussion led by Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University.

ROOM 201, EAST DUKE

10 a. m. JOINT SESSION WITH MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—Chairman, Carl Wittke, Ohio State University. British Administration of the Southern Indian Department, Helen Louise Shaw, Ogontz School; The Great Plains and the American Frontier, W. P. Webb, University of Texas; Recent Industrial Growth and Politics in the Southern Appalachian Region, John D. Barnhart, West Virginia University. Discussion led by Charles H. Ambler, West Virginia University.

ROOM 107, EAST DUKE

10 a. m. AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY.—Chairman, Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania. English Administration Methods and Policy, 1689–1715, Gertrude A. Jacobsen, Hunter College; Imperial Unity, 1760–1777, Clarence E. Carter, Miami University; British Opinions of the American Revolution, Dora Mae Clark, Wilson College. Discussion led by Charles M. Andrews, Yale University.

UNION, LEFT DINING ROOM

12.30 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE. (Courtesy of Duke University.)—Chairman, H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Medical Practice in the Ante-bellum South, Richard H. Shryock, Duke University.

UNION, RIGHT DINING ROOM

12.30 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN HISTORY. (Courtesy of Duke University.)—Chairman, William E. Dodd, University of Chicago. Discussion led by E. Merton Coulter, visiting professor, University of Texas; Herman C. Nixon, Tulane University.

UNION, FACULTY DINING ROOM

12.30 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE OF EDITORS OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS. (Courtesy of Duke University.)—Limited to the editorial staffs and boards of the American Historical Review, Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Speculum, Hispanic American Historical Review, Historical Outlook, Catholic Historical Review, Journal of Modern History, Journal of Agricultural History, and Isis. Chairman, J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress.

UNION, SECOND FLOOR DINING ROOM

12.30 p. m. LUNCHEON CONFERENCE OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE OF 1929 AND 1930. (Courtesy of Duke University.)

ROOM 207, EAST DUKE

2 p. m. THE FAR EAST.—Chairman, Kenneth S. Latourette, Yale University. The So-called Nestorianism in the T'sang Dynasty, William Hung, Harvard University; The Chinese Tradition of Fu-sang, Berthold Laufer, Field Museum, Chicago; Chinese Historical Scholarship in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, Arthur W. Hummel, Library of Congress. Discussion led by Lewis H. Hodous, Hartford Seminary.

ROOM 201, EAST DUKE

2 p. m. RECENT RUSSIA.—Chairman, Ross H. McLean, Emory University. The Straits Question, 1915-1923, Robert J. Kerner, University of California; The Communist Party, Samuel N. Harper, University of Chicago; The Place of Bolshevism in the History of Russian Socialism, M. Karpovich, Harvard University. Discussion, led by Bruce Hopper, Cambridge, Mass.

ROOM 204, EAST DUKE

2 p. m. AGRICULTURAL HISTORY.—Chairman, Marcus W. Jernegan, University of Chicago. Aspects of the French Contribution to American Agriculture Before 1776, Arthur H. Hirsch, visiting professor, University of Michigan; Economic Efficiency and Comparative Advantage in Competition of Slavery under the Plantation System, L. C. Gray, United States Department of Agriculture; Commercial Fertilizers in the South, R. H. Taylor, Furman University. Discussion led by Oscar C. Stine, United States Department of Agriculture.

DUKE UNIVERSITY, NORTH CAMPUS

2 p. m. MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN GERRARD HALL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 31, 1929

In the absence of the president and first vice-president, Dr. J. Franklin Jameison called the meeting to order. The secretary presented his report. The report is appended.¹

It was voted to accept the report and place it on file.

In behalf of the treasurer, the secretary presented the treasurer's report. The report is appended.²

It was voted to accept the report and place it on file.

Prof. E. P. Cheyney addressed the meeting on behalf of the committee on the revolving fund, urging particularly wider publicity for the work of the fund.

Prof. Harry J. Carman addressed the meeting with regard to the work of the endowment committee.

Prof. R. J. Kerner summarized for the meeting the work of the Pacific Coast Branch of the association.

The secretary presented three resolutions approved by the Council for the consideration of the association. The resolutions were as follows:

In view of the increased responsibilities of the association and the multiplicity of tasks in which it is engaged and in view of the special report of the committee on policy,³ it is, in the opinion of the council, highly desirable that the association make provision for the establishment of a permanent secretariat and that the council be authorized to take such steps toward that end as may be practicable.

The council recommends to the association to meet in Minneapolis in 1931.

The American Historical Association expresses its great satisfaction at the measures which have been taken by the Public Buildings Commission and the Congress to provide a suitable repository for the archives of the United States. With deep appreciation of the desirability and the necessity of careful study in the planning of such a national archive building and in the administration of its priceless contents, the association authorizes and instructs its executive council

¹ See pp. 55 ff.

² See pp. 61 ff.

³ See pp. 89 ff.

to designate a suitable committee to wait upon the President of the United States to assure him of the interest of the association and to invite his consideration of the appointment of a special committee to consider the questions involved in the preservation and administration of the national archives.

The resolutions were adopted.

It was voted that the next annual meeting of the association should be held in Boston and Cambridge on December 29, 30, 31, 1930.

The secretary made announcement of the committees of the association.⁴

The association then proceeded to the election of officers. The ballot contained no name for the treasurership. Prof. L. B. Packard nominated Mr. Charles Moore. The association proceeded to ballot and the presiding official announced the result as follows:

President, Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University, New York City.

First Vice President, Ephraim Douglass Adams, Stanford University, Calif.⁵

Second Vice President, Carl Becker, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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

Treasurer, Charles Moore, Washington, D. C.

Executive council: 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 Roulhac Hamilton, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dixon R. Fox, Columbia University, New York City; Ulrich B. Phillips, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Nominating committee: E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., chairman; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; James F. Willard, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.; Frederick Merk, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Chester P. Highby, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The past year has been one of great importance in the history of the association. As I reported to you at the last annual meeting, our organization was confronted with a situation of peculiar significance in connection with the future of the Review. Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, so intimately identified with the editorship, resigned that office in July, 1928, on his transfer from the Carnegie Institution to the Library of Congress. He was succeeded by Prof. D. C. Munro, who, however, on assuming the duties of editor, signified that it was his desire to serve for only one year. The association was faced, therefore, during the past year, with the duty of making more permanent provision for the editorship. This duty has now been discharged, and discharged, it is confidently believed, in a manner peculiarly fortunate for the interests of our body. Prof. Henry E. Bourne, adviser to the Library of Congress in the field of European history, has consented to accept the editorship and has been appointed for a period of three years.

The association faces another change in its personnel to which the most careful consideration must be given. Mr. Charles Moore, who has for more than 10 years given such self-sacrificing and helpful service to the association, not only in the administration of its finances but also as a wise counselor in its technical affairs, has signified his desire to lay down the office of treasurer. Acting on this intimation, the nominating committee put forward the name of Mr. Fairfax Harrison, the president of the Southern Railroad. Mr. Harrison's acceptance was obtained and, as the membership is aware, the report of the nominating committee went forth with his name upon it. Since then, however, Mr. Harrison has signified, to his own great regret, that the pressure of duties which he could

⁴ See pp. 17 ff.

⁵ Died Sept. 1, 1930.

not forsee two months ago will compel him to renounce the treasurership. The chairman of the nominating committee will, in the course of this meeting, make recommendation for such action as may be necessary in the existing circumstances. It should be said, however, that Mr. Moore, with his accustomed generosity, has signified his willingness to serve until the question of a successor can be fully and wisely determined.

In speaking of the finances of the association, I desire to call your attention to a vote of the council taken at the November meeting⁶ approving the association of a trust company with the treasurer and the treasurer to be appointed in the management of the funds of the association. The resources of the association are becoming very considerable. Wise as has been the management in the past (and of this there can be not the slightest question), it was felt the direct association with the treasurer of those having technical and expert knowledge of the investment problem was highly desirable.

It is proper to mention, as not unrelated to the financial problems of the association, the recent transference of our Washington offices. The quarters occupied in the Woodward Building were, of course, rented by the Carnegie Institution, and the association enjoyed the use of them by virtue of the relationship existing between the institution and the Review. On the severance of this relation, the institution was generous enough to offer the use of the same quarters for a limited period, rent free. Such a situation, perhaps not very dignified at best, was necessarily terminated by the institution's moving to the Tower Building in the fall of this year. The association and the Review, therefore, have sought new quarters and have found these at 40 B Street SW., conveniently located to the Library of Congress. These quarters are simple but not inadequate. Having in mind, however, the possibilities of improving the situation in this regard, the council has constituted a committee on more permanent quarters, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. E. Bourne, to consider the matter of future arrangements.

I turn to the question of our endowment. On this subject you will doubtless hear directly from the secretary of our endowment committee. It is sufficient for me to say here that about \$20,000 has been raised in new subscriptions since the last report to the council, and that the total of individual subscriptions, in cash and unpaid pledges, is \$238,698.45. It is felt, however, that the time has come for a reconsideration of the general problems raised by an endowment campaign. Acting upon this conviction, the council has discharged the large committee on endowment and has constituted a small committee of six members to formulate a policy for the future.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of what has been done through our endowment campaign. The association's resources have been increased from some \$42,000 in 1924 to nearly \$280,000 in 1929. What we should have done without these increased funds, in view of the special situation created by the severance of the relations between the Carnegie Institution and the Review, and the consequent necessity of providing some \$7,000 more than before in our annual budget, it would be difficult to say. The action of the association in deciding to embark upon its endowment campaign was little short of providential.

Nor is it merely that we have been able to meet a change in our financial situation without embarrassment. On the contrary, we dispose of special funds to the amount of \$125,000 for the promotion of encouragement of historical investigation and historical writing in the field of American history. The Griswold Fund of \$25,000 and the Beveridge Fund, which will eventually attain \$100,000, give us resources of very great importance and the wise handling of which is a matter of profound significance to the association.

⁶ See p. 86.

The council has not been unaware of its obligations in this respect. This committee reported to the council at the November session. A year ago it constituted a committee on policy, under the chairmanship of Prof. D. R. Fox, to make recommendations. This committee reported to the council in November.⁷ Provision has now been made for the use of both these funds, along lines helpful to the interests of American historical scholarship at large. The Griswold Fund is to be devoted to the preparation of materials illustrative of the legal history of the United States in the colonial period. The implications of this project are far-reaching. It should be of great interest alike to the social, to the political, and to the legal historian. Much encouragement has been given it by eminent representatives of the legal profession. It is under the direction of Prof. E. B. Greene, which constitutes a guaranty of the scholarship which will be brought to its realization.

The Beveridge Fund, by vote of the council, is to be devoted to the preparation of one or more volumes illustrative of the state of public opinion in the United States before the Civil War, and is to be under the direction of a committee of three members, composed of Profs. Ulrich B. Phillips, Roy F. Nichols, and A. C. Cole, of which the first named is chairman. Such a use of the resources provided so largely through the energy and generosity of the biographer of Abraham Lincoln seems to have a particular appropriateness.

In making these announcements to the membership of the association, the occasion may be deemed proper for once more signalizing the very deep appreciation which we all must feel at the generous and sustained interest in the work of our body which has prompted such gifts and made such work possible.

Turning to other aspects of the work of the association, I may first touch upon the administration of our revolving fund, of which you will also hear, I hope, directly from Professor Cheyney, the chairman of the committee charged with its administration. A larger number of works than in any previous year have been submitted to the committee for publication. At the same time the quality of these works has not been all that might have been expected. The fund is not intended to be used for the publication of theses for the doctorate but for works of mature scholarship. It is surprising that no more works of this type have been submitted. I take this occasion to renew for our membership the recollection of the existence of this important aid to publication, and to request that it be given the widest possible publicity.

The committee on bibliography, which has so long had in charge the Guide to Historical Literature, reports that this project is advancing toward completion. The page proof of the whole work is early expected. The following year should see its publication. It is hoped that, by the utilization of a special grant, the Bibliography of Travel may also be speedily advanced toward final form.

Striking progress has been made in advancing the publication of the Annual Reports and of the Writings in American History. These have been somewhat in arrears. Professor Stock reports that everything but the Writings for 1928 is now in type, either galley or page-proof, and that the goal of bringing these reports down to date, if not actually attained, is at least coming into sight. To expedite action with regard to the Annual Report for 1929, the council has recommended to the chairman of the committee on publications that it contain merely the proceedings and reports of committees, along with the Calhoun Papers edited by Prof. Chauncey S. Boucher and Prof. Robert P. Brooks, and supplementing the collection edited in 1899 by Doctor Jameson. The printing of papers read at the meeting, or of abstracts of the same, has been abandoned.

⁷ See pp. 89 ff.

The places of publication of such papers are, however, henceforth to be indicated in the annual reports.

One of the most important projects of the association, I need hardly remark, is the work of the commission on social studies in the schools, the grant for the work of which I announced last year, and which has been renewed and increased for the coming year. The commission itself is a supervisory body and has erected three advisory committees—on objectives, on public relations, and on tests—to aid it in its work. The actual conduct of the investigation is in the hands of an executive committee, of which Prof. A. C. Krey, the director of the investigation, is chairman, and of which the other two members are Messrs. C. E. Merriam and J. H. Newlon. A permanent working personnel is being developed, and much preliminary work has been accomplished. Thus, for example, fairly comprehensive data have been collected on the present programs, and analytical studies of some of this material have been made to aid in the preparation of tests. Check lists of institutions, the development of which should be emphasized in the teaching of the social studies, have been prepared, as also check lists of methods of teaching procedure and teaching devices. The work will be pressed forward vigorously in the coming year, and the association is fortunate in the fact that Professor Krey will, for the next nine months, be enabled to devote his whole time to the task. The service required of him is exacting, and demands much sacrifice. I am sure that I interpret the sentiment of our members in expressing the warmest appreciation of his efforts and the earnest hope that he will be able to see the project through to a satisfactory conclusion. No greater service to American historical activity could be imagined.

The variety of the activities of the association, as indicated by the ground just traversed, has deepened the conviction already held by many members of the council that the effectiveness of our organization would be immensely increased through the establishment of a permanent secretariat. Such an officer could maintain a much more effective and continuous contact with the committees of the association and give much more consideration to the wise expansion and selection of its activities than can a secretary who has primary obligations as a member of a college faculty. The late Professor Bassett, who served with such devotion in the office which I now hold, was strongly of the opinion that a permanent secretariat was necessary to the continued progress of the association. The choice of such an officer will not be an easy one, but it is the thought of the council that the association should go on record with regard to the matter, and I shall, later in this meeting, present for your consideration and, I hope, your approval, a resolution in this regard.

Before passing to certain projects of a cooperative character in which the association is interested, I must say a word with regard to our membership. There has been a very satisfactory increase during the past year. We have acquired 368 new members, as against 289 in the corresponding period of 1928. The number of members lost to the association, through resignation or nonpayment of dues, is smaller than it was a year ago. The total figure is to-day 3,589. I must incorporate here a word of appreciation to Prof. Roy F. Nichols, who retires as chairman of this committee. The reorganization which it underwent under his direction has undoubtedly been productive of excellent results.

The association has a part in the work of those two important federative agencies, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council.

In connection with the first of these bodies, it is worth while to call attention to the liberal program of grants-in-aid just inaugurated. As a result of a delimitation of functions agreed upon between the American Council of Learned Societies

and the Social Science Research Council, historical research of an exclusively economic or political character will fall within the province of the latter. Intellectual and cultural history, on the other hand, falls within the domain of the former. The members of our profession may hope to some degree to participate in the advantages of the new system of grants-in-aid to which I have just called attention. Provision is also made for a special number of research fellowships of the postdoctoral type.

Many of the projects of the American Council of Learned Societies are of particular interest to historians. I may note, for example, the study of the linguistic and national stocks in the population of the United States, the preparation of a *corpus* of Latin manuscripts to 800 A. D., a catalogue of classical and medieval manuscripts in American depositories and collections, a check list of the serial publications of foreign governments since 1815, the history of Greek thought in preparation by Prof. William E. Heidel, of Wesleyan University, and the preparation of a definitive text of the *Historia Trojana*. I hardly need to remind our members that the Dictionary of American Biography is also a project of the Council of Learned Societies. The progress of that work is known to all of us, I am sure, and from the study of the volumes already published we derive the strongest conviction of its scholarship and utility.

In the work of the Social Science Research Council mention is particularly to be made of the appearance during the past year of Social Science Abstracts. This monumental venture deserves, and appears to be receiving, wide support. In the numbers of the abstracts which have already appeared, 2,600 periodicals have been examined, and 5,886 abstracts prepared. The editor reports the cooperation of European scholars, and a very favorable response in the way of subscriptions at home.

The Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences, another project of the Social Science Research Council, is progressing, and the first volume will be published in the coming month.

The Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies combined have appointed a joint committee to consider the general problem of preserving and making more available materials of all sorts that serve as sources for research in the humanistic and social sciences. The formation of this committee directs attention to one of the great activities marked out for co-operative scholarship. I shall hope to report further with regard to it at our next meeting.

There are certain projects belonging neither to the association nor to the federated bodies just alluded to, which are none the less of interest to our members, and to which it is proper to allude. One of these is the collection of materials scattered through the Washington archives which illustrate the history of the Territories of the United States. This project was entrusted to the Department of State but has lapsed for lack of funds. Legislation authorizing the continuance of this project has already been enacted, however, and appropriations are expected to be made which will permit the resumption of the work at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The Department of State is, however, naturally much more concerned with the publication of the two series of volumes on Foreign Relations, that which relates to the diplomacy attendant upon the World War and that which includes the other diplomatic material of the same period. These volumes are under the editorial care of Dr. Tyler Dennett, historical adviser of the Department of State, and Dr. Joseph V. Fuller, members of our association. The department has also begun work on the new edition of the Treaties of the United States, to be edited by Mr. David Hunter Miller.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress, covering the transactions of the year 1784, have lately been published by the Government Printing Office. Through the generosity of Mr. William E. Benjamin, it has been made possible for the editorial work of the ensuing years, 1885-1888, to be performed by the ideally competent hands of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick. This work will undoubtedly be finished, and the volumes completing the series will be ready for publication, by June, 1930.

The monumental project of the Library of Congress for the collection of materials in foreign archives illustrating the diplomatic history of the United States proceeds rapidly under the supervision of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, the chief of the manuscript division, and the energetic impulse given to it by Dr. Samuel F. Bemis. In the course of the year ending August 31, 1929, more than 400,000 pages of such correspondence were filmed or photostated. No project of so large a scale and of far-reaching value has ever been executed in this particular field.

In the field of collecting materials, I wish to call attention to the activities of the young Business Historical Society, which has, by the way, accepted the invitation to meet with our association in 1930. This society is collecting in the Baker Library at Soldiers Field, Cambridge, materials of very great value for the study of the development of private enterprise, especially in the United States. Its activities deserve to be called to the attention of our membership, and its executive secretary, Mr. Frank C. Ayres, would, I am sure, be willing to furnish fuller information upon request.

I need add but little to what I had to say a year ago with regard to "the state of history in the Nation." The popular interest in history continues, as attested by the most widely read publications of the year. If there be any one point which deserves to be underlined and emphasized, it is the extraordinary change that has been and is taking place with regard to the promotion of historical scholarship. The financial historical aids to research were meager five years ago; to-day they are really quite numerous. While much remains to be done, it is confidently believed that at no time in the history of American historical science has it been easier for a meritorious piece of research to receive financial support than at present. Coordinate with this development goes another, the working out of large projects which require the cooperation of a considerable number of individuals. Such projects, the Dictionary of American Biography, the Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences, the work of our commission on the social studies in the schools, and Social Science Abstracts, to name only a few examples, rarely offer any very glittering reward to those who participate in them. They have, however, a value fully as great as works of individual scholarship. I urge upon the members of the association, teachers and students of social development, that they exhibit the true social spirit in connection with these and other enterprises. I urge the same spirit of cooperation in the work of the association. In its long and honorable history this body has performed no inconsiderable services to American scholarship. Its opportunities were never greater than they are to-day. Its burdens should be borne, and its activities stimulated and carried on, not by a few self-sacrificing and devoted scholars, who have cherished it for many years, but by the rank and file of its membership. There is no one, I am sure, in the governing body of the association who does not nourish this ideal. It rests with you who are assembled here to-day to see that that it is realized.

DEXTER PERKINS, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER, NOVEMBER 2, 1928, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1929

AUDITOR'S EXHIBIT A.—*Receipts and disbursements—General—From November 2, 1928, to November 30, 1929*

Receipts:		
Annual dues.....	\$16,590.04	
Endowment fund contributions, including life membership dues.....	34,569.66	
Profit in exchange of bonds.....	243.92	
Refund by endowment committee on petty cash account.....	75.00	
Registration fees.....	240.98	
Royalties.....	38.66	
Andrew D. White fund—Royalties.....	1.25	
Carnegie revolving publication fund—		
Royalties.....	\$388.40	
From sale of bonds.....	5,000.00	
		5,388.40
Publications—		
Prize essays.....	2.00	
Papers and annual reports.....	28.00	
Writings on American history.....	39.25	
		69.25
Grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York for Committee on history and other social studies in the schools.....		55,000.00
Grant from Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the International Committee of Historical Sciences.....		8,000.00
Miscellaneous.....		5.00
Interest—		
Unrestricted funds.....	\$5,289.58	
Andrew D. White fund.....	65.00	
George L. Beer prize fund.....	325.00	
Carnegie revolving publication fund.....	1,146.00	
John H. Dunning prize fund.....	108.34	
Albert J. Beveridge fund.....	3,520.83	
Littleton-Griswold fund.....	1,354.17	
Bank deposits.....	625.05	
		12,433.97
		132,626.13
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 2, 1928.....		44,611.52
		<u>177,237.65</u>
Disbursements:		
Secretary and treasurer.....	6,898.32	
Pacific Coast branch.....	500.00	
Committees of management—		
Nominations.....	\$103.92	
Membership.....	81.25	
Program.....	622.88	
Local arrangements.....	150.00	
Executive council.....	761.85	
Endowment.....	3,884.42	
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	216.75	
		5,821.07
Historical Activities:		
Committee on bibliography.....	166.36	
Committee on publications.....	819.10	
Public archives commission.....	75.00	
Conference of historical societies.....	25.00	
Writings on American history.....	400.00	
American Council of Learned Societies.....	191.87	
International Committee of Historical Sciences.....	225.00	
Committee on Carnegie publication fund.....	7,191.55	
Committee on bibliography of travel.....	172.38	
Albert J. Beveridge memorial fund.....	2,500.00	
		11,766.26
Special funds administered by the American Historical Association:		
American Council of Learned Societies—John D. Rockefeller, jr., grant.....	1,066.50	
Committee on history and other social studies in the schools—Carnegie Corporation grant.....	20,943.16	
International Committee of Historical Sciences—Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial grant.....	9,000.00	
Justin Winsor prize 1928.....	200.00	
American Historical Review (copies supplied to members).....	9,217.81	
American Historical Review fund (editorial expenses).....	4,439.77	
Endowment fund investments.....	55,600.00	
Transferred to savings account.....	50,000.00	
Interest on bonds to date of purchase.....	228.27	
		175,681.16
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1929.....		1,556.49
		<u>177,237.65</u>

AUDITOR'S EXHIBIT B.—*American Historical Review*

Receipts:

The Macmillan Co., per contract.....	\$2,600.00
Interest on bank deposits.....	14.62
Profit for year ending July 15, 1929, received from Macmillan Co.....	1,919.49
Sale of reprints.....	.25

Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 2, 1928.....	4,534.36
	1,461.71

5,996.07

Disbursements:

Office of managing editor—	
Managing editor's salary.....	\$624.99
Other salaries.....	840.00
Petty cash account.....	194.36

1,659.35

Stationery, printing, and supplies.....	173.75
Binding.....	3.60
Publications.....	9.15
Traveling expenses.....	212.96

Contributors to the Review:

January number.....	\$459.75
April number.....	495.00
July number.....	506.00
October number.....	521.00

1,981.75

Subscriptions to Review for European libraries.....	40.00
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Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1929.....	4,080.56
	1,915.51

5,996.07

*Securities owned by the American Historical Association, November 30, 1929,
Union Trust Co., Washington, D. C., custodian*

	Par value
American Car & Foundry Co., preferred stock.....	\$10,000
American Gas & Electric Co., 5's, 2028.....	5,000
Associated Gas & Electric Co., 5's, 1968.....	5,500
Associated Gas & Electric Co., 4½'s, 1949.....	5,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 5's, 2000.....	5,000
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 5's, 1930.....	2,000
By-Products Coke Corporation, series A, 5½'s, 1945.....	6,000
Canadian National Ry. Co., 5's 1969.....	5,000
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 R. R. Co., 4½'s, 1989, series E.....	5,000
Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, 5's, 1952.....	6,000
Commonwealth of Australia, 4½'s, 1956.....	5,000
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, 4½'s, 1969, series G.....	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
Great Western Power Co., 5's, 1946.....	5,000
Gulf Oil Corporation, 5's, 1947.....	5,000
Inland Steel Co., 4½'s, 1978, series A.....	5,000
International Match Corporation, 5's, 1947.....	3,000
International Paper Co., 6's, 1955.....	3,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., 3's, 1950.....	5,000
Kingdom of Denmark, 4½'s, 1962.....	10,000
Lorain Telephone Co., 5's, 1958, series A.....	4,000
Massachusetts Utilities Associates, 5's, 1949.....	5,000
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 5's, 1978, series G.....	5,000
Mobile & Birmingham R. R. Co., 4's, 1945.....	5,000
Montana Power Co., 5's, 1962.....	3,000
W. B. Moses & Sons (Inc.), real-estate notes, 5 years, 6 per cent.....	5,000
George J. Moss, real-estate notes, 3 years, 6 per cent.....	5,000
New England Gas & Electric Co., 5's, 1948.....	5,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 5½'s, 1974.....	6,000
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 5's, 1968.....	2,000
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co., 5½'s, 1954.....	6,000
Potomac Electric Power Co., 6's, 1953.....	400
Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 5½'s, 1949.....	6,000
Railway Express Agency (Inc.), 5's, 1949, series A.....	5,000
Remington Arms Co., (Inc.), 1st mortgage, 6 per cent, 1937, series A.....	3,000
St. Louis, San Francisco Ry. Co., 4½'s, 1978.....	5,000
Shell Pipe Line Corporation 5's, 1952.....	8,000
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
	245,900

REPORT OF F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.

DECEMBER 13, 1929.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from November 2, 1928, to November 30, 1929, 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.⁸

We inspected the securities of the association, \$245,900 par value, as called for by the records.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,

Certified Public Accountants.

Endowment fund, November 30, 1929

Special funds and grants:	Receipts	Disbursements	Amount available
Andrew D. White fund (principal, \$1,200)—			
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928.....	\$502.08		
Royalties.....	1.25		
Interest.....	65.00		
	568.33		
Balance available.....			\$568.33
George Louis Beer prize fund (principal, \$6,000)—			
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928.....	1,041.25		
Interest.....	325.00		
	1,366.25		
Bonds purchased.....		\$1,000.00	
Balance available.....			366.25
Carnegie revolving publication fund (principal, \$25,000)—			
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928.....	2,560.00		
Interest.....	1,146.00		
Royalties.....	388.40		
From sale of bonds.....	5,000.00		
	9,094.40		
Cost of printing—			
Ragatz volume.....		2,612.39	
Lonn volume.....		1,267.54	
Heidel volume.....		3,024.37	
Free copies sent.....		13.55	
Advertising.....		120.00	
Committee expenses.....		153.70	
		7,191.55	
Balance available.....			1,902.85
John H. Dunning prize fund (principal, \$2,000)—			
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928.....	150.00		
Interest.....	108.34		
	258.34		
Balance available.....			258.34
Albert J. Beveridge memorial fund (principal, \$65,000)—			
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928.....	1,040.00		
Interest.....	3,520.83		
	4,560.83		
Grant to R. H. Shryock.....		2,500.00	
Balance available.....			2,060.83

⁸ The Union Trust Co., Washington, D. C., holds the securities owned by the association and collects the interest thereon. This company also does the general banking business of the association.

Special funds and grants—Continued.		Receipts	Disbursements	Amount available
Littleton-Griswold fund (principal, \$25,000)—				
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928		\$225. 00		
Interest		1, 354. 17		
		1, 579. 17		
Balance available				\$1, 579. 17
				6, 735. 77
Grants from Carnegie Corporation of New York for committee on history and other social studies in the schools—				
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928, on \$15,000 grant		3, 879. 76		
Final payment on \$15,000 grant		5, 000. 00		
Grant made in 1929		50, 000. 00		
		58, 879. 76		
Committee expenses			\$20, 943. 16	
Balance available				37, 936. 60
Grant from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for International Committee of Historical Sciences—				
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928		1, 209. 10		
Expenditures for "Study of linguistic origins"			1, 066. 50	
Balance available				142. 60
Grant from Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial for the American Council of Learned Societies—				
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928		1, 000. 00		
Received on grant in 1929		8, 000. 00		
		9, 000. 00		
Expenditures, 1929			9, 000. 00	
Balance available				
Unrestricted funds:				
William A. Dunning fund (principal, \$5,000); American Historical Review fund (principal, \$8,500); J. F. Jameson fund (principal, \$3,000); Harriet Beecher Stowe fund (principal \$200); Winsor, Adams, and Jusserand prizes and for general expenses (principal, \$110,000)—				
Cash balance Nov. 1, 1928		33, 004. 33		
General expenses		22, 828. 56	29, 151. 68	
Endowment fund		34, 888. 58		
		90, 721. 47		
Investments			54, 828. 27	
			83, 979. 85	
Balance available				6, 741. 57
				51, 556. 49
Interest on savings account				187. 00
				51, 743. 49
Funds on hand Dec. 1, 1928:				
Checking account		1, 556. 49		
Savings account		50, 187. 00		
				51, 743. 49

Budget for 1930 (as submitted by the council, November 29, 1929)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Estimated receipts:		
Annual dues		\$15, 000
Interest on endowment and on bank balances		13, 000
Royalties		50
Carnegie revolving publication fund		1, 000
Publications		200
Registration fees		7, 000
Government appropriation for printing annual report		7, 000
		36, 300
Disbursements:		
Office of secretary and treasurer		7, 000
Pacific coast branch		500
Committees of management—		
Committee on nominations		100
Committee on membership		75
Committee on program		700
Committee on local arrangements		150
Executive council		700
Committee on endowment fund		—
Treasurer's contingent fund		200
Historical activities—		
Committee on bibliography		500
Committee on bibliography of modern British history		500
Committee on publications		700
Printing annual report		7, 000
Conference of historical societies		25
Public Archives Commission		100

Disbursements—Continued.

Historical activities—Continued.	
Writings on American history.....	\$700
American Council of Learned Societies.....	75
Committee on historical research in colleges.....	50
Committee on history.....	---
International Committee of Historical Sciences.....	225
Committee on Carnegie revolving publication fund.....	---
Committee on bibliography of travel.....	500
International Year Book of Historical Bibliography.....	200
Prizes—	
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1929.....	200
George Louis Beer prize, 1929.....	250
American Historical Review (copies supplied to members).....	9,300
American Historical Review fund (salaries of managing editor and assistant).....	5,640
	<hr/> 35,290

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

Estimated receipts:	
The Macmillan Co. for editorial expenses.....	\$2,400
Bank balances, interest.....	15
Review's share of profit.....	1,800
	<hr/> \$4,215
Disbursements:	
Managing editor's office—	
Salaries.....	900
Petty cash account.....	200
Printing, stationery, supplies.....	200
Binding.....	50
Publications.....	10
Travel.....	225
Payments to contributors to Review—	
January number.....	500
April number.....	500
July number.....	500
October number.....	500
Subscriptions to Review for European libraries.....	40
	<hr/> 3,625
Balance.....	500

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MOORE, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER 17, 1929.

PRIZES AND SPECIAL FUNDS

The Justin Winsor prize of \$200, awarded in successive even-numbered years, for an essay based on independent, original investigation in American history. The Winsor prize was established in 1895 by the association in recognition of Justin Winsor's contribution to American historical study.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize of \$200, awarded in successive odd-numbered years, for an essay based on independent, original work in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Adams prize was founded in 1902 by the association to commemorate Professor Adams's services to historical study and his bequest of \$5,000 to the association.

The George Louis Beer prize of \$250, awarded annually according to the terms of the bequest of \$5,000 made by Professor Beer, for the best work upon any phase of European international history since 1895.

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

John H. Dunning prize fund.—Bequest from Miss Mathilde M. Dunning. The income from this fund to be used in accordance with the terms of the bequest as follows: "I give and bequeath the following sum: To the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C., two thousand dollars (\$2,000); the income I direct to be used as a prize known as the John H. Dunning prize and to be offered for the best historical essay by a member of the association, conditions and subjects to be arranged by the authorities of the association. I suggest that; for a

time at least, the subjects cover historical matter connected with the Southern States during the reconstruction period, material in which my father, John H. Dunning, and my brother, William A. Dunning, a former president of the association, were deeply interested."

The Andrew D. White fund, established by the National Board for Historical Service from royalties on publications in connection with World War work, amounts to \$1,200. The income is used for historical undertakings of an international character.

The William A. Dunning fund.—Professor William A. Dunning, of Columbia University, bequeathed to the association \$5,000, the income to be used without restriction.

American Historical Review fund.—From the profits of the *American Historical Review* the board of editors has paid to the American Historical Association the following amounts: 1912, \$300; 1913, \$300; 1914, \$300; 1915, \$400; 1921, \$500; 1922, \$500; 1924, \$1,000; 1925, \$2,000; 1926, \$2,000; 1927, \$1,500; bonds turned over to American Historical Association, \$1,200; total, \$10,000.

Carnegie revolving publication fund.—Grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to be used as a publication fund, in accordance with the following resolution: "That the sum of \$25,000 be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the American Historical Association, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for publications."

The Albert J. Beveridge fund.—Established by Mrs. Beveridge as a memorial to her husband, the income to be used for historical research.

The Littleton-Griswold fund.—Established by Mrs. Griswold as a memorial to her father, William E. Littleton, and her husband, Frank Tracy Griswold, the income to be used for research work in American history.

The J. Franklin Jameson fund.—Established by the executive council of the American Historical Association in honor of J. Franklin Jameson.

The Harriet Beecher Stowe fund.—Established by the Connecticut Committee on the Endowment Fund in memory of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Carnegie Corporation of New York grant, made to the association for the use of the committee on history and the other social studies in the schools.

Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial grant, made to the association for the work of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., grant, made to the association for the use of the American Council of Learned Societies in the "Study of racial and linguistic origins."

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 15, 1929.

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, 1929-30:

President, Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University, New York City.
 First vice president, Ephraim Douglass Adams,⁵ Stanford University, Calif.
 Second vice president, Carl L. Becker, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Secretary, Dexter Perkins, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
 Treasurer, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.
 Executive council: 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 City, Iowa; Elizabeth Donnan, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Joseph G. de Roulhac Hamilton, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dixon R. Fox, Columbia

⁵ Died Sept. 1, 1930.

University, New York City; Ulrich B. Phillips, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Nominating committee: E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., chairman; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; James F. Willard, University of Colorado, Boulder Colo.; Frederick Merk, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Chester P. Higby, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Respectfully submitted.

LAURENCE B. PACKARD, *Chairman.*

RANDOLPH G. ADAMS.

E. MERTON COULTER.

LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG.

JAMES F. WILLARD.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

The annual meeting of the council was held in Washington on January 26, 1928. A full report respecting the Council and its activities in 1928 may be read in its Bulletin No. 9, prepared by Dr. W. G. Leland, its permanent secretary. Its Bulletin No. 10, is devoted to the special subject of the promotion of Chinese studies, on which the council organized a special committee whose proceedings in a meeting of February 16 and 17 are there recorded. Bulletin No. 11 reports in full the proceedings of the annual meeting of January 26, and the proceedings of the executive committee prior to June.

By joint action of the executive committees of this council and of the Social Science Research Council, a limitation of functions in respect to history has been effected in such terms that all matters of history fall within the field of the latter body with the exception of "intellectual and cultural history," which continue in the domain of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The council was represented by Doctor Leland, with Mr. G. Lacombe as adjunct member in the tenth annual session of the Union Académique Internationale, held at Brussels, May 13-15, 1929. A report upon that session is printed in Bulletin No. 11 of the council.

The publication of the first volume of the Dictionary of American Biography in November, 1928, was followed in April, 1929, by that of the second volume. The third is, at the date of this report, daily expected.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,

CHARLES H. HASKINS,

Delegates.

NOVEMBER 2, 1929.

REPORT AS REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
JOURNAL OF ABSTRACTS

My report as representative of the American Historical Association in the Social Science Research Council Journal of Abstracts is brief. We have given Professor Chapin, the general editor of the Abstracts advice on matters of arrangement and contributors to the Abstracts and on some other topics. Several numbers of the Abstracts have already appeared, speak for themselves, and seem to meet with very general satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY B. FAY, *Representative.*

OCTOBER 22, 1929.

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
HISTORICAL SCIENCES

As one of the delegates of the association in the International Committee of Historical Sciences, I beg to submit the following report:

I attended the meeting of the International Committee of Historical Sciences held in Venice during the early part of May, 1929. Unfortunately, the other delegate of the association, Dr. Paul Van Dyke, was unable to be present. So far as possible, I also attended the meetings of all subcommittees on which Americans had been appointed, namely, the committee on a list of constitutions, the committee on history teaching, and the committee on a bibliography of the newspaper press.

I recommend that the association make a contribution to the general expenses of the international committee in 1930 of \$100. The normal dues of the various countries are \$50, but the larger countries, such as Germany, France, and some others, usually make contributions of \$100.

The next meeting of the international committee will be held in Cambridge, England, on April 28, 1930, and the following days. If Doctor Van Dyke is unable to be present, I recommend that the association appoint as one of the delegates to the committee meeting some American scholar who will be at that time in England, and that it make an appropriation of \$25 for his expenses.

A more detailed report of the activities of the committee will be presented before the annual meeting of the association.

Respectfully submitted.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Delegate.*

NOVEMBER 6, 1929.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

During the year reported upon, the board of editors has had two meetings, one at Indianapolis on December 29, 1928, on the occasion of the meeting of the American Historical Association at that place, and one at Branford, Conn., on September 14, 1929.

The matter of most importance in the history of the Review during the past 12 months was the choice of a managing editor to succeed Prof. Dana C. Munro, who had agreed to hold that office temporarily from July 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929. The choice of his successor had been committed to a special committee on the future of the Review but, in the end, when efforts made by them in various ways to solve the problem had brought about no success and the time when a solution must be effected was closely approaching, they committed the matter for speedier action to the ad interim committee, their chairman reporting, however, to that committee the various efforts they had made and the information they had received. Unexpectedly, but very fortunately, at a meeting of the ad interim committee held in Washington on March 15, a solution of the problem was effected without removal of the office from Washington and from the headquarters of the American Historical Association, by joint invitations to Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, from the representatives of the association and from the Librarian of Congress, the Librarian inviting Mr. Bourne to serve for the next three years in the newly created position of consultant in European history and the ad interim committee inviting him to serve for the same period as managing editor of the American Historical Review. These invitations were accepted by Mr. Bourne, and on July 1, 1929, he took office. At the meeting of the board of editors on September 14, he resigned the chairmanship of the board and Dr. J. Franklin Jameson was elected as chairman.

Miss Marguerite M. McKee, who for four years had been assistant to the managing editor, left that position in September to become assistant professor of history in Wells College, and was succeeded by Miss Janet Woodburn.

Since the separation of the Review from its official relations with the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Review and the association had, by invitation of the latter institution, continued in the rooms in the Woodward Building, which they had previously occupied. In the middle of October, however, the department of historical research moved to new quarters, which did not admit of such continuance. It therefore became necessary for the ad interim committee to make new arrangements for housing the offices of the managing editor and of the secretary and treasurer of the association. An apartment of three rooms at 40 B Street SW. was leased for one year from November 1, 1929, and on that day the managing editor and his assistant and the stenographer began occupancy of those quarters.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 4, 1929.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

As chairman of the historical manuscripts commission, I submit the following report for the year 1929:

During the past year the commission has been mainly concerned with the task assigned it by the council at its meeting in November, 1928, expressed in the following words:

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 published material on historical manuscripts in private hands or institutions other than public archives, with a view to a published report.

Inasmuch as only three members of the commission attended the Indianapolis meeting of the association and only one member besides the chairman attended the called meeting of the commission there, it became necessary for the chairman to formulate a plan for carrying the council's action into effect. This plan is sufficiently summed up in a copy of a letter to Professor Perkins and an annexed set of directions which are included as an appendix to this report.

The commission was, of course, handicapped in one field by the absence of Prof. Randolph G. Adams in Europe, despite the fact that he offered the services of his staff at the Clements Library. In general, the work has progressed rather slowly. It necessarily calls for a great deal of hard routine labor and several of the members of the commission have been too much occupied with their regular duties to give much attention to it. The chairman has been able to give much attention to his special field only because of being able to put a research assistant at the task. If the work is to be completed with any speed, it seems necessary to put at the disposal of those members of the commission who have no research assistants funds which will be sufficient to employ needed help. The sum of \$100 appropriated for the purposes of the commission is, as yet, untouched, and I would suggest that an additional sum of \$150 be appropriated to supply research assistants to those members of the commission who need them and will be able to make use of them at a good advantage. Miss Donnan has requested the appointment of Miss Marguerite Appleton as an adjunct member of the commission to assist her. The appointment of two or three additional members of the commission might make it possible to divide up the fields a little and to hasten progress.

The question has been raised as to the necessary procedure in a general survey of all manuscript materials and a construction of a centralized filing list for them. On this point I might quote from a recent letter to the secretary of the association:

As far as the survey of manuscript materials is concerned, I would be inclined to say that an expenditure of \$8,000 per year for 10 years would carry the project close to completion. In making this estimate, I am assuming that the chairman of the historical manuscripts committee would serve without compensation in the direction of the task, and that a thoroughly competent young scholar would be retained at a salary of four or five thousand dollars a year, the remaining sum being amply sufficient to cover necessary clerical work and traveling expenses. Once the field had been gone over in this fashion, a much smaller appropriation would be sufficient to trace the migration of manuscript materials and to list new materials that came to light.

The really difficult problems in a survey of this sort are the following: First, to find some criterion for determining what manuscript materials should be listed. As a sample of the problem involved here, you might take the question as to whether materials for literary history should be included. Possibly some agreement with the Modern Language Association might be important at this point. Another problem which really resolves itself into the judgment of the surveyor is as to the scope with which the materials are to be listed. A collection of Lincoln letters would, naturally, be listed piece by piece; whereas many collections with several hundreds or thousands of pieces could adequately be listed by a single card. The most serious problem of all is the problem of getting private historical societies and private collectors to allow their materials to be listed. Some persons and institutions object because they fear they will be bothered by historical students. Others find an aspect of secrecy casts a glamour over their treasures. Others have reason to doubt the validity of their titles, especially in the cases of material that has come from public archives by more or less legitimate routes. It will be necessary to inaugurate a careful campaign of education to overcome these difficulties as far as possible.

If the council wishes to make an experimental venture, it might consider an attack on materials in the possession of historical societies in some specific section of the country. The best way to make such an experimental essay would be to employ two or three able young men for the summer vacation, paying them perhaps \$1,000 for three months plus traveling expenses. By persisting in this for two or three summers, the worth whileness of the project could be tested at no great expense.

One change in the personnel of the commission should be announced. Dr. Morgan P. Robinson offered his resignation in March of 1929, and was replaced in June by the appointment of Prof. Dumas Malone.

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE PEASE, *Chairman.*

OCTOBER 15, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

The committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize has voted to award the prize to H. S. Commager's *Struensee* and the Reform Movement in Denmark.

The committee had read eight essays and the members' comments indicate that most of them were of excellent quality.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERIC DUNCALF, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 12, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

The committee on the George Louis Beer prize voted to award the prize of 1929 to Dr. Morrison B. Giffen for his essay, *Fashoda; the Incident and Its Diplomatic Setting*.

The committee also voted to award the prize of 1928 to Dr. Sidney B. Fay for his book, *The Origins of the World War*.

ALBERT H. LYBYER, *Chairman.*

December 30, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE

Acting for Professor Fleming because of his incapacitation, I report that the committee on the John H. Dunning prize recommends that it be awarded to Haywood J. Pearce, jr., for his monograph, Benjamin H. Hill: Secession and Reconstruction, published by the University of Chicago Press, 1928.

Cordially yours,

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, *Acting Chairman.*

APRIL 9, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUSSERAND MEDAL

I have to report that no work suitable for the Jusserand medal has come to my attention or to that of either of my colleagues on the committee during the past year.

Yours sincerely,

G. C. SELLERY, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 2, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, NOVEMBER 1, 1929

To the Secretary and Members of the Ad Interim Committee of the Council of the American Historical Association.

GENTLEMEN: The committee on publications respectfully submits the following report for the 10 months of the current year ending October 31.

Publications.—So far this year, Annual Reports for the years 1923 and 1924 have been distributed to members.

Final page proofs of the Report for 1925 have been returned to the printer and it may reasonably be expected that this volume also will be ready for distribution before the end of the year. With it should issue Writings on American History for 1925, which is also in page proof.

Writings on American History for 1926 is also in page proof and that for 1927 in galley proof.

The Annual Report for 1926 is in galley proof as are also the Reports for 1927 and 1928 (both to be printed in a single volume).

Everything, therefore, with the exception of Writings for 1928, is in type.

While your committee can not point with pride to the size or contents of these Reports, he does feel that some progress has been made in carrying out the desire of the council to have them brought down to date as soon as possible. It was this desideratum which prompted the council to give consent to your chairman's proposal that the Reports to 1929 be stripped of everything but the bare proceedings and committee reports.

With this goal in sight—of having these publications out of the way during the first half of the coming year—the time is appropriate for giving some consideration to the content of the Annual Report for 1929.

Three suggestions are offered:

1. To have the volume contain, besides the formal reports, a selection of the best papers so far unprinted, that were read since 1922, including some of those prepared for the 1929 meeting.

2. To follow the early policy and print the 1929 papers, not elsewhere placed.

3. To print in a single volume, with the customary reports, the Calhoun Papers edited by Profs. Chauncey S. Boucher and Robert P. Brooks and supplementing the collection edited in 1899 by Doctor Jameson.

To your committee the last of these suggestions seems best. With all the facilities of publication now open to writers of papers (there are over 60 historical journals, not to mention those in the allied fields of political science, economics,

etc.), the question may properly be raised whether there will remain many contributions to the programs which will not have elsewhere been placed by the time the Report goes to press.

In determining the make-up of the Reports it might be well to consider, other things being equal, what might made the greater appeal to Congress. As your treasurer can inform you, and as the following statement will itself show, there is a present need of securing a larger appropriation for printing, even if nothing more is desired in a programme of publication beyond the Writings and a 1-volume Report of larger content than the recent slender volumes.

State of appropriations.—The following account, furnished by Mr. Boyd, the editor, will show the present state of the appropriations as nearly as can at this time be estimated. The statement shows an approximate balance of \$2,200 available for the Report for 1929.

Fiscal year 1928—Appropriation.....		\$7,000.00
Report for 1924.....	\$1,653.43	
Author's copies Austin Papers.....	34.83	
Writings for 1925 (estimate).....	3,132.55	
Reprints from 1922 report.....	22.67	
Report for 1925 (estimated).....	1,702.47	
Writings for 1926.....	454.05	
		<u>7,000.00</u>
Fiscal year 1929—Appropriation.....		7,000.00
Report for 1923 (final charge).....	\$117.29	
Writings for 1926.....	1,884.97	
Report for 1926 (estimated).....	1,909.14	
Report for 1927-28 (estimated).....	2,205.35	
Writings for 1927 (estimated).....	2,619.00	
		<u>8,735.75</u>
Fiscal year 1930—Appropriation.....		7,000.00
1929 expenditures (overdrawn).....	\$1,735.75	
Writings for 1928 (estimated).....	3,000.00	
		<u>4,735.75</u>
Balance for Report for 1929.....		2,264.25

As there may be outstanding bills and as the estimates may be less or more than here stated, the total balance is in no way definite.

Conclusions.—The ad interim committee is therefore asked to consider:

1. The present status of the work of the committee on publications, and to offer such suggestions or give such directions as may seem pertinent to the question of unfinished or future publication.

2. The nature of the Report for 1929, so that immediately after the annual meeting of this year attention may be given to the assembling of the materials for this volume.

3. Ways and means of increasing the printing appropriation.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) LEO F. STOCK, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Statistics of membership

	Sept. 28, 1928	Oct. 1, 1929
Total membership.....	3,393	3,589
New members.....	259	308
Total loss.....	367	316
Deaths.....	33	22
Resignations.....	51	66
Dropped.....	283	228
Net gain or loss.....	-76	52
Total number of elections.....	278	283
Elected members not heard from.....	92	90

Your committee takes pleasure in submitting the above statistics which show that the year has produced a decidedly more favorable membership condition. Not only has the number which it has been necessary to drop been considerably smaller but also the number of new members is quite appreciably larger.

The reorganization of the membership committee, as sanctioned at the last annual meeting, has permitted us to rearrange our activities. The committee, reduced to five, undertook to survey conditions in the area of each and report plans for reorganization. As the 1929 convention was to be held in the South, particular attention was given by our southern member to the organization of activities looking to an increased membership in preparation for the meeting. Each State was made a unit and a chairman was appointed to take charge of canvassing college and university faculties, graduate students, and libraries. The result has been a very pleasing increase in membership in that section. Our member from the Middle West appointed membership aides in each one of the universities within his jurisdiction and similar activity was promoted in the far West. In general, it has been our policy to have a representative of the committee at work in each of the universities and where possible to secure co-operation of some one to act as State chairman. A list of representatives appointed is appended.

Our work in Canada has been going on prosperously. Professor Trotter organized a committee to aid him throughout the Dominion and results there have been pleasing.

We have used the funds placed at our disposal to invite members of faculties of high schools to become affiliated with the organization. We tried experimentally the Central States as a field for such invitation and sent out 1,000 letters, but have not found results of sufficient importance to warrant further expenditure of money.

We feel that the reorganization scheme presents a more efficient and workable method of considering the problems of our membership and recommend that the experiment be continued.

THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.
By ROY F. NICHOLS, *Chairman*.

NOVEMBER 1, 1929.

SOUTHERN STATE CHAIRMEN

Alabama.....	Prof. THOMAS P. ABERNETHY, University.
Arkansas.....	Prof. DAVID Y. THOMAS, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
Georgia.....	Prof. T. H. JACK, Emory University.
Kentucky.....	Prof. CHARLES M. KNAPP, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Louisiana.....	Prof. L. C. MACKINNEY, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
North Carolina.....	A. R. NEWSOME, State Historical Commission, Raleigh.
Oklahoma.....	Prof. E. E. DALE, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
South Carolina.....	Prof. P. S. FLIPPIN, Coker College, Hartsville.
Tennessee.....	Prof. P. M. HAMER, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
West Virginia.....	Prof. JOHN M. CALLAHAN, West Virginia University, Morgantown.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES

BAXTER, JAMES P.	Harvard University.
BRAND, CARL F.	Stanford University.
CHRISTOL, CARL	University of South Dakota.
CLARK, DAN C.	University of Oregon.
CREER, L. H.	University of Washington.
DUNAWAY, W. F.	Penn State.
DUNHAM, A. L.	University of Michigan.
GREY, GLENN W.	University of Nebraska.
HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM T.	Chicago University.
KNAPLUND, PAUL	University of Wisconsin.
KROUT, JOHN A.	Columbia University.
LIBBY, O. G.	University of North Dakota.
MALIN, JAMES C.	University of Kansas.
MAY, A. J.	University of Rochester.
MUSSER, JOHN	New York University.
NOYES, A. H.	Ohio State University.
OLIVER, JOHN W.	University of Pittsburgh.
PALM, FRANKLIN C.	University of California at Berkeley.
PRATT, J. W.	University of Buffalo.
RUSSELL, NELSON VANCE	University of California at Los Angeles.
SONTAG, RAYMOND J.	Princeton University.
STEPHENSON, GEORGE M.	University of Minnesota.
SWAIN, J. E.	University of Illinois.
TOWNSEND, P. W.	Indiana University.
TROTTER, R. G.	Queen's University.

This is the list as far as appointed.

CANADIAN COMMITTEE

Prof. REGINALD G. TROTTER, Chairman

Maritime Provinces.—Prof. G. E. WILSON, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Quebec.—Prof. E. R. ADAIR, McGill University, Montreal.

Ontario.—Dr. J. F. KENNEY, Public Archives, Ottawa; Prof. G. W. BROWN, University of Toronto, Prof. FRED LANDON, University of Western Ontario, London; Prof. R. G. TROTTER, Queen's University, Kingston.

Prairie Provinces.—Prof. C. MARTIN, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. (His successor upon the committee after his removal to Toronto will be secured later.)

British Columbia.—Prof. W. N. SAGE, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

DEATHS REPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1929

THOMAS WILLING BALCH (June 9, 1927), Philadelphia, Pa. *Life member.*
 EDWARD BRECK (May 13, 1929), Washington, D. C.
 SIDNEY DAVID BRUMMER (March 16, 1929), New York, N. Y.
 CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH (June 15, 1929), Cleveland, Ohio.
 FRANK ALFRED GOLDER (January 7, 1929), Stanford University, Calif.
 HARVEY DANFORTH GOULDER (June 1, 1928), Cleveland, Ohio.
 AZEL WASHBURN HAZEN (July, 1928), Middletown, Conn.
 BRECKINRIDGE JONES (November 21, 1928), St. Louis, Mo.
 NINA LEA (August 26, 1927), Philadelphia, Pa. *Life member.*
 WALTER IRENAEUS LOWE (July 22, 1928), Hamilton, N. Y.
 WILLIAM P. LYONS (August 20, 1928), Chicago, Ill.

OLIVER McKEE (August, 1928), Pleasantville, N. Y.
 CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS (February 19, 1929), Worcester, Mass. *Life member.*
 LOUIS JOHN PAETOW (December 22, 1928), Berkeley, Calif. *Life member.*
 EDWIN BREWINGTON PARKER (October 30, 1929), Washington, D. C. *Life member.*
 A. C. PRESCOTT (November, 1927), Sheboygan, Wis.
 Mrs. HENRY CLAY PURMORT (date unknown), Chicago, Ill. *Life member.*
 FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE RILEY (November 10, 1929), Lexington, Va.
 CHARLES A. SEIDERS (July 11, 1929), Toledo, Ohio.
 ALLEN DUDLEY SEVERANCE (May 19, 1929), Cleveland, Ohio. *Life member.*
 JAMES DALLAS STEELE (December 6, 1928), Rutherford, N. J.
 JAMES BENJAMIN WILBUR (April 28, 1929), New York, N. Y. *Life member.*
 ROBERT WILD (October 9, 1928), Milwaukee, Wis.
 THEODORE SALISBURY WOOLSEY (April 24, 1929), New Haven, Conn.
 EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS (September 1, 1930), Stanford University, Calif.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Congress has authorized a building to house the national archives. This structure will be included in the triangle scheme now under construction. The plans for the structure have been arranged satisfactorily to this association's committee on national archives, but the elevation of the building is not satisfactory to the National Commission of Fine Arts.

When the building shall be put under construction the time will be ripe to formulate and secure legislation providing for the administration of the archives. A tentative plan has been prepared and has been discussed with Representative Robert Luce, chairman of the House Committee on the Library. Mr. Luce is sympathetic but does not care to undertake legislation so far in advance of the completion of the building.

Cordially yours,

CHARLES MOORE, *Chairman.*

OCTOBER 1, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

The committee on bibliography of the American Historical Association is able to make a more favorable report to the executive council of the association than it has been able to do in former years.

All the chapters of the proposed Guide to Historical Literature with the exception of two, which will be sent to the Macmillan Co. in a very short time, are in the publisher's hands. Of the 20 chapters which have been in galley proof for about two years and which it has been necessary for us to revise and bring up to date, 10 have been in the printer's hands since July, and have been returned to us in a second galley proof. Another (France) has just been received in first (and final) galley proof. The page proof of the whole book should be in our hands by December 15 but we can not promise that the volume will be ready for delivery until the spring of 1930.

It is probable that some work—for example, the preparation of the index—will not be completed until after the 1st of January next. For that reason we hope that the council will feel able to meet bills which will not come in to the treasurer until after that date. It is impossible to estimate at present the full cost of this necessary clerical work; it will be not over \$500. Since January 1, 1929, our expenses have been moderate—\$139.18 at the date of writing. No doubt a few small bills will come in before the end of the year.

Very truly yours,

HENRY R. SHIPMAN, *Chairman.*

OCTOBER 25, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MODERN BRITISH HISTORY

The committee on a bibliography of modern British history reports as follows:

Slow but real progress has been made during the past year. Five of the eight sections of the book are now practically ready for the press. Two of the others are well on toward completion. A calculation of the proportionate length of these parts has reassured the committee that the size of the book will not be greater than was originally contemplated. The committee again refrains from asking for any appropriation for next year (although its members habitually go to some personal expense as well as labor), as they will probably find it necessary to appeal to the association for a subvention when the time comes to publish the volume, and they wish their credit with the council and the association to be good.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 18, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN COLLEGES

Our committee on research in colleges held a meeting in Indianapolis last year and discussed certain general policies. I made a report last spring, embodying some of our suggestions. Since that time the committee has done nothing further. It is my intention to have another meeting at Durham.

Under the circumstances, you will see I have no particular report to make at this time.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. COULTER, *Chairman.*

SEPTEMBER 28, 1929.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT

The endowment committee has very little to report for the past year. I was absent on sabbatical leave from February on. Mr. Lee, the chairman of the committee, expected to get a good deal of work under way last winter, but so pressing were his other obligations that he apparently found it quite impossible to give the endowment the time and effort it deserved.

In spite of these handicaps, the results have not been entirely negligible. In general, the work of our State and district committees has terminated, although the Connecticut and Indiana committees have shown some activity during the period under review. A dinner was given in May in New Haven by Dr. George C. F. Williams, chairman of the Connecticut committee. Among the speakers were President James R. Angell and Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale. Mr. Lee's office was represented by his assistant, Mr. Gilbert Simons. A few additional subscriptions to the endowment came as a result of this meeting.

In Indiana the State committee last spring completed its quota of \$50,000, exclusive of the \$50,000 Beveridge fund. All the larger subscriptions received since our last report to the council have come from Indiana. They include one of \$2,000, two of \$1,000, and contributions of \$3,280 each from Mrs. Beveridge and Mrs. Fesler, to make up the balance of the State quota.

The following table will summarize the present status of the endowment fund:

Financial results by State and district (to October 8, 1929)

State or district	Quota suggested	Total amount raised to date	State or district	Quota suggested	Total amount raised to date
Alabama.....	\$6,000	-----	New York State:		
Arizona.....	1,000	-----	Albany district.....	\$10,000	\$1,292.50
Arkansas.....	3,000	\$10.00	Buffalo district.....	10,000	265.00
California.....	50,000	2,181.00	Central district.....	10,000	820.00
Colorado.....	10,000	5.00	Rochester district.....	10,000	232.00
Connecticut.....	25,000	6,904.00	Southern district.....	10,000	869.00
Delaware.....	3,000	5.00	North Carolina.....	15,000	1,110.00
District of Columbia.....	20,000	3,646.28	North Dakota.....	3,000	106.00
Florida.....	5,000	202.00	Ohio:		
Georgia.....	10,000	170.00	Cincinnati district.....	80,000	865.00
Idaho.....	2,000	50.00	Cleveland district.....		1,360.00
Illinois:			Columbus district.....		661.42
State.....	100,000	{ 1,183.25	Oklahoma.....	6,000	5.00
Chicago district.....		{ 4,651.88	Oregon.....	7,000	-----
Indiana.....	50,000	100,000.00	Pennsylvania:		
Iowa.....	10,000	975.00	Eastern district.....	125,000	{ 28,866.50
Kansas.....	7,000	22.25	Western district.....		{ 351.25
Kentucky.....	7,000	633.00	Rhode Island.....	7,000	2,230.00
Louisiana.....	5,000	15.00	South Carolina.....	5,000	35.00
Maine.....	5,000	1,035.00	South Dakota.....	3,000	405.00
Maryland.....	15,000	3,675.36	Tennessee.....	7,000	143.00
Massachusetts:			Texas.....	25,000	155.00
Eastern district.....	75,000	{ 8,630.00	Utah.....	1,000	10.00
Western district.....		{ 1,134.00	Vermont.....	3,000	6,305.00
Michigan.....	50,000	3,220.00	Virginia.....	15,000	335.75
Minnesota.....	20,000	2,836.00	Washington.....	10,000	45.00
Mississippi.....	3,000	55.00	West Virginia.....	7,000	130.00
Missouri.....	25,000	192.00	Wisconsin.....	25,000	913.00
Montana.....	3,000	25.00	Wyoming.....	1,000	-----
Nebraska.....	5,000	15.00	Outside United States.....		452.50
Nevada.....	1,000	-----	Unknown source.....		100.00
New Hampshire.....	5,000	621.00			
New Jersey.....	30,000	1,898.00			
New Mexico.....	1,000	-----			
New York City:			Total.....	1,447,000	235,698.45
General.....	500,000	{ 37,529.16			
Columbia.....		{ 5,876.35			
Academic (other than Co- lumbia.....		{ 240.00			

The total of the individual subscriptions to the endowment fund in cash and unpaid pledges is therefore \$235,698.45 to date. It may be desired to subtract from this the \$10,000 gift raised by the efforts of the endowment committee, but devoted specifically to the expenses of the campaign.

Of this total, \$20,102.75 has been raised in new subscriptions since the endowment committee's 1928 report was made to the council.

Certain other funds, which though not a part of the actual permanent endowment are nevertheless closely allied to it and at present administered by the association, are the \$25,000 Carnegie revolving publication fund and the recent \$50,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the work of the commission on the investigation of history and the other social studies in the schools.

The following is a statement of expenditures of the endowment fund office since the last report to the council. Incidentally, at the meeting of the executive council in December, 1928, it was agreed that funds up to \$10,000 might be expended from endowment collections to finance the further activities of the endowment committee during the ensuing year. As this report indicates, however, it was necessary to draw only \$213.21 from those funds, the difference between the balance available September 29, 1928, from amounts previously appropriated by the executive council and the total of the endowment committee's expenditures through September 28, 1929.

Financial report, October 8, 1929

Balance available Sept. 29, 1928.....	\$4,216.54
Paid to Sept. 28, 1929:	
Executive secretary.....	1,250.00
Publicity.....	1,280.95
Secretarial service ^o	1,483.90
Traveling expenses.....	75.72
Postage.....	48.47
Office expenses.....	85.26
Printing and stationery.....	198.20
Services (multigraphing).....	7.25
 Total.....	 4,429.75

Mr. Grady's work for the endowment ceased with the month of January, as Mr. Lee had expressed his desire to assume responsibility for the publicity. Since that date whatever news items have been sent to the press have gone out from his office.

The executive council has now before it the problem of the future of the endowment work. It seems to me that we have reached a time in the history of the association when perhaps it would be well for the executive council of the association to appraise the work of the endowment committee with a view to determining what should be the future character of our efforts to further the work of the association and to place the association on a more secure financial basis.

Although the total results of our endowment efforts are not as much as we at one time hoped they might be, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the endowment has been substantially increased since the reorganized endowment committee began its work at the beginning of 1925. In December, 1924, the invested funds of the association totaled \$42,400 and in the past five years the endowment committee has raised some \$230,000 in addition. In other words, if our million dollar goal has not yet been attained, we have at present, at any rate, an endowment of more than the amount originally set for an endowment, namely, a quarter of a million.

HARRY J. CARMAN, *Executive Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 29, 1929.

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

The project of Government publication, on which the committee has in recent years expended most effort, is that begun by the late Senator Ralston's Act of March 3, 1925, for collecting and making available to historical students those papers, scattered through the various Washington archives, which illustrate the history of the Territories of the United States down to the date when they, respectively, became organized as States or down to 1873, when the administration of the Territories was transferred from the Department of State to the Department of the Interior. The legislation necessary for authorizing the continuance of expenditure on this project by the Department of State, to the completion of the volumes in print, was secured during the last session of Congress, but not in season for the obtaining of appropriations. The lapse in the work therefore continues until the 1st of July, 1930. It is, however, considered certain

^o Since April, 1929, half of Miss Ackerley's time has been given to the commission on the investigation of history and other social studies in the schools, and accordingly half of her salary since then has been paid by that committee.

that the necessary appropriations for the fiscal year then beginning will be secured during the approaching session of Congress.

Meantime, the chief piece of historical work carried on by the Department of State continues to be the two series of volumes of Foreign Relations, that which relates to the diplomacy attendant upon the World War and that which includes the other diplomatic material of the same period. These volumes are under the editorial care of Dr. Tyler Dennett, historical adviser of the Department of State, and Dr. Joseph V. Fuller. The Department of State has begun work on the proposed new edition of the Treaties of the United States, to be edited by Mr. David Hunter Miller.

The bill sponsored by the Washington Bicentennial Commission for making a new edition of the Writings of George Washington passed the Senate in the concluding days of the last session of the Seventieth Congress, but not in season for any action by the House of Representatives. It is expected that the measure, in modified form, will be introduced early in the approaching session of the Seventy-first Congress and that this committee will be able to give it useful support.

Volumes XXVI and XXVII of the Journals of the Continental Congress, covering the transactions of the year 1784, have lately been published from the Government Printing Office. By the generosity of Mr. William E. Benjamin, it has been made possible for the editorial work upon the ensuing years, 1785-1788, to be performed by the ideally competent hands of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick. This work will undoubtedly be finished, and the volumes completing the series will be ready for publication by the end of June, 1930.

On April 26 the committee was represented by three of its members, Mr. Learned, Mr. Warren, and Mr. Jameson, in a conference on the enlargement of the scope of publications of the Department of State, to which representatives of several other societies had been invited. The conference appointed a committee—Messrs. Manley O. Hudson, Raymond L. Buell, and Henry Barrett Learned—to study the whole question of a program for the publications of the Department of State, and to report its recommendations to a similar joint meeting to be held in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

OCTOBER 30, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CARNEGIE REVOLVING FUND PUBLICATIONS

The committee on the Carnegie revolving fund for publications make the following report:

More manuscripts have been submitted to us during this year than in any previous year, five new works having been sent in and one resubmitted, in addition to two still under consideration at the beginning of the year. Their quality, however, has not been so satisfactory. Several are obviously Ph. D. theses and not of such great merit as to distinguish them from other productions of that class, which it has not been the policy of the committee to publish. Good literary style and skill in construction have also been largely lacking; nor have we been impressed with the significance of the subjects dealt with. The committee has therefore felt compelled to reject most of the works submitted. The record since the establishment of the fund has been as follows: Manuscripts submitted, 15, of which 3 have been printed, 1 is in the hands of the printer at the present time, 1 has been accepted and is now undergoing revision by the author, 1 has been tentatively accepted, 2 are under advisement with but little probability of their acceptance, 2 are under consideration without any judgment so far arrived at, and 5 have been rejected.

Expenditures from the fund, so far as they have been approved by the committee, have amounted to a total of \$7,014.80. No returns have yet been made by the Century Co., our publication agents, as a full year has not yet elapsed since the publication of the first volume of the series.

It has been a matter of disappointment and some surprise to the committee that a larger number of historical works of higher merit has not been submitted to them. It had been believed that there was a considerable number of works finished or approaching completion, of serious historical value and mature in treatment, which could not be published except at too great an expense to the author or publishers. This opportunity offered by the association has as yet disclosed but few such works. It may be well either to take further steps to secure publicity for the fund or to reconsider the present plans of publication.

Lastly, the committee wishes again to bring to the attention of the council and the association the desirability of putting the administrative work of this committee into the hands of a paid official of the association. The work of receiving and acknowledging manuscripts, circulating them among the members of the committee, finding outside readers who are specialists in the various subjects, obtaining and circulating their reports among the members of the committee, and, finally, either returning rejected manuscripts to their authors or arranging for their printing and publication, is a serious labor and can only be satisfactorily carried out from some central office and by some one with more time at his disposal and more used to business methods than the present chairman of the committee. The members of the committee have shown the greatest devotion to their task but their experience none the less serves as a strong argument for a paid executive secretary of the association, who could take over this service along with his other duties.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 18, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

As chairman of the committee on international relations, I beg to present the following preliminary report:

Such members of the committee as were present at Indianapolis held a brief meeting at that time and discussed certain general questions. The committee has held no meeting since then, nor has there been any correspondence among its members.

One duty of the committee is to consider ways and means of American participation in the enterprises of the international committee. As chairman of the committee, I make the following recommendations:

1. That the association make an appropriation of \$75 for the expenses of the American committee on a list of constitutions.
2. That the association seek an appropriation from the Social Science Research Council to enable it to prepare a list of the diplomatic representatives of the United States, as a part of the international list of diplomatic representatives undertaken by the international committee.
3. That the expenses of American participation in the committee on historical teaching be met out of the funds of the association's committee on history teaching.
4. That the association secure a subvention of \$300, by application to the Social Science Research Council or some other source, for assistance in the preparation of a descriptive list of the American newspapers that have been influential in the formation of public opinion, to be expended under the direction

of Prof. E. B. Carroll, of Duke University, American member of the international subcommittee on the press.

5. That the council appoint an American member, to be selected preferably from among students of the Middle Ages, to the international subcommittee on chronology.

I do not think it will be necessary to make any appropriation for the general expenses of your committee on international relations.

A final report, approved by all the members of the committee, will be presented before the annual meeting of the association.

Respectfully submitted.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 6, 1929.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE AD INTERIM COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSO-
CIATION, 1140 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ON JANUARY 24, 1929 AT 3 P. M.**

Present: E. B. Greene, chairman; Dana C. Munro, J. Franklin Jameson, Charles Moore, and the secretary.

The minutes of the meetings of the council at Indianapolis, December 27 and 29, 1928, and of the annual business meeting December 29, 1928, were read and, after minor corrections, approved.

It was voted that the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission be granted a sum of \$100 for the carrying on of the work of the commission.

It was voted that the chairman of the public archives commission be granted a sum of \$150 to be added to the budget in addition to the \$100 already provided for.

It was voted that Prof. Albert Howe Lybyer should act as chairman of the committee on the revision of the announcement of prizes provided for by vote of the council at its meeting November 23, 1928.

It was voted that Miss Mary W. Williams be appointed as secretary of the Hispano American conference.

It was voted that the following be added to the committee on documentary historical publications of the United States: S. F. Bemis, St. George Leakin Sioussat, Henry Barrett Learned, Charles Warren, Mark Sullivan.

It was voted that the committee on documentary historical publications in the United States be requested to cooperate with the appropriate agencies of the American Political Science Association and the American Society of International Law with regard to the publication of the diplomatic documents of the United States.

It was voted to constitute the committee on history and other social studies in the schools as follows: A. C. Krey, chairman, F. W. Ballou, C. A. Beard, Isaiah Bowman, Ada Comstock, George S. Counts, E. E. Day, G. S. Ford, E. B. Greene, Ernest Horn, Henry Johnson, W. E. Lingelbach, L. C. Marshall, C. E. Merriam, Jesse H. Newlon, J. F. Steiner.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

DEXTER PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE AD INTERIM COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSO-
CIATION, 1140 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ON MARCH 15, 1929, AT 3 P. M.**

Members present: E. B. Greene, chairman; J. Franklin Jameson, D. C. Munro, Charles Moore, and the secretary. Prof. H. E. Bourne, chairman of the committee on future arrangements for the Review also attended the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary reported to the committee that he had sent a letter to the general education board applying for an annual subvention of \$10,000, and had received an acknowledgment of his communication.

Professor Bourne reported for the committee on the future of the Review and read letters from various members of the committee. The general tenor of his report was to the effect that the committee would willingly place the selection of an editor either in the hands of a smaller committee or in the hands of the ad interim committee. The report was accepted and placed on file and the committee discharged from further consideration of the question of the Review.

It was then voted unanimously that Prof. H. E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, be selected as editor of the Review for a period of three years beginning July 1, 1929, and that his compensation be fixed at \$3,500 per annum.

It was voted that Miss Marguerite McKee be granted an additional allowance of \$100 for the quarter July to October, 1929.

It was voted that Prof. D. R. Fox, as chairman, and Prof. R. G. Albion, and Mr. Conyers Read be requested to serve as a committee on special research funds, to recommend to the council and to oversee on behalf of the council, grants made or to be made for the purposes of research.

The secretary was instructed to write Mrs. A. J. Beveridge and Mrs. F. T. Griswold informing them of this decision.

It was voted to appropriate the sum of \$185 for the purchase of a typewriter and adding machine for the offices of the association.

It was voted that Prof. E. B. Greene be named a delegate to the meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Before the meeting was adjourned, Mr. W. G. Leland addressed the committee, indicating the possibility of financial aid to certain long-standing projects of the association, especially to the bibliography of travel. He also discussed the possibility of a conference of the various constituent societies of the American Council of Learned Societies to discuss programs of research in general, this conference to be held next January.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5.30 o'clock.

DEXTER PERKINS, *Secretary*.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE AD INTERIM COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED
SOCIETIES, 907 FIFTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON
OCTOBER 12, 1929, AT 10 A. M.**

Present: E. B. Greene, chairman; J. Franklin Jameson, Charles Moore, and the secretary. Messrs. H. E. Bourne, W. G. Leland, and Miss Patty W. Washington also attended the meeting.

It was explained by the chairman that the meeting had been called to consider the situation created by the vacating of the quarters at 1140 Woodward Building by the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, certain rooms in those quarters having been occupied by the association. Mr. Le-

land explained in behalf of the institution that it would be possible for the association to have the use of two rooms in the Tower Building, to which the department was moving, until the end of the year 1930, but in all probability not beyond that date. The committee visited the rooms proffered it by the institution and also other quarters previously viewed by Miss Washington and Mr. Bourne. After further discussion, it was voted that the Association lease the apartment on the ground floor at 40 B Street SW. as the headquarters of the association, at a rental of \$54.50 per month, dating from November 1, 1929. It was also voted that the committee recommend to the council the constitution of the committee on more permanent quarters.

The meeting adjourned at 2 p. m.

DEXTER PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE AD INTERIM COMMITTEE
HELD AT THE CENTURY CLUB, 5 EAST FORTY-THIRD STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, ON NOVEMBER 8, 1929, AT 10 A. M.**

Present: E. B. Greene, chairman; J. Franklin Jameson, D. C. Munro, Charles Moore, and the secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary read a letter from Miss Marguerite McKee of her appreciation of the \$100 in addition to her salary voted to her as editorial assistant of the American Historical Review.

It was voted to recommend to the council of the association that it extend a vote of thanks to the Carnegie Institution for the use of quarters at 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

It was voted to recommend to the council that the association extend to the Business Historical Society a cordial invitation to meet at the same time and place as the association in 1930.

It was voted that the secretary extend an invitation to the following persons to attend the meeting of the council on the 29th of November, 1929, in addition to the regular members: Carlton J. H. Hayes, A. M. Schlesinger, D. R. Fox, H. J. Carman, E. P. Cheyney, H. E. Bourne.

It was voted to express to Mr. Leo F. Stock the appreciation of the committee for his efficient labors as chairman of the committee on publications.

It was also voted to recommend to the council that the Annual Report for 1929 should consist of the secretary's and treasurer's reports and reports of committees and the Calhoun Papers edited by Profs. Chauncey S. Boucher and Robert P. Brooks, supplementing a collection edited by Dr. Jameson in 1899.

It was voted to recommend to the council that Mr. Stock be appointed editor of the Annual Report.

It was voted to recommend to the council that the treasurer's bills when sent out in 1930 should have the following form:

Dues for 1930.....	\$5
Writings on American History.....	1 (or any larger sum) ¹⁰
	6

The committee adjourned for luncheon at 12.30 p. m.

When the committee reconvened at 2 p. m., it was briefly addressed by Mr. Stewart Mims on the organization of the endowment committee. After Mr. Mims's withdrawing, it was voted to recommend to the council that in place of the present committee on endowment, there be constituted a small committee

¹⁰ Any such addition is entirely voluntary, but additional funds for cost of compilation are necessary if the annual bibliography is to continue.

of not more than five members to consider the future policy which should be pursued with regard to the endowment problem.

It was voted to recommend to the council that the name of the "committee on history and other social studies in the schools" be changed to the "commission on the social studies in the schools."

The committee discussed the use that should be made of the Griswold and Beveridge funds. Without formal vote, it was agreed that Mr. Greene should consult with Mrs. Griswold as to the use of the first of these funds for the publication of materials in legal history of the United States and that Doctor Jameson should present to Mrs. Beveridge the possibility of using the Beveridge fund to assist Professor Ramsdell in the publication of an economic history of the Confederacy or in the publication of a study of Mormon migration from Great Britain. The possibility of inviting applications for the use of the fund was also discussed.

The committee adjourned at 5 p. m.

DEXTER PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN THE TOWN
HALL CLUB, 123 FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON
NOVEMBER 29 AND 30, 1929**

The council assembled on November 29 at 10 a. m.

Present: President J. H. Robinson, Vice President F. B. Greene, J. F. Jameson, D. C. Munro, Winfred T. Root, Elizabeth Donnan, James G. de Rouillac Hamilton, and S. E. Morison. H. E. Bourne, A. M. Schlesinger, Waldo G. Leland, and Harry J. Carman also attended the meeting on the invitation of the council.

The minutes of the meetings of the ad interim committee for 1929 were approved.

The secretary briefly summarized reports from certain committees of the association which did not require legislative action.

The treasurer reported briefly on the finances of the association. Some discussion followed, particularly with regard to the cost of publication of the *Review*, and it was voted that the question of the cost of publishing it be referred to the board of editors for consideration and report. It was also voted to accept the provisional budget submitted by the treasurer.

It was voted that a vote of thanks be extended to the Carnegie Institution for the use of its quarters during the period July 1, 1928, to November 1, 1929, and that the secretary be requested to write the appropriate authorities accordingly.

It was voted that the name of the "committee on history and other social studies in the schools" should be changed to the "commission on the social studies in the schools."

The council proceeded to discuss the recommendation of the ad interim committee that authority be given to the treasurer to make an appeal to the membership for support of the *Writings on American History*. After some discussion, it was voted, in lieu of the recommendation above mentioned, to increase the appropriation for the "Writings" for the year 1930 from \$400 to \$700.

It was voted that the chairman of the committee on publications, in preparing the Annual Report for 1929, utilize the report for printing the Calhoun Papers edited by Profs. Chauncey S. Boucher and Robert P. Brooks and supplementing the collection edited in 1899 by Doctor Jameson.

It was also voted that it be recommended to the chairman of the committee on publications that he place in the Annual Report such data as might be available with regard to papers read in the meetings of the association and later published,

It was voted that the appointment of an editor be referred to the ad interim committee, which should report back to the council at the December meeting.

The council proceeded to discuss certain recommendations of the chairman of the committee on international relations to the effect that the association seek an appropriation from the Social Science Research Council to enable it to prepare a list of the diplomatic representatives of the United States as a part of the international list of diplomats undertaken by the international committee, and that the association also secure a subvention of \$300 by application to the Social Science Research Council or some other source for assistance in the preparation of a descriptive list of the American newspapers that have been influential in the formation of public opinion, to be expended under the direction of Prof. E. B. Carroll, of Duke University, American member of the International Subcommittee on the Press.

It was voted that the chairman of the committee on international relations be requested to formulate these projects in more detail and present them to the council at its December meeting.

It was voted, at the request of the chairman of the committee on international cooperation, that the matter of an American member being appointed to the international subcommittee on chronology be referred to the committee on appointments.

It was voted to defer action on the request of the chairman of the committee on international relations that the committee on history and other social studies in the schools be authorized to pay the expenses of American participation in the international committee on historical teaching.

It was voted to extend an invitation to the Business Historical Society to meet with the association in 1930.

It was voted to authorize the creation of a committee on more permanent quarters and to request the committee on appointments to bring in nominations for such committee.

It was voted to constitute a committee on historical inscriptions and monuments, to be composed of not more than nine members, and whose function should be to give advice as to the accuracy and appropriateness of proposed inscriptions and monuments.

The council adjourned at 12.45 p. m.

The council reassembled at 2 p. m.

Professor Krey addressed the council with regard to the work of the committee on history and other social studies in the schools. Some discussion followed, in which the president of the association stressed the desirability of emphasizing in the work of the commission views other than the strictly conventional ones often held in regard to social institutions.

It was voted to refer to the chairman of the commission of social studies in schools, with power, the request of the chairman of the committee on international relations, that the commission on social studies in the schools be authorized to pay the expenses of American participation in the international committee of historical teaching.

It was voted that, in the opinion of the council, expenditures for clerical assistance in the administration of the revolving fund should be made from the revenues of that fund.

It was voted that the council recommend to the association that the next annual meeting of the association be held in Cambridge, the dates to be later determined.

Professor Fox reported for the committee on policy. His report is appended in full.¹¹

¹¹See pp. 89 ff.

After some discussion, it was voted that the question of discontinuing payment for articles and reviews in the *American Historical Review* (a step recommended by Professor Fox's committee) be referred to the board of editors for consideration and report.

It was voted to adopt a project for the publication of source materials illustrating the early legal history of the United States.¹² Professor Greene was appointed to determine the scope of this investigation with power to appoint others.

It was voted to approve the association of a trust company with the treasurer and the treasurer designate of the association in the administration of the funds of the association.

The council adjourned at 4.45 p. m.

The council reassembled on the morning of November 30 at 10 a. m. Mr. E. V. Greene presided in the absence of the chairman. Present: E. V. Greene, D. C. Munro, J. F. Jameson, W. T. Root, Elizabeth Donnan, James G. De R. Hamilton. A. M. Schlesinger, H. E. Bourne, and Harry J. Carman were also present on the invitation of the council.

It was voted that an appropriate portion of the Beveridge fund should be devoted to the preparation of one or more volumes on materials illustrative of the state of public opinion in the United States before the Civil War, and that the preparation and supervision of this work should be entrusted to a committee of three, composed of Profs. Ulrich B. Phillips, chairman, A. C. Cole, and R. F. Nichols. It was voted that, in the temporary absence of Professor Phillips, Professor Nichols should act as chairman, and that the proportion of the income of the Beveridge fund to be devoted to this work should be determined by the committee just named. It was also voted that the first vice president should communicate these plans to Mrs. Beveridge and should have authority to make suitable arrangements as to personnel.

It was voted to authorize an appropriation not to exceed \$300 from the Griswold fund for preliminary conferences in connection with the project of a study of materials in legal history.

It was voted that the income derived from any fund of the association when not expended should be added to capital, unless the council directs to the contrary.

It was voted that the question of cooperating in the search for a publication of materials relating to the life of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, as requested by Mr. Francis Pulaski, be referred to Professor Morison for consideration and recommendation to the council, and that Mr. Pulaski be informed of the action taken.

It was voted, in accordance with the recommendation of the ad interim committee, that the committee on endowments as at present formed be dissolved and that a new committee, not to exceed six members, be appointed to consider the situation in regard to the endowment of the association and the steps which it would be desirable to take in the future for the increase thereof.

The council proceeded to discuss appointments to the committees of the association.

Professor Root presented the recommendations of the committee on appointments. These recommendations were discussed in relation to each committee, and provisional action taken. After the conclusion of Professor Root's report, general action was taken confirming the previous decisions arrived at. The following committees are therefore appointed for the year 1930:

I. *Editorial board of American Historical Review*.—H. E. Bourne, managing editor, and member of board ex officio. Six members of the board as follows: Arthur C. Cole, Verner W. Crane, Sidney B. Fay, J. F. Jameson, James Westfall Thompson, and Tenney Frank.

¹² See pp. 93 ff.

II. *Ad interim committee*.—To be composed as follows: President, secretary, and treasurer of the association; and Dixon R. Fox, J. Franklin Jameson, and S. E. Morison.

III. *Committee on national archives*.—Charles Moore, chairman; Tyler Dennett, J. F. Jameson, W. G. Leland, Eben Putnam, and W. F. Willoughby. (James B. Wilbur is dead and W. F. Willoughby is appointed to take his place.)

IV. *Committee on documentary historical publications of the United States Government*.—J. F. Jameson, chairman; C. M. Andrews, S. F. Bemis, H. B. Learned, J. B. McMaster, Charles Moore, S. G. L. Sioussat, Mark Sullivan, Charles Warren, Dumas Malone (Washington), W. K. Boyd (Duke), and Joseph Schafer (Wisconsin Historical Society). (Malone and Boyd and Schafer are new members to take the places of A. C. McLaughlin, F. J. Turner, and W. C. Ford.)

V. *Committee on endowment*.—The old committee of large membership was discontinued and the following committee of five takes its place: J. P. Baxter, 3d, Harvard, chairman; C. B. Coleman, Harry J. Carman, Conyers Read, and the treasurer of the association.

VI. *Historical manuscripts committee*.—T. C. Pease, chairman; R. G. Adams, Elizabeth Donnan, R. C. McGrane, N. D. Mereness, J. C. Parish (University of California at Los Angeles), Wayne Stevens (Dartmouth), and J. G. de R. Hamilton (University of North Carolina). (New members are Parish, Stevens, and Hamilton, while P. C. Phillips and M. P. Robinson, of the old committee, are left off.)

VII. *Public archives committee*.—C. W. Ramsdell, University of Texas, chairman; J. H. Edmonds, T. M. Marshall, J. G. Randall, and J. B. Hedges (of Clark). (G. S. Goddard, chairman of the former committee, left off, and Ramsdell is made chairman. J. B. Hedges takes the place of Goddard.)

VIII. *Commission on the Social Studies in the Schools*.—The commission as now constituted is as follows: A. C. Krey, chairman; Frank W. Ballou, Charles A. Beard, Isaiah Bowman, Ada Comstock, George S. Counts, Edmund E. Day, Guy S. Ford, Ernest Horn, Henry Johnson, Leon C. Marshall, C. E. Merriam, Jesse Newlon, Jesse F. Steiner, and Carlton J. H. Hayes. (Carlton J. H. Hayes is appointed to take the place of W. E. Lingelbach. Evarts B. Greene is left off the list, and upon the recommendation of Krey, chairman, the appointment of someone to take Greene's place is deferred to the December meeting of the council to give time to Krey to think over the matter.)

IX. *Committee on membership of the American Historical Association*.—Laurence B. Packard, Amherst, chairman; G. G. Andrews (Iowa), Julian Bretz (Cornell), E. Merton Coulter (Georgia), Waldemar Westergaard (University of California at Los Angeles), and Alexander J. Wall, New York. (Packard takes the chairmanship in place of Nichols, who resigns. Coulter takes the place of Dumas Malone. Westergaard takes the place of Nichols. Alexander J. Wall is added to the committee to take care of membership from the historical societies.)

X. *Committee on the Carnegie fund for publications*.—E. P. Cheyney, chairman; Waldo G. Leland, Evarts B. Greene, Violet Barbour (Vassar), and Marcus W. Jernegan (Chicago). (Jernegan takes the place of Jameson; Greene, as incoming president, takes the place of Robinson, outgoing president, and Violet Barbour takes the place of Shipman.)

XI. *Jusserand medal committee*.—Carl L. Becker, chairman; Merle E. Curti (Smith College), and Crane Brinton (Harvard). (These three replace entirely the old committee of three, which consisted of G. C. Sellery, chairman, E. M. Carroll, and C. D. Hazen.)

XII. *George L. Beer prize committee*.—W. L. Langer (Harvard), chairman; Parker T. Moon, T. W. Riker, P. W. Slosson, and Charles E. Fryer (McGill). (The old committee remains the same, except that Langer takes the chairmanship in place of Lybyer, who is left off, and Fryer is given the place of Palm.)

XIII. *John H. Dunning prize committee*.—Ulrich B. Phillips, chairman; A. O. Craven (Chicago), and J. G. de R. Hamilton (University of North Carolina). (Hamilton and Craven take the places of Walter Fleming and Earl G. Swem of the old committee.)

XIV. *Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee*.—Louis Gottschalk, chairman; Judith Williams (Wellesley). Eugene N. Curtis (Goucher), Paul B. Jones, and Preserved Smith. (Frederick Duncalf, Vera L. Brown, and William Langer of the old committee are left off and the places taken by Gottschalk, Williams, and Curtis.)

XV. *Committee on international cooperation*.—Waldo G. Leland, chairman; Eloise Ellery, Carl R. Fish, J. F. Jameson, Bernadotte Schmitt, Herbert I.

Priestley (University of California), and Frederick B. Artz (Oberlin.) (Priestley and Artz are new members who take the places of Sidney B. Fay and Charles Moore.)

XVI. *Delegates to the American Council of Learned Societies.*—C. H. Haskins, and J. F. Jameson. (There was a question whether Mr. Haskins wished to serve further but it was the feeling of the council that he should be continued if he so desired. It was proposed that nothing be done in the matter until the December meeting of the council and meanwhile that Mr. Haskins be sounded out about the matter.)

XVII. *Committee on historical research in colleges.*—Fred A. Shannon, Kansas State Agricultural College, chairman; Troyer Anderson (Swarthmore), Alfred H. Sweet (Washington and Jefferson), C. C. Pearson (Wake Forest), Bertha H. Putnam (Mount Holyoke), and Clarence E. Carter (Miami.) (E. M. Coulter, W. E. Lunt, and Henry W. Wriston are left off, and the new members are Anderson, Sweet, Pearson, and Carter.)

XVIII. *Committee on program for the forty-sixth annual meeting.*—Richard A. Newhall, Williams College, chairman; S. E. Morrison (Harvard), Laura A. White (University of Wyoming), Edgar E. Robinson (Stanford), Albert Hyma (Michigan), W. L. Westerman (Columbia), Godfrey Davies (Chicago), W. K. Boyd (Duke), and Reginald G. Trotter (Queens University, Kingston, Canada). In addition three members ex officio, C. B. Coleman, Dexter Perkins, and Oscar C. Stine.

XIX. *Justin Winsor prize committee.*—This committee stands as it is, as it does not discharge its duties until next year. The committee is as follows: Thomas M. Marshall, chairman; Kathleen Bruce, Allan Nevins, William S. Robertson, and Wayne E. Stevens.

XX. *Committee on bibliography.*—This committee stands as it is: Henry R. Shipman, chairman, William Allison, Solon J. Buck, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, with the addition of Grace G. Griffin.

XXI. *Committee on International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography.*—Discontinued and Miss Griffin, of that committee, in charge of the international yearbook, is made a member of the committee on bibliography.

XXII. *Committee on bibliography of modern British history.*—Committee stands as it is, composed of E. P. Cheyney, chairman; Arthur L. Cross, Godfrey Davis, Roger B. Merriman, Wallace Notestein, Conyers Read, and Caroline F. Ware.

XXIII. *Committee on publications.*—Leo F. Stock, Washington, constitutes the sole member of this committee.

XXIV. *Conference of historical societies.*—Stands as it is: Albert R. Newsome, president; C. B. Coleman, secretary.

XXV. *Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.*—Waldo G. Leland. (Paul Van Dyke, of Princeton, is left off as he has returned to this country, and the council decided to leave it to the ad interim committee to appoint someone to his place at a later date.)

XXVI. *Representatives in the committee for the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.*—This committee stands as it is: Carl Becker, Clarence H. Haring, and Carlton J. H. Hayes.

XXVII. *Delegates in the Social Science Research Council.*—Guy S. Ford, Carlton J. H. Hayes, and Arthur M. Schlesinger.

XXVIII. *Committee on the bibliography of travel.*—Solon J. Buck.

XXIX. *Representatives for the Social Science Research Council's Journal of Abstracts.*—Sidney B. Fay, William L. Langer, and Viola Barnes (Mt. Holyoke). (Miss Barnes takes the place of Joseph C. Green of the old committee. It was understood that the chairman of the appointment committee should consult with Mr. Chapin with regard to the membership of this committee.)

The following new committees were created and the members appointed as follows:

International subcommittee on chronology.—Eugene H. Byrne, Wisconsin.

Committee on permanent quarters.—The treasurer-to-be, the secretary, Charles Moore, and H. E. Bourne.

Committee on historical inscriptions.—C. B. Coleman, chairman; D. R. Fox, S. E. Morison, Charles Moore, Joseph Schafer, R. D. W. Connor, and Edmond S. Meany.

It was voted that the secretary formulate a word of greeting to be sent by wire to Prof. C. H. Haskins.

It was voted that the appointment of a delegate to a meeting of the International Committee of Historical Sciences be referred to the ad interim committee with power.

It was voted that the secretary and Mr. Morison be requested to bring in a list of names for the committee on local arrangements for 1930.

It was voted to appropriate \$100 additional for the expenses of the committee on local arrangements for 1929.

The meeting adjourned at 12.45 p. m.

DEXTER PERKINS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POLICY

To one who observes from the outside, the American Historical Association seems to be administered by a continuous miracle. It has a record of distinguished achievement carried through for the most part by such occasional voluntary service as busy men and women, here and there, could afford to give. The exceptional devotion of a few like Doctor Jameson, Professor Haskins, and the late Professor Bassett, a devotion and sacrifice upon which in right or prudence no organization should count, has given consistency and energy to policy, but there has been no one who could make the multiform work of the association his main concern. The Royal Historical Society and the Historical Association in England have each their paid secretary, though, in the opinion of the present writer, the scale and scope of neither enterprise is as great as that of the American Historical Association.

Much excellent work has been done by our special committees, but it must be admitted that many, if not most committees have failed to realize their full purpose, probably for want of that prodding stimulus which a full-time secretary could and would give. But he would do much more than merely rally the energies of such committees. He could aid them in getting information, especially in statistical inquiries. He could give publicity to their needs and finally to their findings. Through his wide contacts, he would accumulate for the *Review* many more news notes of interest to historians than could possibly come otherwise to the attention of the editor. Until we find it possible to support a full-time editor, the secretary might well take over the task of insuring a high and continuous standard of printer's style, rules of citation, etc., in the books published by means of the association's revolving fund.

There is much uncertainty as to the desirability of a large increase in membership in this association. To be one of 3,000 on our roll can not be called an honor and we have done well to abandon the farce of solemnly considering names proposed for membership before issuing an invitation, but, nevertheless, membership in this company of 3,000 or so does imply a considerable scholarly interest. If we increased the roll to 20,000 (about the enrollment of the American Association for the Advancement of Science), it may well be doubted if that implication would be fair. The *Review* might conceivably decline in scholarly credit as it sought to satisfy the marginal thousands who might not be expected to relish the austere diet that has been developed by Doctor Jameson and his successors. We do not wish to see the *Review* become "popular" at the sacrifice of its quality. But it seems to this committee that, by assiduous promotion, enough Americans really affected with a concern for history might be found to triple our present membership. The cause of historical interests could be better served throughout the country with a constituency of this size. The responsibility for such increase would rest upon, or rather would agitate, the secretary during the first few years of his incumbency. There would be, incidentally, a very substantial increase in income due to this increased membership.

The number of funds and foundations has multiplied in this country in the last 10 years. Though not yet an overwhelming fashion, there has been a growing tendency so to endow research. Under a real conviction that history is good for people, we wish that historical research might receive a proper share of such opportunities. But it requires a special acquaintance and constant vigilance to see that some of such support is allotted to really able historians who have projects under way and, conversely, that individual historians have effectively called to their attention the opportunities of this kind which might otherwise pass by the most appropriate scholars quite unnoticed. It must be remembered that it is the sole business of these foundations to spend money wisely for the public good. We believe that many of our enterprises are richly deserving of such aid. But the presentation of their claims may frequently require the time, attention, and physical presence of a man thoroughly acquainted with the personnel of the association and the various projects under way. Only a full-time secretary could do this work of critical importance. The secretary's office would be a service station for members of the association arriving in Washington to undertake research. He could furnish letters of introduction, hold mail for members, advise as to the practical possibilities of work, point out overlaps in research enterprises and, out of his local experience, even give counsel on such matters as board and lodging. We think that a good man would, by thought and energy, create his own sphere of usefulness.

A capital sum of at least \$200,000 would be required to secure, house, and adequately assist such a secretary. An effort should certainly be made to interest some philanthropist or philanthropic foundation in this opportunity, at first, perhaps, upon a trial basis. The great asset of the association has been the lively interest and cooperation of its members. The appointment of a full-time secretary would not, in the opinion of this committee, kill this amateur spirit, but rather guide it to far more substantial results. If, by some chance, a person could be found who had the rare combination of talents fitting him to be both editor and secretary, we might make such an arrangement with somewhat less funds.

In the correspondence and interviews which this committee has conducted, one general agreement emerges, that the *American Historical Review* should have prior claim on the attention and financial support of the association. To most members, correctly observes one correspondent, it is the association. In the present condition of funds, any proposal involving an increased expenditure may have only an academic interest, yet the committee believes the result of their inquiry and consideration might interest the council.

No one has reported any considerable dissatisfaction with the quality of the *Review* nor suggested the discontinuance of any of its present departments. Most of our informants would desire its enlargement, not by larger bulk in each number, but by more frequent appearance. The prevailing sentiment favors a bi-monthly, if it could be financed. One member doubted if there were enough really first-class articles to furnish six numbers, but no such misgiving was expressed elsewhere. We suggest, in addition to the kinds of articles which have been printed, that shortly after the death of a really distinguished historian, especially if an American, some one be designated to prepare a biographical and critical article estimating, as nearly as may be possible at the time, the significance of his work. The appearance of new periodicals like the *Journal of Modern History*, the *Hispanic-American Historical Review*, etc., it is felt, in no way affects the *Review*; it should take a larger part, not a smaller, in this growing trend of periodical publication.

Most of our correspondents spoke of the book reviews as the most valuable feature, and wished they might be increased in number. Some wished that more European publications were discussed. The committee believes it would be an

excellent innovation to have, as often as possible, review articles where a competent author, in considering six or eight books which deal with similar or related subjects, could comment upon any tendencies which he may discern in the treatment of a field. A member of this council, Professor Treat, suggested to the committee that the Review in its present form be published bimonthly, with a bulletin appearing in the intervening months except August. The latter would be considerably smaller than the Review and would contain the notes and news and the items chronologically arranged which now are printed in the Review and also as many short reviews as possible. Instead of four articles, each number of the Review itself might print six, together with more long reviews. One of the articles in each number might be a review article of the kind described above. This would make 36 articles rather than the present 16. Obviously, any such enlargement of the Review awaits a considerable enlargement of funds. A full-time editor would be necessary, though he might, as has before been indicated, expect some aid from the secretary in the preparation of the bulletin. The added printing cost might be met, at least in part, by a change of policy.

During the two years 1927 and 1928, the Review spent \$3,736.50 in payment to contributors. The sums paid to the individual writers are really not enough to constitute an inducement; at least one State magazine pays considerably more. Two or three of our correspondents suggested that the Review pay a more nearly adequate return. It is the recommendation of this committee, however, that it pay nothing at all. That is, for example, the policy of the English Historical Review. It is a professional distinction to appear in our Review. There is no historian in this country but is proud to be asked to contribute or to have an offering accepted. In other words, the money scheduled to be paid plays little or no part in determining the purpose of the writers to contribute to the Review. Some, at least, never get over a certain surprise, albeit pleasant, at getting a check a few weeks after a contribution has been published. This committee would be pleased to have the council at least consider the saving of nearly \$2,000 a year on this item on the Review as at present constituted. If the Review were enlarged, this saving would be the more important.

Before leaving the subject of the Review, it is pleasant to make a recommendation that involves very little cost, a recommendation made on the suggestion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. In a country as large as ours, where personal contacts and acquaintance are less possible, it would aid in identifying a contributor if, beside his name, there were printed that of the institution or the place with which he is associated.

Scholarship, the discovery of new truth, seldom pays its own way; especially is this true in the humanities. Once a side line of the clergy or the hobby of wealthy aristocrats, it has been secularized and democratized along with the schools and universities. Generally speaking, those who have the taste, capacity, and training for scholarship must give all their time and energy for teaching for a living. Not only does society at large miss their contributions, but their teaching itself without the nourishment of personal harvests in new fields becomes a dry routine.

For many years historians, as well as others, have wished that some means might be found to overcome the economic obstacles to continuing the adventure of research for those who, by taking their last degree, had passed out of the status of pupil. Had the American Historical Association been in possession of funds 15 years ago, it might reasonably have devoted a large proportion of them to grants in aid of young scholars in the journeyman period, that is, doctors of philosophy between the ages of 25 and 35. But in that interim foundations have been set up that make more and more provision for the younger scholars of well-proved capacity who have definite and practicable projects in hand. In the

sixty-odd awards made annually by the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, history has had its share; in the 20 fellowships of the Social Science Research Council, year after year, it has enjoyed a considerably larger proportion; and there have been a number of appointments in this field from the American Council of Learned Societies. It would be extravagant to say that financial aid is at hand for all really able scholars whose capacities for research make certain that they could use a free year to great advantage. Nevertheless, the hard-driven young Ph. D. who yearns for scholarly opportunities, is in a better position to-day than he was.

Many scholars, however, survive the age of 35. They fall into four classes: First, those who were not so scholarly after all and who, though they may prove excellent fathers, very agreeable companions, and effective citizens, are content to let others write the books, and think vacation is a time to rest from academic labor; second, those who win their way to production by the zealous use of the summer interval and otherwise; third, those who, because of heavy teaching schedules and perhaps equally heavy committee assignments, find the summer their only season of scholarly opportunity, but whose geographical isolation unrelieved by financial surplus makes impossible the work in great libraries or special collections which they are both anxious and competent to do; fourth, the really distinguished scholars who can give a large amount of their time to their important projects but who find this time sadly insufficient to accomplish the myriad details of notetaking which are essential in rounding out the material for an extensive standard work.

No slur is cast upon the first class—many an academic community is richer for their presence—but they need not concern us here. The second class, by energy oftentimes helped by good fortune and perhaps some prudence in choosing tasks well adapted to their circumstances, apparently need no one's aid. The third and fourth classes, however, may well have our attention.

Let us begin with the last named. We all know men of outstanding ability deeply engaged in great tasks which they are likely never to finish for want of secretarial help. Such a man may be well paid as academic salaries go and yet be quite unable to hire a research assistant. Such a subvention should be given only to a scholar who has demonstrated great capacity for his extensive work, possibly through the publication of several volumes of it. His quality would be well known to this council or to any committee, so that a mistaken choice would be very unlikely. A subvention would be more than a mere grant in aid, but would have the character of a grand prize. An assignment of \$2,000 might be made annually for this purpose from the Beveridge fund. The Beveridge Award would be a great distinction, something that the recipient would be glad to have prominently mentioned in his biographical sketch in *Who's Who*. The implication would be that he was carrying on his work in the spirit of the late Senator Beveridge himself.

The third class mentioned above is numerous. College presidents and association committees harp upon the need for research during the summer vacation, but there are many teachers in small colleges whose family budgets could not possibly be so conjured as to allow them a two months' sojourn in Washington or Madison or Cambridge or New York, to say nothing of London or Paris. A Guggenheim or a Social Science Research Council fellow might be expected to produce a book as the fruit of his year's research. The beneficiary we here contemplate might produce an article for a scholarly publication or a paper for a professional meeting. Even if in some cases nothing found its way to print, the experience might be of immense benefit to his teaching. His mind fertilized by contact with original sources, his self-respect increased by the sense of personal discoveries, he could speak as one having authority, perhaps to the astonishment

as well as the inspiration of his classes. A man whose doctoral dissertation lay 10 years behind him, years unmarked by notable contribution, might, by such an experience, be brought back into active scholarly life again. It is suggested that 10 summer research awards, each of \$300, be made from the Beveridge fund. Each applicant should be able to state a worthy project appropriate for two months' intensive study at a designated center. Each recipient should file a report with the committee on award setting forth what has been accomplished. There is no doubting that donors are attracted by well-defined and personal enterprises. It may very well be that the number of such awards could be increased to 20 by finding 10 persons who would give \$6,000 each, by bequest or otherwise, especially if the awards were denominated fellowships and each bore the name of the benefactor.

If we are to attract the favorable attention of prospective donors, it seems to this committee that we must make our financial administration more obviously safe and effective. There is no doubt in the minds of this committee that the administration under our treasurer has been both. But two factors have to be considered: (1) We have much more invested funds on hand than formerly, and (2) we are perhaps more concerned with outside opinion, and therefore with superficial appearance as well as fact. It has been brought to our attention that, to some business men who might be helpful to our cause, our practice seems too casual. This committee recommends the retention of the office of treasurer as a receiver of dues, but suggests that constitutional changes be made, if necessary, to permit the appointment of a trust company as cotrustee with the treasurer, no investment to be made without the consent of both. The impersonality of a trust company, its likelihood of perpetuity and reputation for competency would, we think, reassure donors. We have so much to care for now that it might well prove difficult to obtain a man who, as treasurer, would take full responsibility for looking after all these investments. Something would be saved in the cost of bonding; something might be gained by more lucrative investment as managed by a professional agency. But the chief gain would come in the appearance of solidarity to donors and prospective donors. This would, in the opinion of the committee, be worth the cost. The trust company should be selected in conference with the treasurer and the contract should not cover more than three years.

Respectfully submitted.

DIXON RYAN FOX, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 15, 1929.

PROJECT FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE SOURCES OF EARLY AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY

OBJECT

In planning a program for the publication of the sources of early American legal history, the sponsors might very well be guided by the policy of the Selden Society in England. The object of such a series of publications would be to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of American law. This object would be carried into effect mainly by collecting and editing in a convenient form materials for students to work upon in their own way.

Large quantities of material of the most valuable kind, illustrative of the growth of American law in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, lie buried, often unindexed and uncalendared, in State and local archives and among court records. In fact, the absence of abridgments of the reported cases render the principal source material more inaccessible than the year books. Much of this material consists of official law reports.

LOCATION OF MATERIAL

While it is desirable to have the entire field thoroughly investigated, it might prove expedient to confine early manuscript research to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Maryland, as all these jurisdictions were established before the middle of the seventeenth century, and, in all, valuable unpublished material is accessible. Useful guides to this material include:

Massachusetts:

Carroll D. Wright, Report on the Custody and Condition of the Public Records (Boston, 1889), pp. 316-332.

Catalogue of Records and Files in the Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, revised, 1896; Boston, 1897.

New York:

I. N. Phelps Stokes, Iconography of Manhattan Island, VI, 185-223.

Greene and Morris, A Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History, pp. 208-212.

Connecticut:

L. M. Hubbard and C. J. Hoadley, Report of the Secretary of State and State Librarian on Ancient Court Records (1889).

A. C. Bates, Report on the Public Archives, Amer. Hist. Assn., Annual Report, 1900, II, 26-36.

Maryland:

Mrs. H. D. Richardson, Report, Amer. Hist. Assn., Annual Report, 1905, I, 367 et seq.

Catalogue of MSS. and Printed Matter in the Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Md. (November, 1926).

Preliminary investigations might first be made in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk, Boston; in the State Library, Hartford, Conn.; in the Hall of Records, New York City; and in the Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Md.

Valuable official law reports are often in the hands of private institutions (see e. g., Greene and Morris, Guide, pp. 212-228, for New York; also the Athenæum, Boston, which has county records); and such material should be included in the investigation with a view to printing.

GENERAL PLAN OF PUBLICATION

1. First in importance would be the publication of significant law reports of the superior and general courts for the seventeenth century, and the elimination by this process of lacunæ. Since the published Records of the Court of Assistants of Massachusetts cover the period adequately (1630-1692), attention might well be devoted to Connecticut, New York, and Maryland. In Connecticut the Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut (1636-1776) include the brief minutes of general court sessions; but in the supplementary unprinted papers are found the arguments of counsel and the judgments, from which may be derived the *ratio decidendi* and the available precedents. This same criticism may be made of the Maryland Archives. While the judicial records for New Netherlands in print are plentiful, little has been published for New York under English rule in the seventeenth century. Such a publication as the Minutes of the Superior Court of Judicature, 1693-1701, in New York Historical Society Collections, 1912 (pp. 39-214), contains merely the skeleton minutes, of little value without the file papers. A collection of the important cases which came before the superior court might be published which would include pertinent extracts from the file papers among cases now filed in current litigation in the county clerk's office, New York.

2. By analogy to the Selden Society's publication of extracts from the Eyre and Assize Rolls and of county and town material in medieval England, a volume of selected extracts from the records of representative county courts in the

American colonies in the seventeenth century would prove most profitable, due to the interesting character of this local litigation. The Records and Files of Quarterly Courts of Essex County Mass. (1638-1683, 8 vols.; Salem, 1911-1921), might serve as a model wherein intelligent use was made of the file papers. Since seventeenth-century Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are well represented by such publications (the latter by Chester County Court Records, 1681-1697; and Upland Court Records, 1676-1681; in Pennsylvania Historical Society Memoirs, VII, 9-203), profitable material might be published for Connecticut, New York, and either Maryland or Virginia, where the county records which Bruce used advantageously appear to offer much of value for the student of social and economic as well as legal history.

3. Aside from the publication of a few pages relating to the manorial courts of Maryland (Johnson, *Old Maryland Manors*, in *Johns Hopkins Studies*), the rôle of the manor in the judicial system in such colonies as New York and Maryland has never been revealed. An investigation of the sources of these manorial court records might profitably be conducted.

4. The development of the courts of chancery and the activities of the governor's council in dispensing equitable relief in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries might be developed in extracts from unpublished material of representative colonies. The judicial activities of the governor and council in matters relating to domestic relations and divorce law would be of further interest to the legal historian. For instance, a folio volume of court records, bound as *Divorce, 1760-1786*, in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk, Boston, might justify publication in part or in entirety. The question of domestic relations could be developed further in a special volume dealing with the disciplinary activities of the colonial churches; Massachusetts and Virginia could be selected as representative colonies in which to study the subject. In this way source material relating to the "canon-law" phase of colonial legal history would be placed before the scholar.

5. The eighteenth-century problem demands special attention. While Virginia is represented by the Reports of Randolph and Barradall of Decisions of the General Court of Virginia (1728-1741, 2 vols.; and by Jefferson, 1730-1740, 1768-1772), other colonies have not fared as well. Dallas for Pennsylvania, Quincy for Massachusetts, and Harris and McHenry for Maryland comprise virtually all that has been published from 1700 down to the Revolution. Since the field is a vast one, much might be gained by concentrating on one jurisdiction. Probably the most suitable for publication are the records of the Superior Court of Judicature of Massachusetts (33 fol. vols., 1693-1780). Selected cases might profitably be published, supplemented by pertinent file papers which are in great abundance (900 fol. vols.) and carefully indexed in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk, Boston, Mass.

6. Materials illustrating the education, training, practice, and legal concepts of the colonial and postrevolutionary attorney could likewise be included in the project. Selections might be made from such items as the *Abridgment of Judge Roger Mompesson*, the *Form Book of Joseph Murray*, both in the Columbia University Law Library; from the briefs of John Read, of New England, and of John Tabor Kempe (attorney general of New York, 1752-1777), in the New York Historical Society; from the correspondence of American attorneys at the Inns of Courts, such as Joseph Reed, of New Jersey (New York Historical Society); and critical comments and extracts might be published of manuscript law treatises, which should be carefully edited and compared with the contemporary English works.

All volumes in the project should contain a full legal subject index, a complete index of names and of all persons and places, and a critical introduction.

7. In conclusion, a further object of such a project might be to serve as a clearing house of information of legal materials in course of publication throughout the country; to advise law libraries and historical societies, that might avail themselves of such services, of means of building up working collections of imprints, statutes, and court records; and to encourage the publication of guides to local manuscript and printed legal material, and of regional calendars.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD IN THE WASHINGTON
DUKE HOTEL, DURHAM, N. C., ON DECEMBER 29, 1929**

Present: The president, the first vice president, the second vice president, J. Franklin Jameson, Payson J. Treat, Elizabeth Donnan, J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, and the secretary. Prof. R. J. Kerner also attended the meeting as a representative of the Pacific Coast Branch.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and, with minor corrections, were approved.

The secretary of the association presented to the council invitations from Harvard University and Radcliffe College to hold the annual meeting of the association in 1930 in Cambridge. It was voted to accept these invitations and to extend the thanks of the association to the institutions proffering them. The secretary also presented an invitation from the University of Minnesota to the association to hold its annual meeting in Minneapolis in 1931. A motion was made to accept this invitation, and it was then laid on the table to be discussed at the next session of the council. Invitations were also transmitted to the council from numerous bodies at Detroit to meet in that city in 1931. On these no action was taken.

It was voted that a proposal formulated by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson with regard to the international project for a list of diplomats, requesting an appropriation of \$1,000 from the Social Science Research Council, be approved and submitted to the proper representative of that body.

It was voted to elect Mr. Lowell Joseph Ragatz as editor of the association, the appointment to date from April 1, 1930.

It was voted to defer action on the report of the committee on prizes and to request Mr. Louis Gottschalk, chairman of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize, to serve with the chairman of the other prize committees as chairman of a committee on the administration of prizes and to report to the council at its November meeting in 1930.

It was voted to adopt a resolution presented by the chairman of the committee on documentary historical publications in the United States, memorializing the members of the proper committees in the Congress of the United States with regard to the preparation of a bicentennial edition of the writings of George Washington. The resolution is appended.¹³

It was voted to adopt the following report of a special committee of one (Mr. S. E. Morison), constituted to report on the proposal of Count François Pulaski for cooperation between the association and the Polish Academy for the publication of papers relating to Gen. Casimir Pulaski. The report is as follows:

The council of the American Historical Association has carefully considered the interesting proposal made by M. François Pulaski respecting cooperation with the Polish Academy in collecting material for the life of Gen. Casimir Pulaski. The council considers this work to be of high importance, not only for the history of the American Revolution, but also to strengthen the bonds of Polish-American amity. Unfortunately, they have neither the organization nor the resources

¹³ See p. 98.

to perform the American share of such a task. They feel that the work of collecting material could best be done by some interested individual or group, possibly a graduate student in history in one of our universities, who should examine all the repositories of historical manuscripts in America in search of documents by or relating to General Pulaski.

The secretary laid before the council a request from Professor Seligman, editor in chief of the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, that the traveling expenses of the members of the association for the joint committee to a meeting in New York City on January 31 should be defrayed by the association. It was voted to instruct the secretary to reply to Professor Seligman that it was the sense of the council that such expenses should be paid by the body to which the services of the association's representatives had been proffered.

The Secretary laid before the council an inquiry from Mr. W. John Cooper as to the intention of the association to appoint delegates to a meeting of the Third International Congress of Spanish-American Geography and History, which is to be held at Seville, Spain. It was voted to instruct the secretary to communicate with Prof. Isaiah Bowman with regard to the matter.

It was voted that Prof. E. B. Greene be appointed to participate with the secretary in the conference of secretaries called by the American Council of Learned Societies to meet in New York City on January 30, 1930.

The secretary presented certain communications with regard to the American Historical Society, a purely commercial organization engaged in the business of raising money from various persons by publishing articles and portraits of their prominent relatives and not infrequently confused with the association. After some discussion it was voted to instruct the secretary to write to Mr. B. F. Lewis, the representative of this society in New York, requesting him to do what he could to make clear the distinction between the society and the association.

The meeting adjourned to meet for luncheon and reassembled at 2 p. m.

In the absence of the treasurer, the secretary submitted the budget. After some discussion it was approved provisionally, subject to later amendment. Professor Greene reported with regard to the progress made upon the projects voted by the council for the use of the Griswold and Beveridge funds. In the case of the former, he indicated that the project adopted by the council had been favorably received by Mrs. Griswold and that a conference of those particularly qualified in legal history would be held in New York in the course of the ensuing month. With regard to the Beveridge project, no reply had been received from Mrs. Beveridge, but communications had been established with Professor Nichols, of the special committee appointed to carry out the project. It was voted that the ad interim committee be given power to act upon such recommendations as might be made with regard to expenditures from the Griswold and Beveridge funds.

The council then proceeded to discuss Professor Fox's report from the committee on policy. It was voted to recommend the following resolution for passage at the business meeting.

In view of the increased responsibilities of the association and the multiplicity of tasks in which it is engaged and in view of the special report of the committee on policy, it is, in the opinion of the council, highly desirable that the association make provision for the establishment of a permanent secretariat and the council be authorized to take such steps toward that end as may be practicable.

It was then voted to accept the report of Professor Fox's committee and to place it on file.

It was voted that the annual meeting of the association for 1930 should be held on December 29, 30, 31.

The council then adjourned to meet on Monday, December 30, at 2 p. m.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The council of the American Historical Association begs leave to press most earnestly upon the attention of Congress the desirability of making provision in the present session for a comprehensive edition of the Writings of George Washington as an element in the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth. The Bicentennial Commission has recommended this as one of the chief portions of its program for such celebration. The existing editions of the Writings of Washington, one of them published 90 years ago, the other more than 40, are long since out of print. Copies of either are procurable at secondhand only at a very high cost, prohibitive to most individuals and libraries.

Yet these "writings" are an historical source of incalculable value, a precious legacy from the chief founder of the Republic, whose letters and other writings, full of serene wisdom, unselfish patriotism, and noble feeling, ought to be accessible to every serious reader. If we as a Nation are to mark our celebration by any appreciation of our foremost character, to whom more than to any other we owe the gaining of our independence and the establishing of our national security, that purpose can never be so effectually served by any material construction as by laying before all readers those writings which exhibit the man himself, his wise and prudent directions in warfare, his lofty and sagacious counsels as President in time of peace.

The materials for the proposed edition are in the possession of Congress, the most cherished possession of its Library. The plan of the Bicentennial Commission contemplates their editing by the most accomplished student of Washington manuscripts, Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, whose name guarantees to the edition workmanship of the highest order. A bill providing for such a compilation passed the Senate in the closing days of the Seventieth Congress. The council of the American Historical Association earnestly hopes that legislation securing this most appropriate commemoration of Washington may be passed as early as is possible in the present session of Congress.

[VOTED: That copies of the above memorial be sent to the Members of the respective committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the Library, on Printing, and on Appropriations, and to the Members of the Commission for the Celebration of the Bicentennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.]

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE WASHINGTON DUKE HOTEL, DURHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 30, 1929, AT 2 P. M.

Present: The president, the first vice president, the second vice president, J. Franklin Jameson, Elizabeth Donnan, Payson J. Treat, J. G. de Rouillac Hamilton, and the secretary. Prof. H. E. Bourne, R. J. Kerner, T. C. Pease, L. B. Packard, and E. C. Carroll also attended the meeting.

Professor Carroll addressed the committee with regard to a project sponsored by the International Committee of Historical Sciences for the preparation of a list of newspapers influential in the formation of public opinion. After some discussion, it was voted to constitute a committee of two, composed of Prof. Allan Nevins and Professor Carroll, to report further with regard to this project to the ad interim committee before March 1, 1930.

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson reported for the board of editors with regard to the expediency of paying for articles and reviews in the journal of the association.

He indicated that the board of editors was unanimously opposed to the abolishing of payment for articles and reviews. On motion of Prof. E. B. Greene, Doctor Jameson's report was accepted.

Prof. T. C. Pease reported for the Historical Manuscripts Commission with regard to the project of a guide to manuscript materials in American history in public archives. It was voted, in view of the constitution of a special committee to consider this problem by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, to request Professor Pease to confer with Prof. A. M. Schlesinger and Mr. W. G. Leland with regard to this project.

It was voted that the council recommend to the association that it meet at Minneapolis in 1931.

Prof. L. B. Packard addressed the council briefly with regard to the treasurer-ship situation. Mr. Fairfax Harrison having been named by the nominating committee and having later signified his inability to serve, it was informally agreed with Professor Packard to present the name of Mr. Charles Moore as treasurer at the business meeting for regular election to that office.

The secretary laid before the council declinations of certain members to serve upon committees to which they had been appointed.

The council then proceeded to make appointments as follows: Delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies, Mr. E. P. Cheyney; committee on arrangements for the Cambridge meeting of the American Historical Association, Francis R. Hart, chairman; J. P. Baxter, 3d, Charles F. D. Belden, Charles K. Bolton, W. C. Endicott, William S. Ferguson, William L. Langer, S. E. Morison, Francis Parkman, Edward M. Pickman, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; committee on appointments, Winfred T. Root, Elizabeth Donnan, U. B. Phillips, and the secretary; committee on more permanent quarters, H. E. Bourne, chairman; H. Barrett Learned, Fairfax Harrison, Charles Moore, and the secretary; committee on program, R. H. Gabriel, chairman; committee on endowment, Christopher B. Coleman, chairman; S. J. Buck; committee on documentary historical publications of the United States, S. F. Bemis, chairman; A. M. Schlesinger; public archives commission, Margaret C. Norton.

It was voted to leave to the ad interim committee, with power, the selection of a chairman for the membership committee and the selection of a member of the commission of the social studies in the schools in place of Prof. E. B. Greene.

It was voted to adopt the following resolution presented by Payson J. Treat.

The council recommends to the association the passage of the following resolution: The American Historical Association expresses its great satisfaction at the measures which have been taken by the Public Buildings Commission and the Congress to provide a suitable repository for the archives of the United States. With a deep appreciation of the desirability and necessity of careful study in the planning of such a national archive building and in the administration of its priceless contents, the association authorizes and instructs its executive council to designate a suitable committee to wait upon the President of the United States to assure him of the interest of the association, and to invite his consideration of the appointment of a special committee to consider the question involved in the preservation and administration of the national archives.

It was voted to instruct the secretary to extend the thanks of the association to those responsible for the conduct of the meeting of the association in Durham and Chapel Hill.

**REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
MEETING AT DURHAM AND CHAPEL HILL, N. C.**

A

Abernethy, Thomas P.
 Achorn, Erik.
 Adair, E. R.
 Adams, E. D.
 Adams, Randolph G.
 Aderholdt, V. V.
 Aiton, Arthur Scott.
 Ambler, C. H.
 Ames, Herman V.
 Anderson, Dice Robins.
 Anderson, Mrs. Dice Robins.
 Anderson, Frank Maloy.
 Anderson, Russell H.
 Anderson, Troyer S.
 Andrews, Charles M.
 Arnett, Alex M.
 Arnold, B. W., jr.
 Artz, F. B.
 Anscombe, Mrs. F. C.
 Anscombe, Francis C.

B

Bacon, Elizabeth M.
 Bainton, Roland H.
 Baldwin, Alice M.
 Barker, Corinne M.
 Barker, Eugene C.
 Barnes, James A.
 Barnes, Sherman B.
 Barnes, Viola F.
 Barnhart, John D.
 Bartlett, Ruhl J.
 Beale, Howard K.
 Bemis, Samuel Flagg
 Bennis, F. Lee.
 Benton, Elbert J.
 Bernstein, Judith.
 Bond, Beverley W., jr.
 Bieber, Ralph P.
 Bigelow, Bruce, III.
 Bigelow, Lois Armstrong.
 Binkley, Robert C.
 Binkley, W. C.
 Black, J. William.
 Blake, Nelson M.
 Boak, A. E. R.
 Bosworth, Mary White.
 Bourne, Henry E.
 Bourne, Mrs. Henry E.

Bowden, Witt.
 Boyce, Gray C.
 Boyd, Julian P.
 Boyd, William K.
 Brandon, William P.
 Brasch, Frederick E.
 Brebner, J. B.
 Breckenridge, Elizabeth.
 Broadway, Blanche.
 Brook, Elizabeth.
 Brown, George W.
 Brown, J. Franklin.
 Brown, Louise Fargo.
 Brown, Marshall W.
 Brown, Samuel H.
 Bruce, Kathleen.
 Buchanan, James S.
 Buck, Solon J.
 Buckner, C. E.
 Burnett, Edmund C.
 Burns, Edward M.
 Burr, George L.
 Butcher, Borton.
 Buthman, W. C.

C

Cajori, Florian.
 Caldwell, Robert G.
 Caldwell, Wallace E.
 Callicott, W. H.
 Campbell, Carlyle.
 Campbell, Leslie H.
 Cappon, Lester J.
 Carey, Mary Virginia.
 Carman, Harry J.
 Carr, Isaac N.
 Carroll, E. M.
 Carstarphon, B. B.
 Carter, Clarence E.
 Carter, Harvey L.
 Carter, Ruth.
 Catterall, Mrs. Ralph C.

H

Cauthen, Charles E.
 Cazeau, Theodore C.
 Chaffin, Nora.
 Chapman, Berlin B.
 Chase, Lew Allen.
 Cheyney, Edward P.
 Childs, Mrs. Arney R.
 Christie, Francis A.
 Church, Alfred M.

Clark, Dan E.
 Clark, David T.
 Clark, Dora Mae.
 Clark, Evan S.
 Clark, Thomas D.
 Clarke, Mary Patterson.
 Coates, W. H.
 Cole, Arthur Charles.
 Coleman, Christopher B.
 Collier, Mrs. John A.
 Collier, Katharine B.
 Collier, Theodore.
 Connor, R. D. W.
 Corrigan, Raymond.
 Couch, W. T.
 Coulter, E. M.
 Cox, Isaac J.
 Cox, Mrs. Isaac J.
 Crane, Verner W.
 Craven, Avery O.
 Craven, W. Frank.
 Crofts, F. S.
 Crothers, Hayes Baker.
 Cruttenden, Florence B.
 Currie, Archibald.
 Curtis, Eugene N.
 Curtis, Mrs. Eugene N.
 Curtis, Grace E.
 Curtis, Ruth E.
 Cushman, Milton S.

D

Dale, Edward Everett.
 Dalglish, Betty Rhodes.
 Dalglish, W. Harold.
 Daniel, J. W. W.
 Darvall, Frank O.
 Davidson, Elizabeth.
 Davidson, Philip.
 Davis, Stanton Ling.
 Dawes, Norman H.
 Dawson, Edgar.
 Dawson, Mrs. Edgar.
 Debevoise, Neilson C.
 Demaree, A. J.
 Dennett, Tyler.
 Denton, William C.
 Devers, Nancy O.
 De Witt, Elsie Van Dyck.
 Dexter, Elizabeth A.
 Dexter, Robert C.
 Dickerson, O. M.

d'Irsay, Dr. Stephen.
Dixon, Evalyn.
Dodd, William E., jr.
Dodge, Charlotte P.
Donnan, Elizabeth.
Dorrance, Frances.
Drane, Rev. Robert B.
Draper, Bernice Evelyn.
Dumond, Dwight L.
Duncalf, Frederick.
Dunham, Arthur L.
Duniway, C. A.

E

Easterby, J. H.
Ecker, Joseph T.
Eddy, William W.
Edsall, Preston W.
Edwards, Everett E.
Edwards, Mattie Erma.
Eliason, Mrs. Minnie H.
Ellery, Eloise.
Ellis, Lewis Ethan.
Elsbree, Olivr W.
Epting, Carl L., jr.
Evans, Anna L.
Evans, Austin P.

F

Falk, Minna R.
Farmer, Hallie.
Farwell, Helen M.
Ferguson, Isabel.
Ferguson, Wallace K.
Ferrell, C. M.
Ferris, Eleanor.
Flanders, R. B.
Fletcher, Mona.
Flick, A. C.
Flick, Hugh.
Flippin, Percy Scott.
Flournoy, Francis R.
Folmsbee, Stanley J.
Fortenbaugh, Robert.
Foster, Mary Louise.
Fox, Dixon Ryan.
Frank, A. D.
Franklin, W. Neil.
Fraser, Jessie Melville.
Fryer, C. E.
Fuller, Joseph V.
Funderburk, R. S.
Funkhauser, P. M.

G

Gabriel, Ralph H.
Galbreath, C. B.
Galdames, Luis.
Galpin, W. F.
Ganoe, John T.
Garber, Paul N.
Garner, George Lee.
Garraghan, Gilbert J.
Garrett, M. B.
Geise, John J.
George, Robert H.
Gewehr, Wesley M.
Gholson, Mrs. Belle C.
Gibbons, Lois Oliphant.
Gibbs, Evelyn.
Giffen, M. B.
Gilbert, Amy M.
Gillespie, Frances E.
Gillespie, James E.
Gilpatrick, D. H.
Godard, George S.
Gotwald, William K.
Gough, John W.
Gough, Mrs. J. W.
Gould, Clarence P.
Graves, Mortimer.
Gray, Lewis C.
Green, Fletcher M.
Greene, Evarts B.
Greer, James K.
Gregorie, Anne King.
Grose, Clyde L.
Grubbs, W. M.
Guernsey, G. Madeleine.
Guilday, Rev. Peter.

H

Hackett, Roger C.
Hackett, Mrs. R. C.
Hagan, Charles B.
Hagerty, Leroy W.
Haines, C. G.
Hale, Oron James.
Hamer, Marguerite B.
Hamer, Philip M.
Hamilton, J. G. de R.
Hamilton, Milton W.
Hamilton, Mrs. Milton W.
Hamilton, Raphael N.
Hamlin, C. H.

Hansen, Marcus L.
Haring, C. H.
Harper, Samuel N.
Harrington, Virginia D.
Harris, David.
Harvey, Edna Pope.
Hasbrouck, Alfred.
Hayes, Carlton J. H.
Heald, Mark M.
Heath, Phoebe A.
Hedrick, C. E.
Henderson, Archibald.
Henry, H. M.
Herndon, Nettie Southworth.
Herrick, Cheesman A.
Hesseltine, W. B.
Hickman, Emily.
Hicks, John D.
Higby, C. P.
Higgins, Ruth L.
Hill, J. W.
Hirsch, Arthur H.
Hodgdon, Frederick C.
Hodous, Lewis.
Holliman, Jennie.
Holmes, Alester G.
Hopper, Bruce C.
Holt, Edgar A.
Horn, Mary A.
Hoskins, Halford L.
Hovde, B. J.
Howard, Laura E.
Hubbard, Clifford Chesley.
Hubbart, H. C.
Hulme, Edward M.
Hummel, Arthur W.
Hung, William.
Hunter, Louis C.
Hussey, Roland D.
Huttman, Maude A.
Hyma, Albert.
Hyslop, Beatrice F.

J

Jack, Theodore H.
Jacobson, Gertrude Ann.
Jackson, W. C.
James, James Alton.
James, Reginald I.
Jameson, J. Franklin.
Jameson, Mrs. J. F.

Jenkins, W. S.
 Jenks, Leland H.
 Jernegan, Marcus Wilson.
 Johns, C. D.
 Johnson, T. Cary, jr.
 Jones, B. H.
 Jones, Leonard Chester.
 Jordan, Henry D.
 Joyner, Fred B.

K

Karpinski, Louis C.
 Karpovich, Michael.
 Keith, Alice.
 Kellar, Herbert A.
 Kendall, C. D.
 Kendrick, B. B.
 Kerner, Robert J.
 Ketchin, Priscilla.
 Ketring, Ruth A.
 Kimball, Elisabeth G.
 Kimmel, W. G.
 Kirkland, Edward C.
 Kissick, W. P.
 Kissick, Mrs. W. P.
 Klein, Frederic S.
 Klein, Philip G.
 Kline, Allen M.
 Knappen, M. M.
 Knowlton, Daniel C.
 Koch, G. Adolf.
 Kohler, Max J.
 Kraus, Michael.
 Krey, A. C.

L

Lafferty, Oma Clare.
 Langer, William L.
 Lanning, John Tate.
 Laprade, W. T.
 Largent, Vera.
 Larsen, J. A. O.
 Latourette, K. S.
 Latta, Maurice C.
 Lauer, Ernest.
 Lawson, Leonard A.
 Learned, H. Barrett.
 Leavitt, Charles T.
 Lee, Dwight E.
 Lee, Ralph M.
 Lee, Mrs. Ralph M.
 Lefler, Hugh T.
 Lewinson, Paul.
 Liggett, Vivian.

Lindley, Harlow.
 Lingelbach, William E.
 Lingelbach, Mrs. William E.
 Lingle, Thomas W.
 Lombard, Mildred E.
 Lonn, Ella.
 Loomis, Louise R.
 Lough, Susan M.
 Lybyer, Albert Howe.
 Lynch, William O.
 Lyon, E. Wilson.

M

Mabry, W. A.
 McBrien, Dean Depew.
 McClendon, R. Earl.
 McClure, William H.
 McConnell, J. Moore.
 McCutchen, S. P.
 McDanel, Ralph C.
 MacDermot, T. W. L.
 Macdonald, Norman.
 Mace, William H.
 McEntegart, Catherine J.
 McEwan, Calvin W.
 Mackay, Dorothy Louise.
 McKee, Marguerite M.
 McKinley, John L.
 MacKinney, L. C.
 McLean, R. H.
 McMillan, Montague.
 McMurry, Donald L.
 McNeal, Edgar H.
 McNiff, William J.
 Magill, Sadie.
 Malone, Dumas.
 Manchester, Alan K.
 Manhart, George B.
 Marcham, F. G.
 Marks, Genevieve.
 Martin, Ethyl E.
 Martin, Thomas Powderly.
 Matheny, John W.
 Matthews, Maxine.
 May, Arthur J.
 Mayer, Joseph.
 Meade, Robert D.
 Meador, May M.
 Mendenhall, Marjorie.
 Mereness, Newton D.
 Meriwether, R. L.
 Metzger, Charles H.

Meyer, Jacob C.
 Miller, Frederic K.
 Mitchell, S. C.
 Moore, Albert B.
 Moore, G. H.
 Moore, Ross H.
 Morrey, William T.
 Morris, Richard B.
 Mosely, Philip E.
 Moss, C. G. Gordon.
 Muhlfeld, Helen.
 Musser, John.
 Muzzey, David S.
 Myers, Denys P.
 Myers, Florence C.

N

Nelson, Ernest W.
 Nettles, H. Edward.
 New, Chester W.
 Newsome, A. R.
 Nixon, Herman C.
 Norton, Margaret C.
 Noyes, Arthur H.

O

Oakes, George W. Ochs.
 O'Brien, William F.
 O'Connor, Lucile.
 Offutt, Milton.
 Oliver, John W.
 Olmstead, A. T.
 Ott, Mary C.
 Owsley, F. L.

P

Packard, Laurence B.
 Paltsits, Victor H.
 Parks, E. T.
 Patterson, David L.
 Patterson, John C.
 Patton, James W.
 Paullin, C. O.
 Pearlstine, Hanna.
 Pease, Theodore Calvin.
 Peeling, James H.
 Pegg, C. H.
 Perkins, Dexter.
 Perkins, Ernest Ralph.
 Perkins, Wilma Lord.
 Pierce, Bessie Louise.
 Pierson, William Whatley.
 Poage, George R.

Prentiss, Henry M.
Priddy, Mrs. Bessie
Leach.
Puig, Louise M.
Putnam, Bertha Haven.
Putnam, Herbert E.

Q

Quaife, M. M.
Queener, Verton M.

R

Ragatz, Lowell Joseph.
Ramsdell, Charles W.
Rankin, Jessie.
Rankin, W. W.
Raymond, Neill.
Read, Conyers.
Reynolds, Alfred Wade.
Reynolds, Beatrice.
Reznek, Samuel.
Riker, T. W.
Rivera, R. O.
Roberts, A. Sellew.
Roberts, Margaret K.
Roberts, Ruth N. H.
Robertson, James Alexander.
Robertson, William Spence.
Robinson, Howard.
Robinson, James Harvey.
Robinson, Morgan P.
Robinson, William M., jr.
Robinson, Mrs. William M., jr.
Robson, Charles B.
Rogers, Elizabeth Frances.
Rogers, W. F.
Ross, Earle D.
Ross, W. D.
Roth, Laurence V.
Roubik, Joseph.
Rowe, Frances Eleanor.
Ruble, E. Frank.
Russel, Robert R.
Russell, N. V.
Ryden, George H.

S

St. John, James H.
Sanford, Eva M.
Schafer, Joseph.

Schieber, Clara E.
Schmitt, Bernadotte E.
Schneider, John S.
Schwiebert, Ernest
George.
Schwiebert, Mary W.
Scramuzza, Vincent M.
Sears, Louis M.
Sellers, James Lee.
Shanks, Mrs. Caroline.
Shanks, H. T.
Shannon, Fred A.
Shaw, Helen Louise.
Shear, C. L.
Shear, Mrs. C. L.
Shearer, Augustus H.
Shippee, Lester Burrell.
Siebert, Wilbur H.
Simkins, Francis Butler.
Simons, Lao Genevra.
Sioussat, St. George L.
Slifer, Walter L.
Smith, Alma Churchill.
Smith, Culver H.
Smith, Cyril E.
Smith, Donald V.
Smith, Eleanor D.
Smith, Emily B.
Smith, F. Harry.
Smith, Florence E.
Smith, Joe Patterson.
Smith, W. E.
Snowden, Yates.
Sontag, Raymond.
Staples, Thomas S.
Starling, Mrs. Homer.
Steele, Esther C. M.
Steiger, G. Nye.
Stevens, Neil E.
Stevens, Mrs. Neil E.
Stevens, Wayne E.
Stevenson, E. H.
Stevenson, M. Lillian.
Stewart, John Hall.
Stewart, Watt.
Stine, O. C.
Stock, Leo F.
Stone, Mildred B.
Strakhovsky, Dr. Leonid.
Stratemeier, George B.
Sullivan, James.
Surratt, Edna May.
Sweet, A. H.

T

Taylor, George Edward.
Taylor, R. H.
Thomas, Charles M.
Thomas, D. Y.
Thomas, Mrs. C. M.
Thompson, C. Mildred.
Thompson, Frederic L.
Thompson, Holland.
Thomson, Edith E. B.
Thorndike, Lynn.
Thornton, Richard H.
Tilley, Nannie May.
Tirrell, Sarah R.
Townsend, Andrew J.
Townsend, Leah.
Treat, Payson J.
Trenholme, Mrs. Louise Irby.
Trotter, Reginald G.
Tschan, Francis J.
Tucker, Sarah B.

U

Ullrick, Laura F.

V

Volstorff, Vivian V.

W

Wagstaff, H. M.
Walker, Curtis H.
Walker, Heber Pervis.
Walker, Mrs. Heber P.
Walmsley, James Elliott.
Ware, Caroline F.
Watson, Elliott O.
Watts, Arthur Pryor.
Way, Royal Brunson.
Webb, W. P.
Webster, C. K.
Webster, Mrs. C. K.
Welch, William H.
Wertenbaker, T. J.
Whaley, Otis.
Whitaker, Arthur P.
White, Albert B.
White, Elizabeth B.
Whitfield, Theodore M.
Whitmore, Albert A.
Whitson, Agnes M.
Wiley, B. I.

Wilgus, A. Curtis.	Wittke, Carl.	Woodring, Warner F.
Williams, Clarence R.	Wolff, Katherine.	Woody, R. H.
Wilson, Jean Strachan.	Wood, R. G.	Wynn, Mary.
Wing, Herbert, jr.	Woodburn, Janet M.	Z
Winters, Herbert D.	Woodfin, Maude How-	Zelqzon, Dr. Maurice.
Wirth, Fremont P.	lett.	

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

EUGENE, OREG., DECEMBER 27-28, 1929

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

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg., on Friday and Saturday, December 27-28, 1929. The program committee consisted of Profs. Paul B. Schaeffer, University of California, chairman; Reginald F. Arragon, Reed College; Walter C. Barnes, University of Oregon; and Louis K. Koontz, University of California at Los Angeles. The committee on arrangements consisted of Profs. Donald G. Barnes, University of Oregon, chairman; Andrew Fish, University of Oregon; and Ernest V. Vaughn, Oregon State Agricultural College.

Prof. Robert C. Clark, of the University of Oregon, presided over the Friday morning session, which was devoted to American history. The opening paper, read by Prof. F. H. Garver, of the University of Southern California, was entitled "Attendance at the First Continental Congress." The article was concerned with the correction of errors common in works on the congress. A study of the credentials of the delegates and the journal of the congress shows that 62 delegates were elected, of whom 44 were present on the first day and 12 arrived later, making a total attendance of 56. The correct opening date was September 5, 1774. The name of the secretary was Charles Thomson, and the place of meeting was Carpenters' Hall, both generally misspelled. The other paper of the morning was by Prof. E. L. Harvey, of Stanford University, entitled "Sir Howard Douglas and the Maine Boundary." It showed how Sir Howard Douglas, then Governor of New Brunswick, maintained the British position in the boundary dispute and, at a time when public opinion on both sides was highly inflamed, by tact and firmness succeeded in getting the matter submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands without a resort to arms.

The president of the Pacific Coast Branch, Prof. Herbert I. Priestley, of the University of California, presided over the Friday afternoon meeting, which was devoted to the history of the Pacific. In the first paper Prof. E. M. Gale, of the University of California, discussed Historical Evidences Relating to Early Chinese Public Finance. He reviewed critically the documentary sources employed in various studies of the fiscal systems of China from remote antiquity

to 25 A. D. According to such evidence, salt assumed an outstanding importance. The earliest trend was toward government monopoly, taking definitive form under the financial exigencies arising from Han Wu Ti's military policies (140-86 B. C.). The opposition of doctrinaire Confucianism, disclosed in Huan K'uan's redaction of the proceedings of the great debate before the throne in 81 B. C., failed to discredit the policy of state control. Salt, henceforth, became a recognized fiscal resource of the Chinese Empire.

The second paper of the session was by Prof. D. C. Baker, of the University of California, entitled "John, Archbishop of Khanbalu, A. D. 1307 to 1323." It was an account of the first Roman Catholic archbishop of Cathay in a short lived missionary effort. John of Montecorvino journeyed across Persia and India to China, where he met with some success in converting and organizing the first Roman Church at Peking. He was a good Sinologist, a diplomat, and a statesman, as well as a churchman, but his work did not survive the disastrous invasions that came soon after his death.

The third paper was by Prof. L. H. Creer, of the University of Washington, on Napoleonic Interests in India, 1800-1807. It dealt with Napoleon's ideal of a French Empire in the Orient and his efforts to strike at England in India. His first attempts were frustrated by Wellesley and his ultimate failure was due to the weakness of the French Navy in face of the British.

The fourth paper was by Prof. Joseph Ellison, of Oregon State Agricultural College, entitled "The Sentiment for a Pacific Republic, 1843-1862." He showed the existence of a separatist movement on the Pacific coast comparable with that in the trans-Appalachian region half a century earlier. It was manifest before annexation and persisted afterwards, because of geographical remoteness and a feeling of neglect at the hands of the Federal Government. In the California constitutional convention, independence had its advocates. After statehood was obtained the complaints were continued, and at the secession of the South there was some talk of the formation of a third republic in the West. The idea disappeared, however, in the consolidation of unionist sentiment during the Civil War.

The Saturday morning session, with President Priestley in the chair, was on European history. In "The Myth of an Eighteenth Century Whig Oligarchy," Prof. Donald G. Barnes, of the University of Oregon, questioned the idea popularized by Macaulay and Disraeli that about 70 Whig families, closely united by marriage, monopolized office, were the government, and ruled by corruption. He pointed out that the important offices were held not by those families but by successful commoners who rose by merit

and were admitted to the peerage. As to corruption, the researches of L. B. Namier in the Newcastle Papers, prove that the supposed misuse of secret-service funds on a grand scale is mere gossip.

In "The Cult of Marat," Frederick E. Graham, of San José Teachers College, described the semireligious fêtes held in France in Marat's honor immediately after his assassination. He remained the foremost saint of the new religion of nationalism until the fall of the Jacobins and the revulsion against the Terror.

Prof. Vernon J. Puryear, of Albany College, read a paper entitled "New Light on the Causes of the Crimean War." The eastern question, he said, was poised for amicable solution through the Austro-Russian Convention of Münchengrätz of 1833 and a secret Anglo-Russian agreement of 1844. While the British statesmen agreed with the Czar on a pacific solution of their most difficult common problem through a partition of Turkey, should that State collapse, the actual terms of an arrangement were deferred. In 1853, Nicholas resumed the negotiations, but the activity of France in the Levant and her threatened invasion of Belgium forced Great Britain to abandon the understanding with Russia.

Prof. H. A. Hubbard, of the University of Arizona, closed the session with a paper entitled "The Dissolution of the British Liberal Party." He showed the difficulties faced by the Asquith government when returned in the elections of 1910, dependent upon Labor and Irish support. The real blow came with the war and the consequent split in the party. The peace found the strongest leader acting with the Conservatives. For the problems of reconstruction the party had no adequate program, so lost ground to Labor, and was reduced to a pitiful minority.

The Saturday afternoon session was on the history of the West. Although unable to be present, Prof. W. N. Sage, of the University of British Columbia, sent a paper on Simon Fraser, Fur Trader and Explorer. Simon Fraser, the son of an American loyalist of Highland Catholic stock, at the age of 16 joined the service of the North West Company, and for many years was a trader and founder of posts in the Northwest. He explored the upper waters of the Peace and in 1808 made the perilous descent of the river which bears his name. His work opened a vast region west of the Rockies to the fur trade and greatly strengthened the British hold on old Oregon.

Prof. H. J. Deutsch, of the State College of Washington traced the career of "Matt Carpenter: A Senator of the Seventies." Carpenter was a Republican Senator from Wisconsin and president *pro tem* during the Reconstruction period. He was a defender of States' rights, a champion of correct and legal procedure in reconstruction, and an opponent of the proscriptive tendencies of the

radical Republican group. Prof. G. P. Hammond, of the University of Southern California, read a paper on *The Camp Grant Massacre: A Chapter in Apache History*. It was the story of some 500 Apaches assembled near Camp Grant. They were unjustly accused of raids on St. Xavier and other posts and many of them, mostly women and children, were the victims of a massacre perpetrated by Americans, Mexicans, and Papagoes from the neighborhood of Tucson. Ultimately it led to the establishment of reservations and the settlement of the Apache problem.

A paper by Prof. R. G. Raymer, of the University of Redlands, on *Popular Government in the Montana Mining Camps*, dealt with the conditions existing there in the sixties. A reign of lawlessness necessitated the establishment of miners' courts and vigilance committees, whose drastic measures resulted in a peace for 20 years. The session concluded with a paper by Prof. Osgood Hardy, of Occidental College, on *Agricultural Changes in California from 1860 to 1900*. He discussed the early development of livestock and grain in the State and their subsequent decline, while fruit and other crops based on irrigation took their place.

The annual dinner was at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, at the Osburn Hotel, with Prof. Andrew Fish, of the University of Oregon, as toastmaster. The president's address was delivered by Prof. Herbert I. Priestley, of the University of California. In "*The Knight and the Black Pawn*," Professor Priestly said:

The exploitative instinct in mankind is as ancient as organized society, older than history itself. It is by no means restricted to the dominant races. The old man of the tribe rose to his preeminence by the fact of his capacity to utilize the services of his peers and inferiors to enhance his prestige in the group about him. Thus from the dawn of civilization there have been those who belong to the group known as "tiger people," and those known as "lamb people." The exploitative instinct marked the evolution of the headship of the tribe into the formation of confederations, out of which grew the kingship, and out of the simple kingship the modern national state.

Not only the political institutions, but those of more spiritual order; the development of religion, through man's concept of nature and his relation to it, saw the evolution of the priestcraft—a specialized order of astute ones, whose superiority of intelligence and continuity of organization made it inevitable that they should batten upon the credulity and fear of those less favored intellectually. There was nothing of the altruistic in it; it represents one of the earliest instances of the growth of a professional class dedicated to the exploitation of society. It was a long time before religion took upon itself the altruistic character inherent in the teaching of moral concepts. So was it also a long time before the king and his national state changed, through the rise of definite elements in society, beyond the day of the enlightened despots, into our modern approaches to democracy and the spirit of representative government.

Even the more intimate phases of human relationship manifested from the beginning and to a very late day a large element of the acquisitive and exploitative. The marriage relationship itself owes its origin, and its present justification in many societies, to the economic value of the woman to the man. Even in the world round about us, with its challenging emancipation of the so-called weaker sex, this old institution bears the imprint of an exploitation less real to-day merely because the tables have been turned, the exploiter having become, in the more highly developed societies, the exploited class.

As society developed economic wants, there sprang up the institution of slavery and with it the varied forms of forced labor. In the growth of commerce the

mercantile business evolved an ancient system of guilds, running through the old Roman forms to those of medieval Europe; they shifted their bases of organization into the differentiations of the craft guild, the guild merchant, perhaps the municipality. Religious bodies evolved fraternities and sodalities dependent upon the same idea. Not to exhaust the search for illustrations, it may be ventured that most of the important social institutions which come down to us have as their essence the domination of one group of society by another, each of them illustrating in turn a basic faith in the respectable declaration, "Unto him that hath shall be given."

On the other hand, the egoistic principle has been sharply met through the ages by the instinct of self-protection. The old man of the tribe found his power checked by the growth of custom, the development of taboos, the power and ambition of rivals within the tribe, and incessant conflict with external enemies. The kingship, on the long road toward absolutism, was often confounded by the jealousies of rival nobles and the acquisitive propensities of the church. The very growth itself of the kingly power demanded a division of functions whereby the strong hand of the monarch became cleft into the fingers which we call ministers and councils. Out of these emerged the parliamentary system, bringing the ideals of local or class representation, with some approach to the principles of democracy and, more recently, such diverse or contrasting systems as fascism and the rule of the proletariat.

Religion encounters a change in society not entirely unlike that shift from theocracy to the rule of science predicted by Auguste Comte. The national state is face to face with the broad internationalism of a widely ramifying complex economic world order which now begins to defy the ancient geographical boundaries. The lordly husband of yesteryear, who utilized femininity for the creation of agriculture and the duller phases of pastoral labor, finds the male ascendancy circumscribed by divorce laws, the suffrage movement, the newer economic independence of a wage-earning womankind.

Slavery and forced labor are met by the emancipation movement, the wider spread of the missionary spirit untrammelled with religiosity, the self-protective energies of trade-unionism and growing humanitarian ideals, international in scope. Commercial exploitation, utilized for centuries as a bulwark of dynastic preponderance, finds itself modified by revolts against monopoly, the doctrine of *laissez faire*, and the insistence of the free traders.

In each of these shifts of society he that hath not has been engaged in the perpetual struggle to emerge into the exploiting class himself. A long struggle, never to be ultimately decided, but rising anew with the passing generations. Yet we may safely say that the institutions we have been noticing have been profoundly modified by the enlightened self-interest of the exploiter, or even discarded entirely. And most of the changes just mentioned have been part and parcel of the interplay of interests evoked or accentuated during the progress of the movement called the expansion of Europe.

In order to speak with wisdom and authority on such a vast and interesting phase of history, one would require a passable familiarity with the literature of anthropology, national history, ancient and modern war and diplomacy, religion, and economics. Lest we grow weary in anticipation of so much unleashed wisdom, be assured that for the moment our thought will be directed toward certain obvious phases of the social history of the past 400 years.

The overseas migrations have often been celebrated for the momentous changes wrought in our knowledge, our thought and action, and our social organization. What is often lost sight of is that the men of Europe embarked upon their great transoceanic enterprises with precisely the same equipment of social concepts as they had evolved for the purposes of living in Europe. Often, indeed, for the sake of more perfect control of the newer society, there was a marked spirit of reversion to types of organization by no means assured of continuous use in the Old World; many of them were indeed obsolescent at the moment of the discovery. But in the wider expanses of *Outre Mer* the primitive instincts of mankind attained scope wider than the seven seas and, though the wilderness and the savage conditioned and determined the trend of life, New World society was long directed more completely by what it brought than by what it found. The means and methods of exploitation were intensified and widened in efficiency, so that Europe overseas remained socially European until the epoch of the eighteenth century revolutions.

The nationalistic state, evolved within the area of the littoral of the Atlantic, began a new struggle for aggrandizement in unknown stretches of the new continents, making a new step toward the hoped-for evolution into the self-

sufficing empire; in government the Colonies gave impulse toward our so-called majority rule and local responsibility. Kingly coffers, filled of a sudden with overseas treasure by cooperation between the two exploiters, monarch and merchant, were soon poured empty by wars of dynastic ambition for imperial expansion whose logical issue was the yet unended struggle for political and economic independence of new peoples. Commerce, begun with the trader's pack, the galley and the guild, launched upon the epoch of deep-sea navigation. Arising as the employment of kings in Portugal and Spain, it evolved the regulated voyages and the joint-stock companies which perfected the "mercantile system," a monopolistic device with its modern echo in trusts, cartels, international banks, and the fight for control over ever-widening areas of production of the essentials of modern living. In the field of transportation we go from the carrier's pack and the wooden wheel to the railroad, the steamboat, the internal-combustion motor in automobile and airplane; communications keeping wing with each advance, until the modern epoch is characterized by bewildering "speed and spread." The laborer passed from the cottage stage of production to the factory, from single-handed effort to organization based on Marxian theories of an eternal class warfare looking forward to the complete emancipation of labor in the ultimate domination of production and government.

While no human activity escaped modification by the advent of the white man upon the western continents and the commerce of the East, the outstanding features of the movement were, on the one hand, widened opportunity for white men to exploit white men by sending them overseas and, on the other hand, surprise, but most of all gratification, at finding vast continents of red and black men of primitive culture happily available for even harsher exploitation. The trading post expanded into the trading and agricultural colony. The modern institution of slavery, infinitely less humane than that of the classical period, began the curse of modern race prejudice engendered by an utterly new appreciation of difference in kind. Christianity, endeavoring to bridge the gap, ended by accentuating it. Renewed life was given to the decadent institutions of an outworn feudal régime; for the control of white labor the seignury and the habitant, the planter and the *engagé*, the "thirty-six monther" and indentured servant; for the development of the metropole, the navigation acts, *l'exclusif*, and Old World parliaments and councils governing New World society. Slavery and forced labor created the great sugar plantations, wide-stretching tobacco fields, and the mineral wealth of the American plateaus, all sustained on the submissive shoulders of red and black men, who had felt no previous want of such blessings.

In the colonial societies, the spirit of exploitation by the home country was met by vehement expressions of the instinct of self-preservation. The whole colonial epoch was punctuated by remonstrances against the inheritance assumptions of the system. The "thirty-six monther" and the indentured servant emerged as free men of property. Trade monopoly broke down before filibuster and contrabandist. Mercantilism became softened by Spanish grand pragmatics of free commerce and the French *exclusif mitigé*. The remonstrance of the American Revolution passed into its aftermath of assault upon the exclusive trade system of England. The doctrine of free trade found its widest expression with the rise of the school of Cobden. Within the colonies, political remonstrance was heralded by such monumental documents as the Representation of New Netherland and the Representation of New England, both echoed years later by the *representación* of the *hacendados* of Buenos Aires. These were indeed harbingers of the revolutionary epoch of the eighteenth century.

Following came the miraculous expansion of the United States into the West, where the development of a free-land policy gave new hope of economic independence to the masses of Europe, whose lives had been blighted by the malignant features of employment under the industrial revolution.

Out of the eighteenth century revolutions, then, came the proximate, if not the immediate, cessation of the policy of exploiting whites abroad by whites at home. In its historic stages, it was a movement marked largely by the evolution of the British Empire, and that evolution of the winner of the old colonial rivalry of prerevolutionary days was a nervous and apprehensive struggle to prevent disintegration such as had befallen Spain and France, by reluctant devolution of responsibility in local government, preventing the growing domination from taking the irrevocable step which had in the United States been rewarded by independence.

But of necessity, the man of color, with less highly developed social characteristics, was left behind in the surge of this high wave of forced altruism. The

red man, on the farms and in the mines of the Spanish-American world, with only a theoretical political emancipation, continued to be the pawn of his more happily situated white brother. Humanitarianism in England found Samuel Johnson declaring that he "loved his nigger, Frank." French revolutionary declarations of equality gave to the blacks of the Caribbean that ill-considered liberty which resulted in the hideous massacre of 1791 and the acute labor problems which thereafter confronted the resuscitated French islands. The reimposition of slavery by Napoleon, a bid for insular and imperial prosperity, protected the peculiar institution for another half century. But during that time grew up the abolition movement, first of the trade, then of slavery itself in the British possessions, and a joint patrol of the slaving areas of the seas by the French and the British, who used the humanitarian outcry as a cloak under which each might annex new stretches of the African littoral. The haven for freed blacks in Sierra Leone began an enterprise foredoomed to imperfection if not failure, which did not deter American enthusiasts from developing the Liberian project for removal of all blacks, especially the dangerous and troubled freedmen, from the soil of the United States.

An accident of war policy and a bid for English sympathy brought about our emancipation proclamation; the legislation of the reconstruction period removed slavery as an institution from the American continent. With emancipation of the Russian serfs in the same decade, it seemed as though one of the greatest curses of society had definitely disappeared, although wide areas controlled by Moslem powers retained the ancient and reprehensible system. It is just possible that most of the modified forms of forced labor might have disappeared from areas under European control had it not been for that revival of mercantilism and imperialism which ensued upon the intensification and diversification of the industrial revolution after the advent of steam transportation on land and water. Improvement of machinery, the growth of factories, concentration of populations all joined to demand outside food supplies; this in turn called for new colonial areas to furnish new markets, new supplies, and new recruits for unskilled labor.

Coincident was the imposition of European commercial contacts with China and Japan. In Africa the conquest of the Tropics, begun under the guise of scientific exploration and the humanitarian pretenses of Leopold of Belgium and his international associates, led to astonishing avidity of rivals for vast areas, in which success depended upon wide extension of forced native labor. Horrifying atrocities in the Belgian and French Congos accompanied the quest for rubber and ivory. Accidents of evolution of government in Germany and Italy now brought those countries into competition as colonial powers with the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Dutch, and English. The aggressiveness of Germany was marked by a declaration of colonial policy hitherto unadmitted. In its purpose "to make niggers work" the Germans swept aside the hypocrisy of the French *mission civilatrice* and the unequal distribution of the English "white man's burden."

Practically coincident with the Spanish-American War and the late advent of the United States into the field of imperialism, came a renewed grab for Africa by competitors of the Germans and a prospective allotment of spheres in China, momentarily checked, as far as territorial acquisition was concerned, by the noteworthy reassertion of the open-door policy through the mouth of the astute John Hay. The same general period was marked by the emancipation of Japan from the shackles of extraterritorialism imposed at the time of her tardy entry into the European world of contacts. The astonishing capacity of the Japanese to absorb the spirit of western civilization and much of its form, including the will to participate in the colonial venture, had a marked repercussion throughout the Asiatic areas in which the white man had come to look upon himself as the arbiter of destiny. The dominated peoples of Asia were heartened to believe that their political and economic liberation was not far off.

While Japan thus held the center of the world's imagination came the vivid episodes which marked the latter stages of the partition of Africa; the Fashoda incident; the attempts upon Ethiopia; the agreements of France, Great Britain, and Germany concerning Egypt, Morocco, Madagascar; events directly premonitory of the conflict which broke as consequence of the murder of the Austrian archduke. Many minds and pens have been engaged since 1914 in academic and legalistic attempts to prove or disprove the Allied contention, embodied in the Versailles treaty, that Germany alone must bear the onus of the war guilt. Whatever may be demonstrable regarding the peculiar responsibilities of the nations in the nexus of events which immediately preceded the open

declaration of war, the ultimate judgment of history can not escape placing the burden upon the heads of each and all of the dominant nations who have for 400 years pursued bitter and relentless rivalry for political and economic advantages, especially in the non-European world. Colonialism, territorial or economic, is the basic cause of the recent war and the sure bringer of the next one. The exploitative instinct, unchecked by real considerations of humanity or by truly enlightened self-interest, precipitated the Great War. Morocco has often been pointed out as one of the proximate causes of the outburst, but Morocco was only one more, the most recent and near at hand, illustration of the determination of the powers to yield nothing in the great game of exploiting their incompetent, misgoverned inferiors. The same instinct has been demonstrated in the allotment of Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli, Algeria, and other parts of Africa to the aggressor nations in compromise of their mutual rivalries. The sequence of antecedent causes can be traced back through the whole series of the colonial wars to their beginnings in the conflicts of the Portuguese and Spaniards.

The war snatched away all the colonies of Germany and her economic advantages in the Levant and Orient; the charge of war guilt was propped up by accusations of inhumanity and colonial incompetence, as if any of the nations had a monopoly of those defects. As first result of this partly mistaken and partly hypocritical accusation came a reawakened conscience in France and England concerning the duties of the exploiting nations toward their wards. Even so, without the white-hot idealism of Woodrow Wilson and the resultant clamor of the new nationalism in a world-wide plea for self-determination, little would have been done to change the attitude of white men toward those of color.

In the mandate system the nations took upon themselves definite international responsibility for the well-being of dependent areas, responsibility only too unwelcome to the imperialistic diplomats who manipulated the peace settlement. This new international responsibility generalizes the assumption of trusteeship which, in theory, characterized the relations of the Spaniard, of the American Government with the red Indians, which had attracted wide attention during our reorganization of the Philippines and had been marked as the new British attitude in dealing with the dependent peoples. But there are two important defects in the system of mandates, not to mention others; chief are first, that it selects merely the former dependencies of Germany (in the B and C mandates) while many similar areas under rival powers come under no form of international check to exploitation; second, the system is vague in provision for termination of the status. The nations which receive mandates now prove unwilling to relinquish their hold within any reckonable period and their strategy is to develop their tenure in such a way as to insure its continuity. This is particularly evident in East Africa.

It should be evident that the mandates serving only as a makeshift in specific areas, touch the problem of interracial conflict not at all in the parts of the world where trouble is most insistent, except perhaps in Syria. The interminable problems of India and Egypt, those of France and Italy in North Africa, those of our own veiled protectorates, problems arising in part from the detestable color bar, will be only indirectly touched by the mandate system as its principles become applied and are demanded by prospective beneficiaries.

It is nevertheless demonstrated that the mandates grow in influence through the work and the publications of the commission. Through these directive forces, and the attention commanded by numerous studies by scholars of the system in operation and in theory, the problem of the backward peoples now receives more public attention than ever before save in moments of intense excitement over notorious atrocities. Perhaps this is best demonstrated in the measures directed toward the elimination of forced labor for private employers and the careful scrutiny given to the remnant of the slavery problem. Even in the name of the public welfare, the demands of colonial governments for building railways, roads, and other public works, consideration is demanded of the present capacity of the dominated peoples to profit thereby. The weak races may, if this principle is observed, cease to be hustled through the stages of their development which separate them from us and have time for an intrinsic evolution which will no longer decimate them by the evils of portage and work far from home.

In the military use of blacks to fight the battles of the whites there may yet come a pause. France has received such a drubbing for using Senegalese on the western front and in the Ruhr that others may show hesitation before employing the same disgraceful means of combatting of white rivals.

In the meantime, slavery and the trade have not yet disappeared; in vast areas the evil is susceptible of only very gradual elimination. Vicious practices of

recruiting forced labor prevail in many lands; forced laborers have 4,000,000 brothers in actual slavery.

A greater disadvantage of our colonialism is the transfer of the black populations for labor. No one ventures to predict what is to be the outcome of the problems involved in our 13,000,000 American blacks; on the horizon are the negroid peoples of the Caribbean, many of them under our own flag. Others in the French islands have so usurped the government that white planters refuse to assist in operating it. The whites in the Caribbean grow less and less influential, while the blacks rise only slowly from indigence and obstruction of the civilizing process. Nor is America alone in perplexity over this backwash of slavery, or of colonial exploitation. South Africa and Australia evolve the check-board of segregation or the closed door against the same black fear. East and West Africa meet variations of the same problem.

Add to these the contacts of the white man with the men of brown, red, and yellow, venturing into the perplexities of India, Egypt, China, and of our own forced assimilation of over 2,000,000 Mexicans, we should find too much meat for digestion. Wherever the white man has gone in quest of empire and trade, he is met by challenge of color and demand for release from the evils of imperialism, or threatened deterioration of his culture at the hands of those whom he has brought into close contact. And he is powerless to stop the circling of the problem about him. Where he is, he must govern; where he finds his rival, he demands adjustments. Where the exploited man meets him, he demands the well-nigh impossible.

Meantime the piling up of armaments continues, the self-sufficing empire glitters ever before the vision of the unsatisfied aspirant; the quest goes on.

A former American champion of the venerable and highly respectable game of chess, a pastime invented even before colonies existed, if we may credit tradition, Paul Morphy, of New Orleans, was wont to say, "Chess is a great game, but the chess players have spoiled it."

The business session followed the Saturday morning meeting. The secretary-treasurer, Prof. Carl F. Brand, of Stanford University, reported that membership in the Pacific Coast Branch had increased from 295 to 315 during the year and that an increase of the subvention from the American Historical Association from \$400 to \$500 would enable the branch to finance the enlarged volume of "Proceedings."

The committee on nominations, consisting of Profs. R. F. Arragon (chairman), D. C. Baker, F. H. Garver, and Osgood Hardy, reported the following nominations:

President, Frank W. Pitman, Pomona College.

Vice president, Dan E. Clark, University of Oregon.

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

The council: The above officers, and Osgood Hardy, Occidental College; H. A. Hubbard, University of Arizona; F. C. Palm, University of California; and E. S. McMahon, University of Washington.

Committee on publications: John C. Parish, chairman, University of California at Los Angeles; Dan E. Clark, University of Oregon; Owen C. Coy, University of Southern California; Percy A. Martin, Stanford University; Waldemar Westergaard, 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. H. A. Hubbard (chairman), F. C. Church, and V. J. Puryear, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association in this, its twenty-fifth annual meeting, express its high appreciation of the generous hospitality and kindly reception offered by the University of Oregon.

Resolved, That we express to Monseigneur Joseph Gleason our gratitude for his thoughtful recognition of the meeting and our regret at his absence.

Resolved, That we express to the publications committee, and especially to the chairman, John C. Parish, our appreciation of the untiring efforts that have brought the "Proceedings" to its present position.

The following report from the committee on publications was read:

In response to the request of the branch at its meeting, December 28, 1928, for a report from the publication committee on the possibility of establishing a Pacific Coast Historical Review, the following report is submitted. The committee has assumed that it could best serve the purpose of the report by endeavoring to ascertain some feasible general plan for the support and conduct of such a periodical, and present its conclusions to the branch for consideration.

Correspondence and personal conversation with several editors of historical quarterlies and with others experienced in the conduct or financing of such magazines have brought a feeling that the project is possible, but that it should not be entered upon without complete preparation and a thoughtful consideration of the difficulties to be encountered.

With regard to the nature and scope of the publication, the committee would suggest a quarterly, one of whose four numbers would include the equivalent of our present "Proceedings," and would be distributed free of charge to the members of the branch, this being in recognition of the subsidy granted by the American Historical Association. The remaining three numbers would include contributed articles, documentary material, and the customary book reviews, notes and comments. Although the quarterly would naturally attract much Pacific coast material, it should be kept general rather than regional, and serve as a medium of publication for material in any field of history. The Pacific Coast Branch is a cross section of the national association with interests wider than the limits of the geographical region.

A subscription fee should be charged for the journal, perhaps \$4 for non-members and \$3 for members of the Pacific Coast Branch—that is, for members of the American Historical Association who live in States wholly or in part west of the Rocky Mountains.

The task of printing a quarterly should not be undertaken without assurance of at least \$2,000 per annum guaranteed for a number of years in advance. What are the possibilities of our securing this sum?

(1) At the present time we receive from the national association \$500 per annum, which must cover the expenses of the annual meeting as well as the publication of the present "Proceedings." We can probably count on the continuation of this subsidy providing we continue to send the issue of the quarterly which contains the proceedings to the western members of the American Historical Association free of charge.

(2) The income from subscriptions, especially in the early years, is bound to be uncertain and a slender basis of support. It can, however, be expected to compensate for the deduction which the expenses of the annual meeting necessitates in the subsidy from the national association. As the publication develops, this item of support will of course materially increase.

(3) There remain \$1,500 to be secured, and this must come in the form of a guarantee, extending over a period of years, from individuals or organizations. It would seem not impossible to obtain such a sum from men of means and interest along the coast. It has been suggested also that subsidies might be obtained from universities and colleges in the West. Active assistance from such institutions is likely to take the form which we note in the case of the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, the Journal of Modern History, and the Hispanic-American Review. The Detroit Public Library through the Burton collection, the University of Chicago, and Duke University make very heavy contributions to the quarterlies mentioned above, either in the donation of editorial services or the use of the university press or both. The editorial question is not the least of the problems, since no man can afford for any length of time to give his efforts to the editing of the quarterly unless his institution can relieve him of considerable of his academic load. It is to be hoped that some Pacific coast institution may see the way to emulate the example of the institutions named above.

The committee is strongly of the opinion that the project should not be undertaken hastily, prematurely, or without a sound financial basis. But it believes that nothing at all will be accomplished without a specific outline of procedure and therefore it presents the above brief suggestions. It hopes that they will

form a basis for discussion by the branch and also a basis on which individuals or committees during the coming year may tentatively ascertain possibilities of financial assistance in various parts of the Pacific West.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. MARTIN, *Chairman*,
DAN E. CLARK,
PERCY A. MARTIN,
OLIVER H. RICHARDSON,
WALDEMAR WESTERGAARD,
The Publication Committee.

After discussion of the above report the meeting voted that the incoming president be empowered to appoint a committee to investigate the possibility of finding a subsidy or guarantees for the establishment of a quarterly and report at the next annual meeting.

Prof. Carl F. Brand extended an invitation to the Pacific Coast Branch to hold its next annual meeting at Stanford University. The invitation was referred to the council.

Statement of the secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, 1929-30

RECEIPTS

Check from head office.....	\$500.00
Income from proceedings.....	14.50
Interest accrued.....	14.59
	<hr/> 529.09

EXPENDITURES

1929		
Feb. 9.	U. S. post office, for stamps.....	.66
May 18.	Stanford University Press, letterheads with officers; letterheads with secretary-treasurer.....	7.90
May 29.	Mrs. Eileen L. Tuxford, services, typing, etc., for branch, Feb. 6 to May 29, 1929 (as per attached statement).....	9.55
Oct. 17.	Stanford University Press, 500 No. 6¼ envelopes.....	3.50
Nov. 27.	U. S. post office, stamped envelopes.....	7.24
Dec. 2.	Stanford Bookstore, rubber stamp and pad.....	2.20
Dec. 19.	Stanford University Press, programs, instruction sheets, postal cards.....	24.15
Dec. 20.	Mrs. Eileen L. Tuxford, services, typing, etc., for branch, May 29 to Dec. 20, 1929 (as per statement attached).....	7.30
Dec. 21.	Southern Pacific Co., freight charges on 2 packages of "Proceedings" from McBride Printing Co.....	6.04
Dec. 23.	U. S. post office, stamps.....	.56
Dec. 23.	Stanford Bookstore, 400 manila envelopes for mailing "Proceedings".....	6.00
1930		
Jan. 3.	U. S. post office, mailing "Proceedings".....	23.12
Jan. 7.	U. S. post office, stamps.....	2.01
Jan. 20.	U. S. post office, stamps and registration.....	1.00
Feb. 13.	U. S. post office, postage.....	3.76
Feb. 21.	Mrs. Eileen L. Tuxford, services, typing, etc., for branch, Dec. 20, 1929, to Feb. 21, 1930 (as per statement attached).....	12.25
Mar. 12.	McBride Printing Co., 700 copies proceedings for 1928.....	338.00
		<hr/> 455.24
	Cash on hand and in the bank as of Mar. 14, 1930.....	73.85
		<hr/> 529.09

III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 31, 1928

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AT INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 31, 1928

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Conference of Historical Societies met at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Monday morning, December 31, 1928, in connection with the forty-third annual meeting of the American Historical Association. Joseph Schafer, director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, presided in the absence of the president, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of the Illinois State Historical Society.

The secretary, Christopher B. Coleman, reported receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1927, to August 31, 1928, as follows:

	Credit	Debit
Sept. 1, 1927. Balance on hand.....	\$59. 47	
Oct. 1, 1927. Amount appropriated by American Historical Association.....		25. 00
Dec. 13, 1927, to Apr. 26, 1928. Amount deposited from 56 memberships.....	56. 00	
	<u>\$140. 47</u>	
Dec. 7, 1927. Levey Printing Co. (for announcements and membership slips).....		7. 00
Dec. 3, 1927. Stamps covering mailing of dues, etc.....		8. 00
Feb. 3, 1928. For half of use of stereopticon at Washington meeting, December, 1927.....		3. 75
		<u>18. 75</u>
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1928.....		121. 72

(On January 16, a check for \$1 was received from the Alabama history and archives department and was deposited at the bank. It was later returned for signature and was redeposited on February 4.) This made a difference of \$1 in the total deposits and withdrawals which did not show in ledger.

September 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929

1928-29:		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1928.....	\$121. 72	
Oct. 16. Amount appropriated by American Historical Association.....		25. 00
Dec. 11-Apr. 11. Deposited from 23 memberships	23. 00	
Total.....		\$169. 72
Dec. 10. Hendren Printing Co. (membership dues).....	\$3. 40	
Dec. 12. Postage for mailing dues, etc.....	7. 50	
		<u>10. 90</u>
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1929.....		158. 82

In response to a question from Solon J. Buck, the secretary reported that the proceedings for the last three meetings had not been printed separately by the conference for distribution as there seemed to be no special demand for such a publication, in view of the

printing of the proceedings in the annual reports of the American Historical Association.

Dana C. Munro said that there was little chance of the proceedings of the American Historical Association, including the proceedings of the Conference of Historical Societies, being distributed in less than three or four years after the meetings reported. The delay in the Government Printing Office seemed unavoidable. Mr. Buck argued that a separate publication of the proceedings of the conference, printed and distributed after each meeting, would have a good effect in keeping up membership in the conference. He also said that he understood that henceforth the American Historical Association would not publish papers in full, but only summaries. He moved that a committee, consisting of the president of the conference, the secretary, and one other person to be appointed by the president, be formed to investigate the whole situation in the matter of the publication of the proceedings of the conference, and to carry out such a program as seemed to it advisable. The motion was seconded by Victor Hugo Paltsits, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Buck moved that the committee thus constituted should investigate the status of the publication of a Calendar of Material in the French Archives upon the History of the Mississippi Valley, the first volume having been published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and promote the publication of the second volume.

The motion was seconded by Bruce E. Mahan, of Iowa City, and unanimously carried.

The chairman, having been compelled to leave, the secretary, Christopher B. Coleman, took the chair and called for the election of officers. He stated that the secretary was appointed by the executive council of the American Historical Association and the conference itself elected the president. Mr. Buck nominated A. R. Newsome, of Raleigh, N. C. The nomination was seconded by Augustus H. Shearer, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. Newsome was unanimously elected president. He announced the appointment of Solon J. Buck as the third member of the committee, of which the president and the secretary are members, to investigate the printing of the proceedings and the publication of the second volume of material in the French archives upon the history of the Mississippi Valley. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee referred to met immediately after the session of the conference and ascertained from Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, that a second volume of the Calendar of Material in the French Archives on the History of the Mississippi Valley was in process of preparation, and as soon as the index was completed it would be planographed and distributed as the first volume was,

The committee also made tentative and provisional arrangements with Mr. Leland for recommendation to the Council of Learned Societies for the publication of the proceedings and other matters of interest to historical societies, including a directory of historical societies in the United States.

Worthington C. Ford, secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, read a paper upon Historical Societies, Living and Dead.¹ After criticizing the tendency of some societies to emphasize obituary notices of their own members and to devote overmuch time to material upon the ancestors of members, he described briefly the technique which has been developed in preserving printed material and in making it accessible in photostats of reduced size. In particular, he showed samples of what he had done in making photostats of the Boston Transcript.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Joseph Schafer expressed appreciation of the value and the timeliness of Mr. Ford's paper. Mr. Coleman asked whether photostats could be counted as permanent records. Mr. Ford stated that the Massachusetts Historical Society had photostats made 18 years ago which showed no signs of deterioration. Mr. George S. Godard, of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, and Mr. Paltsits concurred in stating that the original of the document photostated was to be kept as a permanent record, but that the photostat could be used for all purposes as the original. Kaethe Spiegel, of Prague, Czechoslovakia, asked Mr. Ford whether the original newspapers from which reduced photostatic copies were made were retained; and if so, what saving of space was effected by the photostat copy. Mr. Paltsits explained that copies of the photostat were supplied to other libraries and retained for use, the original newspapers being kept in storage.

Richard B. Morris, of New York City, suggested that historical societies might very well discontinue the practice of publishing obituaries of deceased members who were not of especial prominence, thus saving money and raising the average value of their publications.

Mr. Buck emphasized the duty of historical societies to make known to others the historical materials in its possession. He referred to the great value of the printed catalogue of material in the Wisconsin Historical Society library issued by Reuben G. Thwaites, and regretted that similar catalogues were not now published. Mr. Schafer replied that the lists of material upon special subjects and lists published in the periodical of the Wisconsin State Historical Society as collections were regarded as serving most of the purposes of a complete catalogue.

Mr. Paltsits called attention to the survey of manuscript material in the city of New York arranged by Prof. Evarts B. Greene, of

¹ Paper to be published in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

Columbia University, and said he regarded such work as of great importance. He asked Richard B. Morris, who had completed the survey, to explain it. Mr. Morris said that what was aimed at was a guide to the manuscript collections and also to the rare printed material relating to American history between 1500 and 1800 that are to be found in New York City. This is arranged by subjects, and will serve as a guide to investigators upon a large number of different subjects. It is to be published by Columbia University.

Mr. Shearer stated that the New York State Historical Society and the Library Commission have a joint committee on source material. This committee has received helpful answers to its inquiries from the smaller libraries, especially as to local newspapers, but has not obtained much help from the larger institutions. Mr. Buck said that a committee of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on available sources of historical information had formulated a questionnaire and distributed it quite widely. This brought to light some historical sources, especially in the smaller collections and libraries. The larger libraries, according to the chairman of the committee, Herbert A. Kellar, had apparently found it impossible to take the time and the labor to compile the information asked for. It is probable, Mr. Buck said, that some of them would have to give a competent assistant a year to prepare satisfactory answers to such a questionnaire.

Esther U. McNitt, of Indianapolis, asked about the process and results of making duplex photostats. Mr. Paltsits said that where tens of thousands of photostats were being made, as in the New York Public Library, it was a saving of space and an economy. The making of photostats of rare and valuable documents involved not only the cost of apparatus and labor of making the photostat, but the document had to be under the care of a responsible member of the staff during the whole process. Mr. Ford described briefly the duplex photostat machine and said that the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Huntington Library were the only societies known to him using the duplex machine. His own experience was that at first there was a good deal of waste incurred by the machine not exposing the right part of the document or papers being photostated. The normal waste, he had learned, was 10 per cent. With additional practice, however, the Massachusetts Historical Society had been able practically to eliminate waste and it was now altogether negligible. Mr. Godard said that the Connecticut State Library used the duplex photostat for certified copies of land records. He called attention to the symposium on the photostat published in the preceedings of the Bibliographical Society of America, issued by the University of Chicago Press, and to the pamphlet on photostating issued by the New York City Public Library.

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN, *Secretary*.