

*Publications Committee*

**University of Texas Bulletin**

No. 1764: November 15, 1917

**The Texas History Teachers' Bulletin**

(Volume 6, No. 1)



Published by the University six times a month and entered as  
second-class matter at the postoffice at  
AUSTIN, TEXAS

# Publications of the University of Texas

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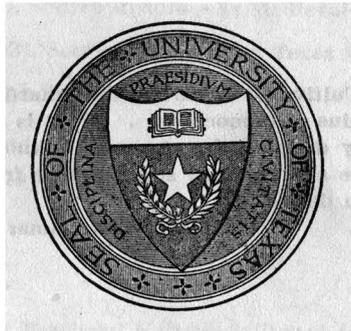
B159-1017-1700

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**The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.**

**Sam Houston**

**Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.**

**Mirabeau B. Lamar**

# The Texas History Teachers' Bulletin

(Volume 6, No. 1)

EDITORS: The History Staff of the University of Texas

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The Texas History Teachers' Bulletin is issued in November, February, and May. The history teachers of Texas are urged to use it as the medium of expression for their experience and ideals and to help make it as practicable and useful as possible by contributing articles, suggestions, criticisms, questions, personal items, and local news concerning educational matters in general. Copies will be sent free, on application, to any history teacher in Texas.

## Address

THE TEXAS HISTORY TEACHERS' BULLETIN  
The University of Texas, Austin, Texas



## SOURCE READINGS IN MEDIEVAL HISTORY

[The two letters that follow are selected from the works of Pope Innocent III (*Innocentii III Romani Pontificis Opera Omnia*, T. 1, col. 308-312; 828-832) incorporated in that vast collection of ecclesiastical literature edited by J. P. Migne, the *Patrologiae Latinae Cursus Completus*. An effort has been made to retain in the translations the Latin constructions. This, however, was not always possible, because of the resulting confusion in sense.

The letters selected relate to the Fourth Crusade, which, having been diverted by a combination of circumstances from its original object, captured the Christian city of Constantinople in 1204, divided the lands of the Byzantine Empire between its leaders and brought the Eastern Church under the domination of Rome. The letters are significant in illustrating the attitude of the Pope toward this movement at its inception. They show the means which he employed to gain support for the undertaking; they enumerate the arguments which the church advanced to collect men and supplies for the war against the infidel; and they describe the organization that was established for the promotion of the project.

The first letter, addressed by name to the Archbishop of Narbonne, was written to all the spiritual and temporal nobility of his province and was read in the cathedral churches. Similar letters were written to the Archbishops of Lyons and Vienne and to the people of the kingdoms of France, England, Hungary and Sicily. This particular letter is dated August 15, 1198, seven months after Innocent's election as pope. It describes the conditions existing in the Holy Land, the successes of the Saracens, the failures of the recent crusading expeditions and the danger of the total loss of the Christian East. It recounts the exertions of the Papacy on behalf of that afflicted land and appeals to all the faithful to assume the cross. It explains the organization constructed to conduct the campaign for raising an army as well as the inducements offered and rewards promised to all who would respond.

The second letter was written to the Archbishop of Magdeburg and the clergy of his province. Similar letters were written to the clergy of Germany, Tuscany, Lombardy, France, England, Hungary, Slavonia, Ireland and Scotland. This letter, dated December 31, 1199, was written more than a year after the former. As the first emphasizes the need of men, so the second emphasizes the need of money.]

Innocent, the bishop, servant of the servants of God, to the archbishop of Narbonne and his suffragans, and also to the abbots, priors and other prelates of the churches, and to the counts, barons and all the people living in the province of Narbonne.

After the miserable devastation of the region of Jerusalem, after the tearful butchery of the Christian people, after the deplorable invasion of that land on which the feet of Christ stood and where God, our King, in the midst of the earth, centuries ago, deigned to work our deliverance, after the ignominious removal by us of the life-giving cross on which the Saviour of the world hung and destroyed the handwriting of ancient death, the Apostolic See,<sup>1</sup> wailing and weeping, has been so gravely troubled by the consternating misfortune of so great a calamity, that its throat has been made raucous because of its unceasing cries and its eyes almost blind because of its vehement weeping.

But, indeed, if, according to the Prophet,<sup>2</sup> we shall have forgotten Jerusalem, may our right hand wither and our tongue cleave to our jaws; so may it be if we do not remember it. The Apostolic See even shouts aloud and raises its voice like a trumpet, wishing to arouse the Christian peoples to fight the battle of Christ and avenge the injury to the Crucifix, employing the word of him who says,<sup>3</sup> "All ye that pass, behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow." For behold our inheritance has been transferred to foreigners, our homes have fallen to aliens, the thoroughfares of Zion mourn because there are none who come to the feast, the enemies have been established at the top, the sepulcher of the Lord, which the Prophet foretold was to become glorious, profaned by the impious, has been made inglorious. Our glory, of which the Apostle said,<sup>4</sup> "but God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord, Jesus Christ," is held under a hostile hand, and our Lord Himself, Jesus Christ, who dying for us captured our captivity, is to be exiled from his heritage by the impious ones as if He had been captured. Formerly, the ark of the

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<sup>1</sup>The Apostolic Church at Rome.

<sup>2</sup>Psalms cxxxvii, 5, 6.

<sup>3</sup>Lamentations, i, 12.

<sup>4</sup>Galatians, vi, 14.

<sup>5</sup>II Samuel, xi, 11.

Lord of Sabaoth appearing visible in the camp, Urias refused to enter his home,<sup>5</sup> even keeping himself aloof from the legitimate caresses of his wife. But in these times, the glory of Israel having been born from its place to our injury, our princes give up their time to illegitimate caresses, abusing luxury and wealth; and while they mutually pursue each other with inexorable hatred, while one is striving against the other to avenge his injuries, there is no one whom the injuries to the Crucifix move. Not even do they pay attention to how our enemies insult us, saying: "Where is your God, who can liberate neither you nor himself from our hands? Behold, how we have profaned your sanctuaries. Behold, how we have extended our hand to the objects of your veneration, and how, with the first rush, we have violently invaded the holy places and hold them against your will, the very places in which you pretend your superstition received its beginning. Already we have weakened and broken the lances of the French, dashed to pieces the efforts of the English, subdued the strength of the Germans. So also have we overcome the courage of the Spanish; and although you have directed quickly all your strength against us, you have accomplished scarcely anything up to now. Where, therefore, is your God? Rise up now and help yourselves, and find a protector for him and for you. The Teutons, indeed, who anticipated gaining an unheard-of triumph over us, moved against us with vigorous energy;<sup>6</sup> and although they took the deserted castle of Beirut, which no one defended, had not the benefit of flight released them as well as the rest of your princes, they would have felt seriously our power against them, and their posterity would have forever deplored their massacre. Your kings and your princes whom we drove from the Orient a long time ago, and who have returned to their hiding places (we do not say kingdoms) in order that they may conceal their fear by appearing bold, prefer to fight among themselves to experiencing again our strength and power. What, therefore, remains unless it be that those whom you sent for the custody of the land, leaving on your excuse, having been slain by the sword of the avenger, we direct an attack against your land to destroy your name and memory?"

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<sup>5</sup>The main fleet of the Emperor Henry VI arrived at Acre September 22, 1197.

How then, brethren and sons, shall we repel the reproaches of those insulting us? How can we respond to them when we see that they on their part have followed the truth, as recently came to our hearing from a trustworthy source? For we have received letters from transmarine parts to the effect that when the Germans had reached Acre by vessel, they obtained the castle of Beirut,<sup>7</sup> no one defending it. But the Saracens, making an attack on Jaffa from the opposite direction, occupied it by force, and after many thousands of Christians had been killed,<sup>8</sup> destroyed it completely.<sup>9</sup> The Germans having received rumors of the death of the emperor,<sup>10</sup> ascended returning ships, although not at the regular time of passage. Whereupon the Saracens, who had prepared a large army for resisting them, debauched upon the land of the Christians to such a degree, that it was impossible for the Christians to depart from their cities without danger, nor yet remain within them without trembling; in fact the sword threatened them without, fear within.

Assume, therefore, my children, the spirit of fortitude, accept the shield of faith and the helmet of salvation, and confiding not in numbers nor in strength, but rather in the power of God, for whom it is not difficult to save in the case of many or in the case of few, and through whom you are, live, and have, give help according to your ability. He destroyed even His very self for you, receiving the form of a servant, made in the likeness of man and moulded in the fashion of man, made obedient up to death, even a death upon the cross; yet you abound in wealth while He is poor; you are inactive while He is banished; you help neither the destitute nor the exile.

What, therefore, can he, who at a time of so great a need denies his allegiance to Jesus Christ, say to Him in excuse when he stands before His tribunal for judgment? If God submitted to death for man, will man hesitate to undergo death for God,

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<sup>7</sup>October 23, 1197.

<sup>8</sup>The figures given by contemporary sources range from 5,000 to 20,000.

<sup>9</sup>Jaffa fell to the Saracens probably September 5, 1197.

<sup>10</sup>Henry VI died September 28, 1197.

although the suffering of the present time is not equivalent to the future glory which will be revealed in us? Nay, more, will the servant deny to the Lord temporal riches, when the Lord lavishes upon the servant eternal riches, which the eye has not seen, the ear heard, nor which have even risen into the mind of man? Let man, therefore, treasure up the treasures in heaven, where thieves neither steal nor dig up, where neither rust nor worm destroys. Let each and every one, consequently, be ready in the next ensuing March, the cities by themselves and in like manner the counts and barons, each according to his means, to direct to the defense of the land of the nativity of the Lord a certain number of warriors at his own expense to remain there for at least two years. Moreover, although the continuous anxiety concerning all the churches is our daily care, still at this moment we consider this to be the first among our cares, as a result of which we desire with all our resources to rescue the lands of the East, lest, if, perchance, succor should be delayed, the bruch<sup>11</sup> may devour the residue of the locust and the last condition become worse than the first.

But that we may not seem to impose grave and unbearable burdens on others and ourselves be unwilling to move even a finger, saying much and doing little or nothing; and since he who both teaches and acts will be called great in the kingdom of heaven after the example of Him who began to teach and to act; so that we who, although unworthy, act in His place upon earth, may set a good example to others, we have decided to aid the Holy Land both in person and things. We have placed with our own hand the sign of the cross on our beloved sons, Stephen, cardinal-priest and titular of Saint Praxedes, and Peter, cardinal-deacon and titular of St. Mary in Via Lata, legates of the Apostolic See, both God-fearing men, illustrious in learning and virtue, powerful in word and deed, whom among other brethren we hold in special love, who are to lead humbly and devotedly the army of the Lord, and are to be supported not by the assistance of charity, but at the expense

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<sup>11</sup>“Brucus” is the name applied to a crop-destroying insect. A better translation might be “lest the bruch devour what the locust leaves behind, and the last state become worse than the first.”

of ourselves and our brethren. By them also have we determined to send other suitable aid to that land.

However, in the meantime we have sent the said Peter, cardinal-deacon and titular of Saint Mary in Via Lata, into the presence of our very dear sons in Christ, the illustrious kings, Philip of the Franks and Richard of the English, in order to restore peace or arrange a truce of at least five years<sup>12</sup> and to exhort the people to allegiance to the Crucified. As legate of the Apostolic See, we wish and order him to be honored by all and his mandates and statutes to be humbly obeyed.

Furthermore, we are sending the aforesaid Stephen, cardinal-priest and titular of Saint Praxedes, to Venice for the help of the Holy Land.

Moreover, by the common advice of our brethren, we have resolved and do strictly command you, our brethren, archbishop and bishops, and our dearly beloved sons, the abbots, priors and other prelates of the churches, to levy a fixed number of soldiers, or in place of such a number, a fixed amount of money in the next ensuing March, the ability of each having been considered, for the purpose of fighting the barbarity of the pagans and serving the inheritance of the Lord, which He purchased with His own blood. And if anyone (which we do not believe) shall dare to obstruct so pious and necessary a regulation, we have decided that he be punished as a transgressor of the sacred canons and order him suspended from office to remain so until fitting satisfaction.

Therefor, confiding in the mercy of God and in the authority of the blessed Apostles, Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and in that power of binding and loosing, which God has bestowed upon us, though we be unworthy, we grant to all, who in their own persons and at their own expense, will undergo the labors of this expedition, full pardon for those sins for which they will have done penance with voice and heart and promise them in reward of the just the blessing of eternal salvation. And to those who will not have gone thither in their own persons, but,

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<sup>12</sup>A truce was made. It was confirmed by the Pope March 30, 1199.

still, in proportion to their wealth and rank, will have sent at their own expense worthy men to stay there at least two years, and to those also, who will have undergone the labors of the pilgrimage which they have undertaken, although at the expense of others, we grant full pardon of sins. We wish in addition, all those who will give suitable aid at their own cost to the said land to be partakers of this remission in proportion to the amount of the subsidy and especially to the degree of devotion.

Furthermore, in order that all persons may prepare more expeditiously and securely for the assistance of the land of the nativity of the Lord, we shall take their property under the protection of Saint Peter and ourselves from the time that they have assumed the cross; and it will likewise be under the protection of the archbishops, bishops and other prelates of the churches, we ordering that unless their death or return has been established beyond a doubt, it remain undivided and untouched.

If anyone dare to contravene this regulation he shall be forced by ecclesiastical censure, appeal having been laid aside. Furthermore, if any of those going thither are held bound by oath to the payment of interest, you brother archbishop and bishops all obstacle by appeal removed, are to force their creditors throughout your diocese to absolve them entirely from this oath and desist from further exaction of usury. And if any one of the creditors forces them to the payment of interest, you shall compel him, by like coercion, to its restitution, the obstacle of appeal removed. We order also that the Jews be compelled by you, our sons and princes and by the temporal power to remit to them interest, and until they have remitted it, we order that communion of every kind be denied them by all the faithful of Christ, both in business and in other things, by the sentence of excommunication.

Therefore, let no person withhold himself entirely from this work, since it has not been commenced by us but by the Apostles themselves, who made collections among the people so that they might aid their brethren who were laboring in Jerusalem. Moreover, we wish you not to despair of divine mercy, however much

the Lord may be offended at our sins, He who may effect by your hand that which He did not grant to your forefathers, if, as you ought, you will take the way of the pilgrimage in humility of heart and body. For, perchance, our forefathers might have conspired together and said, "Our own right hand and not the Lord hath done all this," and to themselves and not to the Lord might have attributed the glory of the victory. We trust also, that He in His wrath will not withhold His mercies, who, though He be angered, does not forget to be merciful, admonishing and exhorting us, "Turn unto me and I will turn unto you." We believe furthermore, that if you walk in the law of the Lord, not following in the footsteps of those, who, seeking after vanity, have been made vain, who gave themselves up to eating and drinking voluptuously, and did those things in the parts beyond the sea, which in the lands of their own nativity they would not dare to do without much infamy and considerable disgrace, but if you rest your hopes of victory in Him alone, who does not forsake those who put their trust in Him, and abstain not only from what is unlawful but also from many things that are lawful, He, who overthrew the chariot and hosts of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, will weaken the bow of the strong and will sweep away from your faces, the enemies of the cross of Christ like dirt from the streets; not, however, giving the glory to us or to you, but to His own name, which is glorious in its saints, wonderful in its majesty, working marvels, and giving joy and gladness after tears and weeping.

For the purpose of enforcing these orders more perfectly and expeditiously we have selected you, our brothers, the archbishop of Nimes and the bishop of Orange as deputies, who announcing the word of the Lord to others, and inviting your fellow bishops to the observation of the Apostolic mandate, are to promote the cause of the Lord so effectively, that you may both be partakers of this remission, and that, in this, your devotion may shine more fully. In order that you may prosecute this more laudibly, you may associate with yourselves men of character and prudence, one from the brotherhood of the Knights of the Temple and one from the brotherhood of the Hospital of Jerusalem.

Given at Riete, xviii Kal. Sept. (August 15, 1198).

Innocent, the bishop, servant of the servants of God, to Ludolph, the archbishop of Magdeburg and his suffragans, to the priors, abbots, deacons, archdeacons and universal clergy, subordinates as well as prelates, living in the province of Magdeburg.

We are now compelled to lament rather than recount the grave miseries and the urgent needs of the Oriental Land, our sins having been responsible; since, such a state has arrived in that land (if the calamity which we are now recounting with grief may still be called a state) that unless it will be assisted in its need very soon and the attacks of the pagans repulsed, the few Christians, who have devoted themselves to the defense of the inheritance of the Lord and to the allegiance to the Crucified, are committed to make drunk the hostile arrows with the effusion of their blood and sooth with their throats the swords of the pagans. Then, the rest of that land of desolation, without the hope of human aid must be totally lost and occupied by the enemy, since almost all of the pilgrims have already returned from those parts. However, up to the present, the Lord Jesus Christ, in order that he might the more strongly prove our faith and know more fully who are His own, has mercifully prevented this, turning their hands against themselves and permitting them, divided among themselves by manifold divisions, to rage against each other, so that better opportunity might be given to the Christians, aroused in the meanwhile to the assistance of that land, to recover the loss and triumph over the enemy.

For we have received letters from our venerable brothers, the patriarchs of Antioch and Jerusalem and from the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and also from our very dear sons in Christ, the illustrious kings, Aimeric of Jerusalem and Leo of Armenia, and from our beloved sons, the Masters of the Hospital of Jerusalem and of the Knights of the Temple and from many others, explaining fully the needs and misery of that land and asking for the aid expected for a long time; because they hoped that at this time, on account of the discord among the Saracens,<sup>13</sup> a few would do more good, God willing, than later

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<sup>13</sup>The great Saladin died March 3, 1193. His lands were divided between his seventeen sons. The three oldest naturally received the largest divisions. Malik-el-Afdahl became lord of Damascus and

a numerous army. It was also added, that, since peace is already being discussed between the Saracens, if concord is reestablished among them before the province of Jerusalem has been rescued, there will be none, unless God interposes, who can check their violence, since it is almost entirely destitute of men and supplies.

Therefore, we have discussed the aid of that land with our brothers as well as with illustrious bishops and other religious men living at the Apostolic See, and lest we should seem to impose heavy burdens upon the shoulders of our subjects while we ourselves do not wish to move even a finger, talking much but doing little, and in order that an example of doing good may be derived by you from us and by the laymen from you, after the example of Him who began to instruct and to do, we have made it our care to set aside for the aid of the eastern province a tenth part of all our revenues and profits, thereby subtracting not a little from our requirements, for which, since they are greater than customary and on that account exact greater expenditures, our means do not suffice, to the end that, although we bestow upon Him nothing of our own, we may pay back at least a little of the things belonging to Him, who, in His mercy, gave everything to us. Moreover, that we may appropriate the necessary aid to the Holy Land, not only in things, but also in persons, we have resolved to send thither our chosen sons, the cardinals, Peter, deacon and titular of Saint Mary in Via Lata and Stephen, presbyter and titular of Saint Praxedes, on whom we have already placed the sign of the cross, who, by following, shall lead the army of the Lord in place of ourselves, and to them as to one head all shall hasten.

But since we consider this to be slight, indeed very slight, in no way sufficient for the great needs of that province, we order all of you by Apostolic writings and strictly command you on the part of Almighty God in virtue of the Holy Spirit, under the pain of divine judgment, to convert to the assistance of the Holy

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Jerusalem, Malik-el-Aziz, lord of Egypt, and Malik-el-Zahir, lord of Haleb. Civil war followed, Malik-el-Aziz succeeding in wresting Damascus from his brother in 1196. Peace was then concluded, but hostilities were again resumed early in 1199.

Land a fortieth part of all ecclesiastical revenues and profits, interest, however, the payment of which can not be avoided, having been first deducted.

To all the clergy, subordinates as well as prelates, who spontaneously and faithfully pay this fortieth, we, trusting in the mercy of the Almighty God and in the authority of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, shall remit the fourth part of the penance enjoined, so long as no fraud intervenes and pious devotion is maintained. Moreover, let him know himself culpably obdurate and in obstinacy blameworthy who refuses to deliver in so great a need, such a subsidy to his Creator and Redemer, from whom he has received body and soul and all the goods which he has. And we, although unworthy, who on earth rule in His place, cannot hide in any way the harshness of the offense of such a one. Still you must not believe in any way that we intend to establish a law by this at your expense, to the effect that the fortieth part about to be imposed may be exacted from you as if due or customary. No indeed, we wish no precedent to be established against you by this, and we grieve that a case of so great a necessity has come to you and to us, and we hope, furthermore, that it will not occur again.

We wish also and order by our instructions to you, that you, brother archbishop and bishops, take care to convene without delay, in the metropolitan church, or, if it cannot be done there on account of disagreement or other impediment, in two or three places in the province of Magdeburg, and discuss among yourselves, in accordance with the instructions of the Apostolic mandate, the assistance of that land; and after his return, let each convoke without delay, a council in his own diocese and relying on our authority, order the abbots and priors, exempt<sup>14</sup> as well as others, archdeacons and deans, and all the clergy residing in such a diocese, to tax their revenues and profits on the basis of a just valuation, and within three months after the notification made to them, to consign without delay to some fitting place in the diocese a fortieth part of the value thereof, on the testimony of the bishop himself and of other pious men, certain discreet

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<sup>14</sup>Those who by special charter were exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which the monastery was situated.

and faithful laymen, as well, having been summoned for precaution. We order this of you, brothers, archbishop and bishops, with the same strictness. However, from this general instruction we have excepted the Cistercian monks, the Praemonstratensian canons and the Grammont and Carthusian hermits whom we have instructed regarding this matter by special mandate. Moreover, we do not wish that those, who took care to estimate diligently their returns and profits, should incur the penalty for the transgression of the forwarded regulation, if, perchance, they reduced the fortieth but did so not in their own certain knowledge but ignorantly. But as soon as they shall have become aware of their shortage, they must make up fully what they had failed to pay. If, moreover (may it not happen), any should have subtracted in his own certain knowledge, anything from the fortieth to be paid, when he shall have made due satisfaction he shall be released entirely from the penalty for this transgression. Let no one wonder or be disturbed that we have ordered this with such strictness, inasmuch as the highest necessity demands it. For although the pursuit of divine service ought to be voluntary, still we read in the Gospel that the Lord ordered those who had been invited to the marriage feast, to be compelled to go.

We especially order you, brothers, archbishop and bishops, to have the fortieth earnestly exacted and faithfully collected throughout your dioceses, in accordance with the aforesaid instruction, and deposited in a safe place, and to express to us, as soon as it can be done, the sum total by your letters and special messengers. For this purpose, we order a hollow chest be placed in every church, locked by three keys, one to be retained by the bishop, one by the priest of the church and one by some pious layman. In this chest, each of the faithful, according as the Lord has inspired his mind, is to be urged to deposit his alms in remission of sins; and in all the churches, once a week, mass is to be said publicly for the remission of sins and especially for the sins of those making offerings.

We grant to you furthermore, brothers archbishop and bishops, the power to change, upon the advice of discreet men, the work of enjoined penance to the work of alms-giving, in the case of those who are willing to aid the Holy Land with their resources,

the rank of their persons and the extent of this wealth having been considered and the intensity of their devotion having been taken into account.

We wish, in addition, that you attach to yourselves, where they can be found, two brothers, one from the Hospital of Jerusalem and the other from the Knights of the Temple, and also other pious laymen, and give suitable aid from this fund to such discreet knights or other soldiers who have assumed the sign of the cross, if they cannot make the voyage at their own cost, sufficient security having been received from them that they will remain in the defense of the eastern land a year or more in proportion to the amount of the assistance. And if (may it not happen), they shall have died on the way, others shall not convert the subsidy to their own uses, but rather restore it to the fund of the knights, who, however, when they shall have returned, shall not be relieved from the security given before they shall have shown to you, letters of the King or Patriarch or Hospital of Jerusalem, or of Master of the Knights of the Temple, or else of our legate, giving evidence of their stay.

But since the highest necessity demands and the common utility requires, that the Christian people aid the Holy Land against the pagans without delay, not only in supplies but also in men, we order your fraternity by these Apostolic writings to work diligently and prudently by yourselves and other fitting men in exhorting and inducing the faithful to the end that those who are able to fight the battle of the Lord, will assume the sign of the cross in the name of the Lord of Sabaoth, and others will donate pious offerings according to the degree of their wealth.

For we, confiding in the mercy of God and in the authority of the blessed saints Peter and Paul, by virtue of that power of binding and loosing which God has given us, though we be unworthy, grant to all who shall undergo the labors of this expedition in their own person and at their own cost, full pardon for those sins for which they shall have done penance with heart and mouth, and promise them in reward of the just, forgiveness and the blessing of eternal salvation. Moreover, to those who shall go thither not in their own person, but shall send at their expense in proportion to their rank and means, fit men to remain

there for at least a year, and to those likewise who, though at the cost of others, still in their own person shall undertake the labor of the assumed pilgrimage, we grant full pardon for their sins. We wish also those to be participants in this remission, in proportion to the amount of aid or degree of devotion, who shall minister suitably with their resources to the assistance of that land.

In addition, from the time when they shall have assumed the cross, we take under our protection and that of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, their persons and goods, and they shall be under the protection of the archbishops and all prelates of the churches of God. We order that until the fact of their death or return is known beyond a doubt, their property shall remain undivided and undisturbed. If anyone should presume to act against this, he shall be compelled by ecclesiastical censure, appeal removed. Furthermore, if any one departing thither is held bound by oath to the payment of interest, you, brothers archbishop and bishops, shall compel his creditors throughout your dioceses, all obstacle by appeal removed, by this same means of coercion, to absolve him entirely from this oath and desist from further exaction of interest. And if any of his creditors shall force him to the payment of interest, you shall compel him by similar force to restore the same, the obstacle of appeal removed.

We order also that the Jews<sup>15</sup> be compelled by the sentence of excommunication to the restitution of interest by the secular power and until they have restored it, we command that communion of any kind both in trade and other things be denied them by all the Christian faithful.

Moreover, we wish and order you, brothers archbishop and bishops, to be executors of these instructions, each in his own diocese; which you are to follow so diligently and faithfully that, at the strict examination of the last judgment, when you stand

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<sup>15</sup>The Jews in the Middle Ages were under the protection of the temporal powers. Since they were not under the jurisdiction of the Pope, his orders relating to them would be effective only if executed by the temporal princes.

before the tribunal of Christ, you will be able to give a good account.

Given at the Vatican, ii Kal. Jan. (December 31, 1199).

### SUGGESTIONS

1. By what arguments did Pope Innocent III attempt to arouse the Christians against the Mohammedans?
2. What was the situation in the Holy Land at the time of Innocent's first letter? How had it changed by the time of his second letter?
3. What sacrifices did the Papacy make for the assistance of the Holy Land? What sacrifices were required of the other churchmen?
4. What inducements were offered to procure an army? To procure money for the undertaking?
5. Why were the Jews to be compelled to refrain from charging interest by the temporal power rather than by the Papacy?
6. Discuss the financial regulations made by the Pope for the Crusade.

MILTON R. GUTSCH,  
University of Texas.

## SOURCE READINGS IN TEXAS HISTORY

[Austin's colonization of Texas began at an opportune time: (1) Settlement of the vacant lands of the United States had already reached the borders of Texas; (2) the United States Congress had just the year before (1820) discontinued the policy of selling public lands on credit and fixed the price at \$1.25 an acre cash; (3) the United States was suffering from the effects of a financial panic which had begun in 1819 and ruined thousands of the inhabitants of the western States, making them anxious for new opportunities to recoup their broken fortunes; (4) Mexico had just cast off its dependence on Spain and was expected to establish a liberal government; and (5) Austin offered abundant and fertile land at a merely nominal price. The letters which follow, and those which will appear in subsequent issues of this Bulletin during the present year, will show the widespread interest in Austin's colony in the United States and the motives of those who wished to emigrate. The letters are from the originals in the Austin Papers, owned by the University of Texas, and are printed without change.]

### VIII. LETTERS FROM PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS

#### 1. *Ellis to Austin*

Iberville Parish [Louisiana] 26th Novr 1821

S F Austin

D[ea]r Sir

My object for visiting this country at this time, was, to see my Brother who resides here, and with a hope of seeing you in New Orleans, and making some arrangements to emigrate to the Province of Texas, and within the Bounds of the Settlement you are now making

I expect, Sir, if I can hear from you shortly, that early next Spring I can leave Cape Guardiau [Girardeau] County with Several respectable families together with several Young men Mechanics of almost every description for that country, and will endeavour to be there in time to make a Crop, as it is my wish to go by water, which rout I conceive, can be performed with greater facility, and in much less time, than by Land, But your advice on this subject will be very acceptable, and on all other points or matters necessary or relative to the

Voyage there, and internal policy of the Settlement—I shall endeavour to collect all your publications, which have come out in the Louisiana Advertiser, for the purpose of carrying them home with me, and showing them to those who are on the wing of emigrating to that country, which I conceive will be a great satisfaction to them, as they have never had an opportunity of seeing them yet.

As you have by your last publication started to that Country I have thought it best to inclose this letter to the Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser in New Orleans, and request him to convey it to you, by the best and shortest way, and by the same rout you will be so good as to write to me, and address it to the postoffice in Iberville Parrish near the church, kept by my brother Allen Ellis you will confer a lasting obligation on me and many others who are desirous of emigrating to that country, by answering this letter immediately, and giving me every information that you may think necessary on the subject.

With due respects I am Sir

Your most obt. humbl. Servant

Erasmus Ellis

P. S. I shall leave this place in a few days for the State of Missouri and any letters sent to this office addressed to me will be sent on immediately by my Brother

E. Ellis

Stephen F Austin Esqr

[Addressed:]

Stephen F Austin Esqr

Province of Texas

2. *Arthur to Austin*

[———? Kentucky]

Dear Sir

December 4, 1821

I am happy to have an opportunity to write you by your Brother & request you will write me the first opportunity on receipt of this. My misfortunes have been such in this country

as to make me anxious for the benefit of a rising family to seek a better. I wish you to let me know the best terms I can expect from you should I settle in your grant My family consists of myself, wife 2 sons, & one daughter perhaps I may have one slave—I am incapable of hard labor—I have done business of various kinds, am now employed in teaching school—I wish you to reflect on my situation, I should be glad to get land for my children, & some office for myself by which I could support my family till they shall be able to support themselves I can get any Catholic recommendation that may be necessary & I expect in case I should go to your country I should be accompanied by several families

Yours with esteem

Stephen Austin Esq

J M Arthur

[Addressed:]

Stephen F Austin, Esqr  
Province of Texas

J B Austin

3. *Parker to Austin*

Bowling Green, Caroline County, Virginia,  
Sir, December 7th 1821

I have seen a publication in a news paper, purporting to be an extract of a letter, written by you at La Bahia, Province of Texas, on the 1st day of September 1821 and addressed to a gentleman at New Orleans, wherein is set forth the advantages of a contemplated settlement which you had in view in the above named province.

The extract above alluded to, states the following as the outline which you propose to pursue in regard to the grants of lands: viz. To give to each individual settler one tract of land binding on the river or some water course, half a mile in front, by two miles in depth for farming—and one other tract of one a half mile square to be located back from the river for vachery; and that to those settlers who have families, you propose the following addition to their grants:—to each

married woman 160 acres, to each child 80 acres, and for each slave 40 acres; to be laid off adjoining the farming tract; and double those quantities adjoining the vachery tract.

The object of this letter, is, to make some further inquiries about the settlement as it is probable, that I and some others in this State may avail ourselves of the advantages which it holds forth—

You mention in the extract referred to above, that it is important that the settlers should arrive by the month of February next at farthest.—1. Will none be admitted after that time?—2. If any be admitted after that time, what time do you set as a limit to their availing of themselves of the advantages of the settlement? 3. Has the country fully secured its independence on Spain? 4. If it has not, is there any certainty of its securing it? 5. How far is the heart of it from New Orleans?—6. How far is it from the sea coast?—7. Or does it border thereon?—8. Does it join the territory of the United States?—9. If not how far are they asunder?—10. Are there any settlers already in it?—11. If there are of what nation are they?—12. Is it a healthy country?—13. How far is the town site from New Orleans?

The answer to these queries, (together with any other necessary information respecting the settlement, which you may think proper to give) you will please transmit as early as possible by a letter addressed to me, at New Town, King & Queen County, Virginia. I shall most anxiously wait for an answer from you.—In the mean time

I am your most obedient humble Servant.

Samuel Parker

[Addressed:]

Mr Stephen F. Austin  
New Orleans  
Louisiana

*4 Dunbar and Others to Austin*

Baltimore Dec 13th. 1821

Sir,

Having seen an extract of your letter on grants of land in the Morning Chronicles of the city, and view the subject of great importance we are induced to obtrude on your notice, by addressing you a few lines.

The liberal proffers of land in the Province of the Texas which you are authorized to hold out to adventurers have attracted our attention and raised an earnest solicitude to become more particularly acquainted than we have yet been or perhaps can expect to be, through the medium of the public prints, on that subject. It is our confident expectation, if the expense of getting to that country with a family could be pretty nearly estimated, and if the character of the government which shall immediately on our arrival direct us, and of that which may at some short time subsequent be therein established [should be satisfactory], that a large company might soon be made up, provided that information on these points should be such as to authorize our transition thither. No feature in any government could be more abhorrent to men born in the land of liberty,—and matured in the arms of universal toleration, than religious restraint. The idea of an established church of any particular creed would forever banish from our minds the design of leaving our natal soil. The consideration of toleration in Religion, and the assurance that this will form one of the prominent and auspicious features of the constitution will remove a thousand obstacles from the execution of our designs. The prospect of undisputed and permanent titles to land, and of quiet and peaceful regulations in the Province must also be powerful incitements to emigrants. The writers are aware that many difficulties and embarrassments must attend undertakings of this nature, and therefore it will occur to you, Sir, that it must be greatly desirable to the emigrant to obtain all the information possible on the subject, that he may be the better prepared to encounter impedi-

ments, and to overcome opposition; and as there can be no source from which we can expect so full, accurate, and satisfactory information as from him who makes these liberal prof- fers, we hope you will find in this our apology for troubling you, and that you will assent to give us a clear and candid statement in reply to this our humble letter.

Respectfully yours,

Jas. T. Dunbar

N. B. Address to George Keek  
Inn Keeper high St. Baltimore

George Keek

Peter Forder

Nathan W Peregoy

[Addressed:]

Mr Stephen Austin,  
New Orleans.

To the care of

Jos. H. Hawkins Esqr.

5. *Draper to Austin*

Lincoln County, State of Missouri.

Dear Sir

Dec. 25th 1821

A number of the Citizens of this County, through me, have presumed to address a letter to you, understanding that you are at Potosi; the object of which is to request you to inform us of the certainty of the report concerning a territory in the Province of Texas, which territory according to an extract of a letter published in the newspapers said to have been from yourself, you have the disposal of. We wish, if you will be so good as to condescend to write us, to know 1st If that letter was from yourself: and if so how many families are wanting: If the time for those families to come is limited; if any have come; what probability of getting supplies for family until it could be raised; how far from St. Louis; the best route by Land; which the preferable way to come by Land or Water; and if Liberty of Conscience [is] allowed of—

We would first observe that the families who now trouble you, are from a southern climate S. C. and are all farmers; and are determined for a warmer Climate. Your compliance

will therefore confer the greatest favor—Please write as soon as possible after the receipt of this—and direct your letter to the undersigned who is Post Master Ast. at Stoutsfort P. O. Lincoln County Mo. Please excuse our liberty in consequence of the subject, While We Remain

Yours respectfully,

Mr. Stephen F. Austin  
Potosi, Missouri

David Draper

[Addressed:]

Stephen F. Austin Esqr.,  
Potosi P. O.  
Missouri.

Post Master at Potosi, if Mr. Austin is not there, and is anywhere in Mo. please forward this, If he is not in Mo. please drop a line to the Post Master at Stouts fort Mo.

6. *Dawson to Austin*

New Madrid, Mri. [Missouri] Feby 15th 1822.

Dr Sir,

The bearer hereof Mr Fedral Walker a brother in law of mine, being incited by several letters of yours (published in most of the Western Newspapers) to visit the province of Texas and particularly that part of it in which you preside as Civil Magistrate or commandant, has furnished me with an opportunity of gratifying a wish to renew with you a friendly acquaintance, long since dormant from the diversity of our pursuits and the distance of our residences and also to present to you my brother in Law, who from a long and intimate acquaintance I feel myself authorized in saying is a young man of strict fidelity and probity and of unblemished Moral Character, the substance of which is certified by the Judge of the Circuit and the Justice of the County Court for this county where Mr Walker was raised and has resided for a number of years.

And as he proposes if pleased with the country to make the province of Texas his future residence, I must beg to recommend him to your friendly notice and attention.

Your letters as well as information derived from other sources have strongly tempted me to visit your country also, but the claims of a young and growing family together with some little embarrassment of a pecuniary kind in which the unparralleled change in the quantity and quality of our circulating medium has thrown me, together with the thousands of others, has rendered the gratification of such a wish impossible at least for some time to come. But as it is quite probable that at some future period I may do so, I should feel greatly obliged to you for any information relating to the climate, soil, production, state and form of Government of the Country etc. which you may deem interesting and important to those who may wish to visit you;

I have nothing interesting to communicate to you, my private concerns have so completely occupied my attention for the last two years that I have not had leisure to attend to what has been passing in the country generally— I only know that there is a great deal of pecuniary distress in every section of this State and I have not a sufficiency of sagacity to be able to say at what period it will probably cease, not I fear until there is a very general change of property.

With sentiments of Esteem and Friendship I have the honor to be

Sir your obt sevt

Robt D Dawson

P. S. As I am so little acquainted with the nature and form of your government, as to be capable of addressing you by the Titles which your situation may entitle you to I must beg to be excused for omiting Titles altogether

R D D

[Addressed:]

Stephen F Austin Esquire  
Civil Commandant of ———  
Province of Texas.

7. *Bryan to Austin*

Hazel Run [Missouri] Decr 15th 1821

Dear Brother

I send this letter by Brother J.E.B. and hope he will have a safe and expeditious journey he will have very good Company Mr. Henry and four very fine young men, two I have given certificates, both mechanics and Bartholomew is an exception, we rec'd your letters from Orleans with pleasure to find you in good health and spirits and Prospects favourable I can assure you that a great number will move from this State as also from other States and the Arkansas Territory—I rec'd at Hercm. [Herculaneum] a number of letters addressed to you and have answered the most of them, from Kentucky Ohio Illinois and Missouri, I will be particular as to granting Certificates, and Brother Brown will give you the news of this State our Legislature is now in session tho have done very little business, I shall be engaged making ready to move as soon as Possible should everything appear flatering and your letter give me encouragement on the return of Mr. Henry Elliott which he says he will be by the first of May, I will expect you and Brown to make my selection and will flatter myself with the expectation of a judicious and valuable selection and the more I get the more valuable, I am in hopes Brown will be able to get me some Stock by the Barter and Sale of some goods, and I trust Mr. Henry Elliott will raise me some Cash to have improvements commenced for me I shall be glad to have a Crop raised the insueing season if Possible—I will try and send on some Whisky and Flour and Elliott will send on some Goods, I left the Mines a few days ago and Majr. Hawkins requested me to say to you that he would be with you this winter he expects to start in 15 days and requests that you will select a spot for him, their will be emigrants a plenty, and I truly hope and trust that nothing may happen to mar the Settlement do not neglect to write by every opportunity and give me all the important news relative to the Country Prospects etc—I will do all I can for its welfare and with the hope that we all will be rewarded I am like many others who want Land near the Town and as much as I can get I am

anxious to get a quantity of sheep while they can be had low and if Mr. Elliott leaves money for me I wish a part appropriated that way I expect in a few days to receive a letter from you wrote at Natchitoches—I shall be anxious to hear from you and also Mother and your Sister. Mother has been in very ill health for the last three Months if she lives [to] reach the Colorado I have no doubt she will enjoy much better health than she does here—I hope to God you may enjoy good health and succeed in the Grand object—if Bartholomew and Powell are not employed all the time in surveying you can get them to help in making improvements and you will find them good hands—may God protect us all and that we may yet live in his mercies—Adieu

Your Brother

J Bryan

[Addressed:]

Stephen F. Austin Esqr

Colorado Texas

Attention

J.E.B.Austin

8. *Dunklin to Austin*

Mine a Burton [Missouri] December 25th 1821

Dear Sir

This day, from its celebrity as a Holy-day, in the Christian Religion, as also the inclemency of the weather, has become a leisure day with me, in my usual avocations; and have concluded to employ it in part in an address [to] you, which I hope you will find as convenient to answer as me to ask.

The subject proposed is the "Province of Texas" It has become a subject of considerable interest in this section of Missouri. All those who once experienced the gratuity of the Spanish Government (a thing I never have done) speaks, generally, in favour of it with a few exceptions of social inconveniences such as Soil, Climate, its thin Population etc.

I wish to be informed, first of the principles of the Government, I should be glad (should it not be too voluminous) to have a complete copy of its Constitution; Second the Tranquility of the Public Mind, and probability of the continuation of the present form of Government; Thirdly the liberty of the Spanish Functionaries where they have confidence in the subject; Fourth-

ly their credulity in the fidelity of the Americans, generally, who emigrate to that country; Fifthly advantages and disadvantages generally Its commercial situation—the Depth of the water at the entrance into the Bay at the most favourable point and where that point is situate,—The Staple of the country, both at present and what it may likely be hereafter—, in a word any, and everything that could, in anywise, tend to an elucidation of such objects as would naturally induce emigrants to that country. And Sixth and lastly your opinion what advantages I could derive if I was to go there; I believe I could bring fifty, perhaps more, families with me from here and Kentucky. I don't mean a participation of the advantages you expect to derive from the Grant, which you have succeeded to; as I suppose you will have no difficulty in affecting your purposes so far as relates to emigrants. I would also be very glad to know your prospects; (I have supposed them Grand) and of your final Prosperity.

Major Hawkins is to be the bearer of this and will also be the bearer of your answer; from the safety of the conveyance I have asked your opinion on one point to which you, perhaps, may have some hesitation in answering, to wit, the second proposition, and should you not deem the safety of the conveyance sufficient guard, you have a *cypher which we once learned together which will elude any detection.*

I presume your prospects are very flattering, and that you are very much pleased with the country, and under such circumstances men are very apt to exaggerate on their ideas, but I presume it is hardly necessary to remark this to one who so well understands the Philosophy of the Human Mind.

It is unnecessary to undertake to give you any details of affairs in your old Stamping-ground, as you will receive them in a more satisfactory way by the bearer.

Very respectfully,

Yr friend &c

D. Dunklin

[Addressed:]

Stephen F. Austin Esqr  
Province of Texas  
Colorado

Politeness of

Maj. Jno. Hawkins

9. *Beatty to Austin*

Montgomery County Missouri 5th Janr. 1822

Sir having understood that you had a conditional contract with the Spanish Government for a grant of land to considerable extent and that you had undertaken on your part to introduce a certain quantity of Families as Settlers on the land I have entertained thoughts of emigrating to that country in fact it is determined upon there is a number of my acquaintances that wish to go with me or to the same neighborhood that I may Settle in Some families are too poor to bear their own weight on the Journey.

The question is whether would I be intitled to a Larger donation From you Should I Take the Burden upon myself to procure them the means of get[t]ing to that country Some Families will come with me others will not venture until I return and report I hope that you will do me the favour to rite to me on the Subject I wish to be informed of the complexion of the political horison of that country the probable expence of Freight from new orleans to matagorda or the most elligible landing place in your country the terms held out by you to Setlers in general and Sir I remain with sincere regard yours &c

James Beatty

[Addressed:]

Stephen F. Austin Esqr

Colorado

Province of Texas

10. *Penrose to Austin*

St Charles 12 [Missouri] March 1822

Dear Sir

Being desirous of leaving Missouri for a more genial country and one that is less embarrassed. I have thought of yours as one that might be advantageous for a young man just setting out in life whose dependence must be entirely on himself for his support. As you know; I was brought up a merchant but from the change in affairs in this our embarrassed country my father will not be able to advance me any capital. Therefore I cannot

come in that capacity but must depend upon my information and industry for my passport. To you Dear Sir, therefore I have determined to impose the task of giving me an impartial and unbiased account of the prospects and advantages which the country affords, believing that to no one could I apply with so great a prospect of success as to yourself. There are many young men in this country who are in the same situation with myself who would willingly join me provided there was any probability of their meeting with encouragement.

*News.* I can give you but little if any and that is of a local nature Judge Stuart and John Scott are the candidates for the next congress. Scott I think will be elected altho the Judge is making every exertion and is now on his electionering campaign going to every county in the state making very lengthy stump speeches. Our county is very much embarrassed. The only money almost we have is our Loan Office which is only worth at present 3% cts in the \$1.00 this you will say is poor indeed.

My family desire to be remembered to you.

Yours with esteem

James H. Penrose

[Addressed:]

Stephen F. Austin Esqr.

New Orleans

#### SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

1. Make a list of all the questions asked by the writers of these letters.
2. What do they show of the terms upon which he offered land?
3. List the sections of the United States in which the writers lived.
4. What do the letters disclose of Austin's method of advertising?
5. What impression do you get of the character and standing of the writers?
6. Imagine that you have just been talking with these writers and write a letter discussing the advantages of moving to Texas.

EUGENE C. BARKER.

## THE WAR AND THE HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY TEACHER

How the lessons of the great war may be taught in the school room is told in Teachers' Leaflet No. 1, on "Opportunities for History Teachers," just issued by the United States Bureau of Education of the department of the interior, for distribution to teachers of history throughout the United States.

That the American teacher of history is this year planning his work under conditions at once perplexing and inspiring, is the bureau's statement in announcing the new work. In its appeal to teachers the bureau says:

"The nation has finally been drawn into a great war, a war which demands for its successful prosecution not only efficient and courageous service in the army and navy, but also the loyal co-operation of millions of men and women who are not enrolled in the fighting forces nor directly responsible for the civil administration on which those forces depend.

"First of all comes the duty of keeping, for teacher and pupil, the habit of at least trying to see things as they really were and are. This is not easy at any time. It is peculiarly difficult at such a time as this, when too many people believe a slight distortion of facts may be a patriotic duty. In the long run loyalty to the country as well as loyalty to history are best served by looking facts squarely in the face.

"The training of young people and of the parents through the pupils to take an intelligent part in the decision of public questions is important enough at any time, but it is peculiarly so in this war, whose meaning for the individual citizen is not so easily brought home. In 1823 and 1827, when the Monroe Doctrine was under discussion, Daniel Webster referred to the people who thought that Americans had no interest in the European system of mutual insurance for hereditary rulers against popular movements. What, they said, have we to do with Europe? The thunder, it may be said, rolls at a distance. The wide Atlantic rolls between us and danger; and, however others may suffer, we shall remain safe. Webster's answer to this question was strikingly similar to some of the utterances of President Wilson: 'I think it is a sufficient answer to this to say, that we

are one of the nations of the earth. . . . We have as clear an interest in international law as individuals have in the laws of society.' That was said long before the steamship, the submarine and the wireless had broken down still further our splendid isolation. Today we are fighting for our own rights, but over and above these special rights of our own we are fighting for international law itself, without which no nation can be safe, least of all those democratic governments which are less effectively organized for war than for peace.

"No one can take an intelligent part in a great conflict for the safety of democracy under an orderly system of international law unless he is really interested in and knows something about other nations than his own—about the difference between a republican government like our own or that of France or the scarcely less democratic constitution of Great Britain on the one side and, in sharp contrast to all of these, a strongly monarchical system like that of the German empire, in which the most important measures affecting the national welfare may be practically determined by a single hereditary sovereign or a small group of such sovereigns."

The History Teacher's Magazine has the following to say of the work of the Committee on Public Information:

"The committee was organized under an executive order of the President of April 14, 1917, and is composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. George Creel as civilian chairman. The work of the committee is organized under eight heads: (1) Publicity; (2) Civic and Educational Co-operation, of which Prof. G. S. Ford is chairman; (3) the Official Bulletin; (4) the Four-Minute Men; (5) Pictures, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Brady; (6) Posters, under the supervision of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson; (7) Press Censorship; (8) Newspapers.

Most historical information is contained in the publications of the committee, all of which are issued free of charge except the Official Bulletin and the pamphlet entitled, "The Battle Line of Democracy."

"How the War Came to America" is the title of a pamphlet of twenty-three pages which traces the traditional foreign

policy of the United States, the relations between the United States and Germany in the early years of the war, the growing feeling of opposition to Germany's acts, the submarine crisis, and the declaration of war. This pamphlet is printed not only in English, but also in six foreign languages.

"The National Service Handbook" is issued primarily for reference use in libraries, schools and other organizations. In 246 pages it presents a large array of facts under fourteen headings, including domestic welfare, European war relief, religious associations, professional men and women, finances, industry, commerce and labor, agriculture and food supply, the civil service, the medical and nursing service, the army, the navy, aviation, and directories and bibliographies.

"The Battle Line of Democracy" (15 cents) contains extracts of a patriotic character from the prose and poetic writings of Americans and others, and similar selections upon the Great War.

"The War Message and Facts Behind It" is an excellent elucidation of the general statements appearing in the President's message of April 2, 1917. Appended to almost every sentence of the message is a recital of the facts and principles upon which the President's assertions are based. The notes are drawn not only from American experience with Germany during the war, but also from the expressions of Germans themselves.

In "The Nation in Arms," Secretary Lane answers briefly and pointedly the question, "Why Are We Fighting Germany?" and Secretary Baker tells by what war measures and purposes we propose to carry on the war.

"The Government of Germany," by Prof. C. D. Hazen, gives an analysis of the German and Prussian government in theory and practice, and finds in it support for the President's statements that "the Prussian autoeracy was not and could never be our friend"; that it is the "natural foe of liberty," and that it is "an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right, and is running amuck."

"The Great War: From Spectator to Participant," by Prof.

A. C. McLaughlin, is a reprint of the article which appeared in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for June, 1917. In it the writer traces the gradual change in the attitude of the United States toward the belligerent nations, and shows how the American people came to a realization of the democratic ideal of the allies and the despotic ideal of the German Kaiser.

"American Loyalty by Citizens of German Descent" is a compilation of extracts from statements made by seven patriotic citizens. It is to be regretted that it did not include the remarkable letter written by ex-Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, of Philadelphia.

"Amerikanische Burgertreue" is a German translation of the above pamphlet.

By far the most important of the publications of the committee is the "Official Bulletin." This is furnished free to postmasters and to the press, but its importance for the study of current history in the schools has scarcely received the recognition which it should. The Bulletin is issued from Washington daily except Sunday, and it contains from eight to sixteen pages, size 9½ by 12 inches. It is furnished to subscribers for \$5.00 a year. No investment of \$5.00 in other publications or books will prove of nearly as much value to classes in current events. The Bulletin contains the full text of many public documents, summaries of the work of governmental departments, an account of the progress of the war and excerpts from important speeches. A survey of the contents of the Bulletin for a single week (Monday, October 8, to Saturday, October 13) will give an idea of the character of the contents of the paper.

Monday's issue contains directions as to how letters should be addressed to soldiers, it gives a list of orators who will speak on the liberty loan campaign, a full page review of the military operations of the war for the week ending October 6, the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board, a brief statement of the proceedings of Congress, a very important resume of the government's activities showing the progress made in mobilizing the nation's resources since the declaration of war against Germany (four pages).

Tuesday's issue continues the above-mentioned resume. It gives the decree of the Uruguayan President for breaking relations with Germany, and an account of progress on navy camps and dry docks as made by the Secretary of the Navy. A full account of the organization of the League for National Unity is printed. Other contents are orders issued by President Wilson, a list of the eighteen nations now at war with Germany, and the date upon which the declarations of war were made; Ambassador Sharp's account of his visit to American troops in France, extracts from an act to define, regulate, and punish the enemy; the liberty bonds as a good investment; new orders regulating the sale of coal; Red Cross rules for granting money relief to dependent families of United States soldiers; the cost of former wars to the United States and to other nations, and the cost of the present war; the protection of meat animals; the psychological test for men in training camps.

The Wednesday issue gives the text of telegrams from the German foreign office to Count Bernstorff. It shows the arrangements for bringing twenty food commodities under license control; it gives an account of the navy war building program; details the organization of the national army; presents certificates showing the unprecedented gold supply of the United States, and it prints the statement of the French General Staff upon the failure of German resources.

The issue for Thursday, October 11, gives the arrangement of the fuel administration for an ample coal supply for the Pennsylvania Railroad; it presents regulations for the distribution of gifts to American sailors; extracts from Secretary Lane's speech for the liberty loan; a table of important financial advances by the United States to the Allies to September 20, 1917; hints to Red Cross home service workers; the President's proclamation concerning certain food necessities; reports of war recreation workers; and other extracts from the act relating to trading with the enemy.

Friday's number contains an account of Admiral Mayo's conference with allied naval officials; the settlement of the strike of copper miners; the President's approval of the price agreement on steel; details concerning the liberty loan cam-

paign; how the food administration saved hundreds of cattle; Peru's reasons for her break with Germany; letter to President Wilson by Cardinal Gibbons and the President's reply; the completion of the highly satisfactory war truck; the text of the act providing for airships (concluded in the next day's issue).

The number for Saturday gives the order by which American steam vessels over twenty-five hundred tons were requisitioned; the aid given the Cuban sugar planters; amusements for soldiers; progress of the liberty bond sales; transfer of National Guard divisions; bituminous coal situation; medical service chiefs; list of government military reservations; an account of the leaflets issued by the government for permanent patriotic courses in public schools; the details concerning 13,000,000 pieces of wearing apparel shipped by the quartermaster's department of military camps."

## BOOK NOTES

**History of the United States**, by Charles Manfred Thompson of the University of Illinois. (B. H. Sanborn, Chicago, 1917. Pp. xx, 540. \$1.60.)

This textbook is divided into three parts. Part I deals with the adaptation of English industry and government to American conditions, 1250-1789. It contains chapters on the following subjects: European Background, 1250-1600; Exploration and Colonization, 1492-1763; Population and Systems of Labor, 1607-1763; English Mercantile Policy and Colonial Manufacturers, 1606-1763; Causes and Course of the Revolutionary War; Confederation and the Constitution, 1783-1789. Part II discusses the industrial and political adjustment, 1789-1865 under the following headings: Commercial Independence and the American Industrial Revolution, 1789-1815; the Westward Movement, 1789-1860; The People in Politics and Industry, 1790-1860; Manufactures and the Tariff, 1815-1860; Agricultural Progress, 1800-1860; Ocean Commerce and the Fisheries, 1815-1860; Inland Commerce and Internal Improvements, 1806-1860; Banking and Currency, 1790-1860; Slavery and Its Influences, 1787-1860; Strength of the North and the South, 1860-1861; the Civil War, 1861-1865. Part III is devoted to industrial expansion and consolidation, 1865-1917, with the following chapters: Political Reconstruction and Industrial Readjustment, 1865-1880; Population and Labor, 1865-1917; Manufactures, Mining, and the Tariff, 1880-1917; Expansion and Agriculture, 1880-1917; Trade, Transportation and Communication, 1880-1917; Banking, the Currency, and Financial Crises, 1880-1917; the United States as a World Power, 1898-1917.

The text is illustrated by 125 cuts. It has 20 maps and 8 charts. Each chapter is followed by a set of questions to guide the student in study and a bibliography of a few generally accessible works.

The publishers make the following statement in their description of the book:

“The Thompson book gives a well-proportioned view of the

history of our country, combining the hitherto disassociated political and economic treatments.

“A purely political history fails to carry into the story the economic and social factors which make the greatest part of the current of American life. It is like the narrative of a journey which records the railway stations passed through but fails to set forth the fact that in the cities or villages about the stations there is intense, active human life. The so-called political history cannot, however, connect its events without giving some idea of economic and social conditions, such as the religious factors in the New England settlements, or the industrial causes of our slavery compromises and of the Civil War. The question is whether it goes deeply enough into these conditions to give a complete account.

“On the other hand, a purely industrial history develops conditions but fails to record the results, to treat of the organization of government as the efficient representative of the body social and of the development of our national political life.

“In the Thompson history the two phases are brought together. In the past they have reacted one upon the other in the cause and effect of events of our history. To connect them in the text is therefore the only way to produce a complete history of the United States.”

## THE HISTORY PROGRAM AT WACO

The History Section of the Texas State Teachers' Association will meet in the auditorium of the Academy of Sacred Heart (Washington Street, between Eighth and Ninth), in Waco, Friday, November 30, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The program for the occasion is as follows:

E. D. Criddle, Denton, Chairman.

L. F. McKay, Temple, Secretary.

1. How, and to What Extent, Should the Grammar School Prepare for High School History?
2. What Correlation, from the Viewpoint of More Efficient Teaching of History, Can be Made in the High School Course?
3. A Proper Use of Sources and of the School Library in History Building. (Speakers for the above topics are yet to be supplied.)















## HISTORY COURSES BY CORRESPONDENCE

The University of Texas offers fourteen courses in history by correspondence. They may be taken any time of the year. For detailed information write W. K. Hall, Registrar of the Division of Extension Teaching. The courses offered are:

1(f)	History of Greece.	MR. MARSH.
1(w)	The Roman Republic.	MR. MARSH.
1(s)	The Roman Empire.	MR. MARSH.
2(f)	The Early Middle Ages, 345-814.	MR. GUTSCH.
2(w)	The Feudal Age, 814-1300.	MR. GUTSCH.
2(s)	The Later Middle Ages, 1300-1500.	MR. GUTSCH.
4(f)	Medieval England.	MR. MANNING.
4(w)	The Tudors and Stuarts, 1485-1714.	MR. MANNING.
4(s)	English History since 1714.	MR. MANNING.
5(f)	The American Colonies and Revolution.	MR. RAMSDELL.
5(w)	The United States, 1789-1860.	MR. RAMSDELL.
5(s)	The United States since 1860.	MR. RAMSDELL.
A.	General History—Ancient.	MR. GUTSCH.
B.	General History—Medieval and Modern.	MR. GUTSCH.

University credit will be given for each of the above courses with the exception of the last two, which are offered for the purpose of preparing students for the State Teachers' examinations.

