



EHA



Editor Michael Haupt No. 32 December 2008

Controversial political banner in Tucson 1916

Economic History Association, c/o Alex Field, Executive Director, Santa Clara University, Department of Economics, 500 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, CA 95053-0385

The 2009 EHA Meetings

The Economic History Association will convene in Tucson, AZ from September 11-13, 2009. EHA President Richard Steckel has chosen the theme "Human Welfare: Measurement, Analysis, and Interpretation" for the conference, which will be held at Loews Ventana Canyon Resort in Tucson.

The Program Committee—Michael Haines, Colgate University (Chair); Jeremy Atack, Vanderbilt University; Brooks Kaiser, Gettysburg College; and Trevon Logan, Ohio State University—welcomes proposals for individual papers, as well as for entire sessions. Papers should in all cases be works in progress rather than accepted or published work. Submitters have a responsibility to let the program committee know if the proposed paper has been submitted for publication. Submissions for entire sessions should include no more than 3 papers and each proposal should be submitted separately. The committee reserves the right to determine which papers will be included in those sessions that are accepted.

As is the rule, papers on all subjects in economic history are welcome, but a number of sessions will be devoted to

the theme "Human Welfare: Measurement, Analysis and Interpretation." The ultimate goal of economic historians is to illuminate the evolution of human welfare. This year's theme promotes efforts to unify and to find common denominators in diverse approaches to understanding this central aspect of our past. Measurement is a central concern, even in modern studies of this complex subject. Among the issues to consider are the variety of approaches and how they compare. What was the contribution of improvements in health? Of emancipation or freedom? Of the right to vote? Of moderating the business cycle, or reducing bank failures? Can we estimate the social cost of inequality or crime, and of war, epidemics and other calamities? Of consumer surplus from trade? By how much did technological change improve welfare by making home and market production, as well as travel, easier and safer? What was the cost of isolation, or alternatively the benefit of cheap communication? What are the counterfactuals most suitable for addressing these types of questions? Of course, these ideas are merely suggestions, and we have at our disposal

a growing array of economic theories and empirical methods to estimate how "progress" translates into human welfare.

Papers and session proposals should be submitted online at <http://ehameeting.com/submissions/new>. Paper proposals should include a 3-5 page précis and a 150-word abstract suitable for publication in the Journal of Economic History. The due date is January 31, 2009.

Graduate students are encouraged to attend and the Association offers subsidies for travel, hotel, registration, and meals, including a special graduate student dinner. A poster session welcomes work from dissertations in progress (application due date April 30,

2009). The dissertation session, convened by John Murray (University of Toledo) and Steven Broadberry (University of Warwick, UK), will honor six dissertations completed during the 2008-2009 academic year. The submission deadline is May 31, 2009. The Alexander Gerschenkron and Allan Nevins prizes will be awarded to the best dissertation on non-North American and North American topics.

For further information, check <http://eh.net/eha/>, which also includes information on travel options to Tucson, the EHA meetings page (www.ehameeting.com), or contact Meetings Coordinator Jari Eloranta at elorantaj@appstate.edu.



EHA Grants Fellowships and Prizes

The EHA supports research in economic history through various grant programs administered by the Committee on Research in Economic History (CREH) and the Annual Meetings Program Committee. All applicants for or recipients of an EHA grant or prize must be members of the Association, and all application materials must be submitted electronically (see instructions below). Please use Microsoft Word for all email attachments. A downloadable membership form is available online at: <http://eh.net/eha/membership>. You can also use Google Checkout to pay for your membership over the web.

Arthur H. Cole Grants in Aid: The Committee on Research in Economic History awards Arthur H. Cole grants-in-

aid to support research in economic history, regardless of time period or geographic area. Awards typically are in amounts up to \$2,500, although higher amounts may be awarded in exceptional cases. Applications should be sent as email attachments to the chair of the CREH (see below). Required information includes the name of the individual, home address, institutional affiliation, and all contact information. The main body of the proposal should be no longer than five single-spaced pages, inclusive of any footnotes, tables, and bibliography. It should describe the project, and explain specifically how the grant will facilitate completion of the research. A curriculum vita and a project budget should be appended. Applicants must be members of the Association and must hold the Ph.D. degree. Preference is given to recent Ph.D. recipients.

Please direct any questions about these grants to Professor Anne McCants, chair, Committee on Research in Economic History, at amccants@mit.edu. DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: April 1, 2009. Awards announced by May 15, 2009.

The following three programs are for those who have not yet received the Ph.D. degree:

Graduate Dissertation Fellowships:

Dissertation Fellowships are intended for students whose thesis topic has been approved and who have made some progress towards writing their dissertation. Applicants must be members of the Association. Awards are for \$10,000 and are non renewable. Applications should be submitted by email to the chair of the CREH (see below). Required information includes the name of the student, home address, institutional affiliation, all contact information, and the name of the chair of the dissertation committee. Applicants should also arrange to have two letters of reference sent; one must be from the chair of the thesis committee, and both should be sent to the email address listed below.

The main body of the proposal should be no longer than five single-spaced pages, inclusive of any footnotes, tables, and bibliography. It should describe the dissertation topic, explain specifically how the fellowship will facilitate completion of the thesis (for example, travel to archives, purchase of research materials, release from teaching), describe the work to date, give a timetable for completion, and include a brief bibliography. A one-page copy of the student's current CV should also be

included. Although it is not required, applicants for dissertation awards are strongly encouraged to upload a draft of a completed thesis chapter. Please direct any questions about these fellowships to Professor Anne McCants, chair, Committee on Research in Economic History, at amccants@mit.edu. Applicants must be current members of the Association.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: January 15, 2009. Awards announced by February 15, 2009.

Exploratory Travel and Data Grants:

Exploratory Travel and Data Grants are intended for doctoral students considering or intending to write a dissertation in economic history. They provide funding for specific research purposes (for example, visiting archives or purchase of microfilm or CD-ROMs) and in most instances will not exceed \$2,500. They are nonrenewable, but recipients are eligible to apply in a subsequent year for a Graduate dissertation fellowship (see above).

Applications should be submitted by email to the chair of the CREH (see below). Required information includes the name of the student, home address, institutional affiliation, all contact information, and the name of the chair of the dissertation committee. The main body of the proposal should be no longer than three single-spaced pages, inclusive of any footnotes, tables, and bibliography. It should describe the topic of the research, explain specifically how the requested support will facilitate the work, give a timetable for completion, and include a brief bibliography. Students should also include an itemized budget (one page) and a copy of the student's current CV (one page). Please direct any questions about these grants to

Professor Anne McCants, chair, Committee on Research in Economic History, at amccants@mit.edu. Applicants must be current members of the Association.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: January 15, 2009. Awards announced by February 15, 2009.

Annual Meetings Travel and Hotel Subsidies: Graduate Students interested in disseminating preliminary results from their thesis work may apply to participate in the poster session at the Annual Meetings. Those accepted receive the following support:

- Travel subsidies up to \$500 for domestic flights or train fare, up to \$800 for international flights.
- Complimentary hotel rooms (double occupancy, shared with another graduate student) for up to 3 nights.
- 60 percent discount on the registration fee
- 80 percent discount on the Saturday Presidential Banquet
- Free dinner with other graduate students Friday night.

Applicants, who must be members of the Association, should send by email a 100 word abstract along with a one page CV to Professor Michael Haines, mhaines@mail.colgate.edu, chair, Program Committee.

DEADLINE: April 30, 2009. Awards announced by May 31, 2009.

Graduate students who have presented a poster are eligible for the dissertation session in a subsequent year, but may not participate in the poster session two years in a row.

Graduate students interested in attending the annual meeting but not participating in the poster session are eligible, depending on funding availability, for up to three nights' complimentary hotel room (double occupancy, shared with another graduate student). Send requests to the email addresses listed above. Applicants must be members of the Association. **DEADLINE:** July 7, 2009. Awards announced by July 31, 2009.

Ph.D. recipients selected for the dissertation session will receive a \$250 travel subsidy. See procedures for applying for the Nevins or Gerschenkron prizes.

Conditions of Support: All recipients of EHA fellowship and grant support must file a short (one or two page) report on how they spent their money and how it facilitated their research. This report should be filed by August 31 of the year subsequent to receipt of the funds and can be sent as an email attachment to the chair of the Committee on Research in Economic History (amccants@mit.edu).

Prizes

The EHA recognizes excellence in research, publication, and teaching of economic history by awarding several annual and biennial prizes at the President's Awards Banquet during the annual meetings. Each fall the Announcements page on this web site and the EHA newsletter include Calls for Nominations and submission information.

Dissertation Awards: Dissertations chosen for presentation at the annual meetings are finalists for these annual awards.

Allan Nevins Prize for the Best Dissertation in U.S. or Canadian Economic History

The Allen Nevins Prize in American Economic History is awarded annually by the Economic History Association on behalf of Columbia University Press for the best dissertation in U.S. or Canadian economic history completed during the previous year. The 2008 prize will be awarded at the Economic History Association's annual meeting in New Haven in September 2008.

Scholars submitting a dissertation to the Nevins Prize competition should not in the same year submit a proposal to the general program that is part of or derived from the dissertation.

Please send submitted dissertations to:

Professor John Murray
Department of Economics
4110 University Hall
University of Toledo
2801 W. Bancroft St.
Toledo, OH 43606-3390

email: jmurray@uoft02@utoledo.edu

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES: June 1, 2009

Alexander Gerschenkron Prize for the Best Dissertation in U.S. or Canadian Economic History.

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize in Economic History is awarded annually by the Economic History Association for the best dissertation in the economic history of an area outside of the United States or Canada completed during the previous year. The 2007 prize will be awarded at the Economic History

Association's annual meeting in New Haven in September 2008.

Scholars submitting a dissertation to the Gerschenkron Prize competition should not in the same year submit a proposal to the general program that is part of or derived from the dissertation.

Please send submitted dissertations to:

Professor Steven Broadberry
Department of Economics
University of Warwick
Coventry CV4 7AL
United Kingdom

email: s.n.broadberry@warwick.ac.uk

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES: June 1, 2009

Jonathan Hughes Prize for Excellence in Teaching Economic History:

The annual Jonathan Hughes Prize is awarded to recognize excellence in teaching economic history. Jonathan Hughes was an outstanding scholar and a committed and influential teacher of economic history. The prize includes a \$1,200 cash award. The winner is selected by the EHA Committee on Education and Teaching.

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES: March 1, 2009

The Committee on Education of the Economic History Association invites nominations for the fourteenth annual Jonathan Hughes Prize for Excellence in Teaching Economic History. Letters of nomination should state what qualities of excellence the candidate's teaching of economic history has embodied. The strength of the nominating letter will be the primary basis for selecting the pool of finalists for the prize. After arriving at

a short list of finalists, the committee will gather further supporting information. Anyone is eligible to write a letter of nomination.

Letters of nomination should be sent to:

Professor Juliette Levy
Department of History
University of California, Riverside
5501 HMNSS Building
Riverside, CA 92657
email: mailto:rosenbloom@ku.edu

Other members of the committee are:

Professor Carol Hua Shiue
Department of Economics
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80309-0256
email: shiue@colorado.edu

Professor Phil Coelho
Department of Economics
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306
email: 00prcoelho@bsu.edu

Publication Awards

Alice Hanson Jones Biennial Prize is awarded every other year for an Outstanding Book on North American Economic History

The Alice Hanson Jones Prize for an outstanding book in North American (including Caribbean) economic history will be presented in September of 2010. This \$1,200 prize is awarded biennially and alternates with the Gyorgi Ranki Prize for a book in European economic history.

Eligibility and Nominations: Only books published in English during 2008 or 2009 are eligible for the 2010 prize. The author need not be a member of the

Association. Authors, publishers, or anyone else may nominate books. Authors or publishers should send a copy of the book, plus a curriculum vitae of the author(s), with current information on addresses and telephone numbers, to each member of the committee.

Selection Committee:

Professor Naomi Lamoreaux (chair)
Department of History
405 Hilgard Ave
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1473
Email: lamoreaux@econ.ucla.edu

Professor Howard Bodenhorn
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Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1776
Email: bodenhoh@lafayette.edu

Professor Chris Hanes
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Binghamton, NY 13902
email: chanes@binghamton.edu

Professor Gavin Wright
Department of Economics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305
email: write@stanford.edu

Professor Dora Costa
Department of Economics
9272 Bunche Hall
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1477
Email: costa@econ.ucla.edu

DEADLINE: March 1, 2009

Gyorgi Ranki Biennial Prize is awarded every other year for an Outstanding Book on the Economic History of Europe

The Ranki Prize was established by the Economic History Association in 1989 to honor the late Gyorgy Ranki, a distinguished Hungarian economic historian who taught in both Hungary and the United States. The Ranki Prize is awarded biennially for an outstanding book in European economic history and is in the amount of \$1,200. It alternates with the Alice Hanson Jones Prize for a book in North American (including Caribbean) economic history.

The tenth Ranki Prize will be awarded at the annual meetings in Tucson in September 2009 for a book published in 2007 or 2008.

To be eligible, a book must be published in English and must, in whole or in substantial part, treat aspects of European economic history in any period from classical antiquity to the present. For purposes of this prize, Europe is understood to include European Russia as well as the British Isles. Books that compare European experience to that of other parts of the world, or that use historical information to examine present or anticipate future issues and trends, are also eligible as long as they pay significant attention to European economic history.

Nominations for the prize may be made by authors, publishers, or anyone else. Authors of nominated books need not be members of the Economic History Association. Date of publication rather than date of copyright determines eligibility. Translations of books published previously in a language other

than English are eligible in the year of publication in English.

Whoever nominates a book should send a copy of the book and the curriculum vitae of the author(s) to each of the five members of the Ranki Prize committee. DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES: March 1, 2009

For the 2009 award, the chair of the committee will be Professor Philip Hoffman:

Professor Philip T. Hoffman
Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, 22877
California Institute of Technology
115 Baxter Hall
Pasadena, CA 91125
email: pth@hss.caltech.edu

Other members of the committee:

Professor Robert Allen
Department of Economics
Nuffield College
Oxford OX1 2DH
United Kingdom
email: robert.allen@nuf.ox.ac.uk

Professor Simone A. Wegge
Department of Political Science,
Economics, and Philosophy
College of Staten Island
2800 Victory Boulevard
Staten Island, New York 10314
email: wegge@postbox.csi.cuny.edu

Professor George Grantham
Department of Economics
McGill University
Room 443, Leacock Building, 855
Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T7
george.grantham@staff.mcgill.edu

Arthur H. Cole Prize is awarded annually by the Editorial Board of the

JEH for the best article in the previous year's volume of the Journal.



Excitement in New Haven

The 68th annual gathering of the Economic History Association (September 12-14) got off to an auspicious start in New Haven when the participants were roused out of their rooms at 2:00 a.m. for what turned out not to be a fire drill, but an actual blaze.

The conference, attended by 238 economic historians, 35 of whom were graduate students, was sponsored by Yale University, Yale University Press, Wesleyan University and UC-Davis.

There were a total of 45 papers delivered in 15 concurrent sessions and 15 poster presentations. The theme of this year's conference, presided over by President Alan Olmstead (UC Davis), was "The Engines of Growth: Innovation, Creative Destruction, and Human Capital Accumulation."

The local arrangements committee of Tim Guinnane (Yale), Carolyn Moehling (Rutgers), Francesca Trivellato, and Richard Grossman (Wesleyan) rolled out the proverbial red carpet, highlighted by a splendid Friday night reception at the Yale Center for British Art, followed by a dinner for graduate students at the home of Tim Guinnane.

They also organized Friday morning workshops on job market tips and tales and local tours of New Haven, the Yale Collection of Musical Instruments, and the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

This year's program committee consisted of Paul Rhode (Arizona), Tracy Dennison (Caltech), Kenneth Pomeranz, and Werner Troesken (Pittsburgh). The convener of the dissertation session for North America was Zorina Khan (Bowdoin). Kevin O'Rourke (Trinity College Dublin) was responsible for the rest of the world.

The nominees for the Gerschenkron Prize were Amilcar Eduardo Challu (Harvard), "Grain Markets, Food Supply Policies and Living Standards in Colonial Mexico," (advisor John Coatsworth); Victor Lapuente Gine (Oxford), "Why Bureaucracy? The Historical Emergence of Autonomous Bureaucracies," (Jose Maria Maravall and Ian McLean); John Pao-En Tang (UC-Berkeley), "The Yellow Non-Pareil: Industrialization and the Making of Modern Japan" (Barry Eichengreen).

The Nevins Prize finalists included Marco Sunder (Munich), "Passports and economic development: an anthropometric history of the US Elite in the 19th Century," (John Komlos and Claude Hillinger); John Parman (Northwestern), "The Private and Public Effects of School Reform," (Joe Ferrie); Evan Roberts (Minnesota), "Married Women's Labor Force Participation in the United States, 1860-1940," (Steve Ruggles).

On Saturday morning the historians' breakfast competed with the teachers'

breakfast before a full slate of morning sessions. The women's lunch capped the morning, before giving way to the business meeting and dissertation session. The afternoon was closed out with a plenary session delivered by Daron Acemoglu (MIT) entitled "Economic Development: Learning from History," with commentary by Joel Mokyr.

The traditional Saturday night banquet featured an address by Alan L. Olmstead on "The First Line of Defense: Inventing the Infrastructure to Combat Animal Diseases."

The conference came to a close Sunday noon after the final two sets of sessions. The Economic History Association heads west next year to Tucson.

Awards Presented at the 2008 EHA Meetings

The Economic History Association recognizes outstanding achievements among its membership each year. The following awards were presented at the 2008 conference in New Haven.

The Allan Nevins Prize for best dissertation in US or Canadian economic history during 2007-08 went to Marco Sunder (Ludwig Maximilians Universitat) for his dissertation "Passports and Economic Development: An Anthropometric History of the U.S. Elite in the Nineteenth Century." Sunder received his dissertation at Ludwig-Maximilians Universitat, working under the tutelage of John Komlos and Claude Hillinger.

The Alexander Gerschenkron Prize for the best dissertation in non-US or

Canadian economic history during 2007-08 was awarded to Amilcar Eduardo Challu (Harvard), who wrote "Grain Markets, Food Supply Policies, and Living Standards in late Colonial Mexico." Challu studied with John Coatsworth at Harvard.

The Alice Hanson Jones Prize is awarded every other year for an Outstanding Book on North American Economic History. The winner for the 2007-08 biennium was Carlos Marichal for *Bankruptcy of Empire: Mexican Silver and the Wars between Spain, Britain, and France, 1760-1810*, published in 2007 by Cambridge University Press.

The J.R.T. Hughes Teaching Prize is awarded to recognize excellence in teaching economic history. The winner is selected by the EHA Committee on Education and Teaching based on nominations from students. The award for 2007-08 went to Pamela Nickless (UNC Asheville).

The Arthur H. Cole Prize is awarded each year to the author(s) of the outstanding article published in the *Journal of Economic History* from September of the previous year through June of the award year. The 2008 award went to Aldo Musacchio (Harvard) for his article "Can Civil Law Countries get Good Institutions: Lessons from the History of Creditor Rights and Bond Markets in Brazil," which appeared in the March 2008 issue.

Cole Research Grants were awarded to Lisa Cook (James Madison), for "The Anomaly of Private Property in the Soviet Union: Evidence from Soviet Patenting at Home and Abroad, 1921 to

2007," Karine van der Beek (Ben-Gurion), for "Investment in Human Capital on the Eve of the British Industrial Revolution: The market for Engineering-related skills," and Patrick Van Horn (Michigan Dearborn) for "New York City Banks during the Great Depression."

Dissertation Fellowships The 2008 dissertation fellows were Leticia Arroyo Abad (UC-Davis) for "Latin American Inequality in the Long Run" and Linda Carter (Vanderbilt) for "Essays on the Educational Experiences of Economically Disadvantaged Children and Young Adults, 1870-2005."

Exploratory Travel and Data Acquisition Grants Exploratory grants for preliminary work on dissertations were awarded to Molly Bal (UCLA), "Industrialization in Sao Paul's Old Republic: A Wage Perspective," Mike

Doron (Texas A&M), "The American Accounting Profession, 1920-1970," Brendan Livingston (Arizona), "The New Deal and Poverty," Anirban Mukherjee (UBC), "Movement from Informal to Formal Credit Agreements in Early Modern England," Maritza Paredes (Oxford), "Building state institutions in resource abundance in the Andes, the rise and evolution of development corporations and the post-liberal challenge: cases, Bolivia, Chile and Peru," Ariel Rubin (Columbia), "Low-level credit networks in the early modern Netherlands," Krtistin Wintersteen (Duke), "Fishing for Food and Fodder: The Transnational Environmental History of Fishmeal in Chile and Peru, 1960-1998," and Noam Meir Yuchtman (Harvard), "An Economic Analysis of Different Educational Institutions: Returns to Education in Late Imperial and Republican China."



Notes from the 2008 EHA Teaching Breakfast

Notes on the Teaching Breakfast at the Economic History Association Meeting, New Haven, CT, September 13, 2008.

By David Mitch (UMBC)

About a dozen economic historians displayed their commitment to teaching their field by showing up at 6:45 on Saturday morning. The discussion was led by Pamela Nickless (UNC Asheville). She took up the topic of teaching a course in U.S. economic history to a mixed group of economics and history majors. A few years back her

course was cross listed in the history department as well as the economics department and she reported that now the course is roughly evenly split between economics and history majors. She circulated her syllabus for the course. She mentioned that due to the change in student background she put less emphasis on applying economic tools such as diagrams in assignments. She requires a book review and also an article summary. She asks each student to choose one article from the *Journal of Economic History* to summarize. She recommends that articles chosen be from those published in the last ten years but she does make exceptions. She has a one page handout on what points should be

covered in the summary, including: a) bibliographic details b) Contents of the issue (what are the topics and time periods covered) so students have a sense of the range of topics published in the Journal. c) Paper thesis: What is the article about? Is it a new interpretation? A critique of an old interpretation? d) Methodology and sources---her hand out provides fuller detail on how to describe methodology and sources. e) Conclusions: What does the author conclude? Is it different from coverage in the text?

She asks that students prepare an initial one page handout on this and then a longer 2 to 3 page version later on in the course.

She also asks students to look at one footnote in their article. She thought that often the most interesting material was in footnotes and that much can be learned about being critical of sources and methods by reading footnotes more carefully.

Pamela then turned to her recent experience in team teaching a class on labor history with someone from her university's history department. This class was listed only as history since she was added as an instructor at the last minute. She said that she and her colleague would at times disagree in their positions and assessment of arguments. At first, students seemed taken aback that their instructors were disagreeing with each other, but they adjusted quickly. Both she and her history colleague thought it helped convey that on many issues there was not necessarily one right answer and that history and economic history are more nuanced than it seems in classes! A

copy of Pamela's syllabus for Economics 361/History 373 is available by contacting her at nickless@unca.edu.

Economics 361/History 373
U.S. Economic History TR: 9:25-10:40
KH 101
Spring 2007

Instructor: Dr. P.J. Nickless

Office: KH #151

Office Phone: 251-6550 (leave a message); 251-6563 (no messages)

E-mail: nickless@unca.edu **Use your university account to contact me.**

Because of the volume of e-mail I receive, I filter my e-mail. Anything that is not from a .edu address will risk getting lost or labeled SPAM. Class e-mails are also sent to your university account and you are responsible for any information that is sent to you there.

Office Hours: M: 1:45-3:00; W: 10:00-11:30; TR 4:00-5:30.

Feel free to drop by the office during office hours. If you have a class during my scheduled office hours, make an appointment to see me at another time. If I'm in my office and the door is open, I'm usually available.

Required Text:

History of the American Economy (10th edition) by Gary Walton and Hugh Rockoff

Additional reading assignments will be made from the Journal of Economic History.

Course Description: An examination of the process of economic change in the United States. Course emphasis is on the causes and consequences of economic growth. Topics include the economic causes of the Revolution, the

economics of slavery, the changing role of government, and the depression of the 1930's. Pre-requisite: Econ 101 or 102 or Hist 101 or Hist 102.

Course Objectives: The main objective of this course is to analyze the historical evolution of the United States using modern economic theory. The general approach to the subject matter will be that of the social sciences and we will be examining how the methods of the social sciences are applied to historical analysis. Naturally, we will be forced to examine conflicting interpretations of U.S. history.

Course Requirements: This course does not require a detailed knowledge of U.S. History. A high school history course is sufficient background. The text assumes that your memory of high-school history classes is sketchy. Consequently, our approach is roughly chronological. This allows us to review the events of the past while we study their evolution. You are expected to read the assigned readings and you will be tested over the readings even if they are not discussed in class. The readings often function as background for the material covered in class.

Attendance is required: If you miss class more than two times, you cannot earn an A in this course, more than four, you can't get a B, more than six, no C, more than eight absences, you can not pass the course. **These class cuts include classes missed due to colds, flu, other illness, heartache and extracurricular activities.** [If you become very ill, please let me know immediately.

You are expected to participate in class. Ask questions! History and economics are full of controversy--there is lots of room for discussion and disagreement. Naturally your comments and questions in class should reflect your reading of the material. Talking just to hear your self talk or to show off what you know (or think you know) without reading the text is not acceptable class participation.

Course Homepage: This course has a homepage on One Port. Periodically throughout the semester there will be announcements about class work you will need to do. Get in the habit of checking it periodically.

Exam/Assignment Policy: Assignments are never accepted late and make-up exams and quizzes are not given. Zero grades are assigned to work that is not turned in. Do your work on time.

Evaluation of Student Learning: There will be two in-class exams and a comprehensive final. Exams will be a combination of short-answer and essay.

You are required to write a critical book review. You must give me the title of the book by March 1. Browse the book reviews at EH.NET and check out the references in our text. [I am extremely picky about the book you review. Start thinking about what period or topic you are interested in NOW.]

I also ask you to do an article review. The article must be from the Journal of Economic History and we will divide among the class so we have one article for each broad topic area. Articles should be from the last ten years,

although we will make exceptions. By Thursday, January 25, decide what broad topic area you would like to focus on.

ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE WEIGHTED AS FOLLOWS:
First hour exam.....20%
Second hour exam.....20%
Comprehensive final.....20%
Book review.....25%
Article Review.....15%

Topic Outline and Reading Assignments (Reading assignment will also include 12-16 articles from the Journal of Economic History selected by the class.)

Jan 18 I. Methodology: Introduction to Economic History

W&R: Chapter One

Jan. 23,25

II. Colonial Economic Development

W&R: Chapters 2,3,4,5

Jan 30, Feb 1

III. The American Revolution and The Napoleonic Wars

W&R: Chapters 6, 7, 8

Feb 6,8,13

IV. The Industrial Revolution

W&R: Chapters 9, 10, 11, 12

Feb. 15 FIRST EXAM

February 20, 22, 27

V. Slavery and the Southern Economy

W&R: Chapters 13, 14

March 1, 13

VI. Post-Civil War Agriculture

W&R: Chapters 15, 16

March 15, 20, 22

VII. The Robber Barons

W&R: Chapters 17,18,19,20

Film: The River Ran Red

March 27

VIII. WWI: Why War?

W&R: Chapter 21

March 29 SECOND EXAM

April 3, 5, 10

XI: Boom and Collapse

W&R: Chapters 22, 23, 24

April 12, 17,19,24,26, May 1

XII. The Post-War Economy

W&R: Chapters 25, 26,27,28,29

Final Thursday May 10; 8:00-10:30 (I'll bring donuts.)

ARTICLE REVIEW:

The article must be from the Journal of Economic History and we will divide among the class so we have one article for each broad topic area. Articles should be from the last ten years, although we will make exceptions. By Thursday, January 25, decide what broad topic area you would like to focus on.

TOPIC AREA (be as broad or specific as you like—use the topic areas from Topic Outline and Reading Assignments as a basic guide)

Approved Articles for US Economic History (Spring 2007)

(There were three other articles that were added later—those additions are missing.)

“Trade, Consumption, And The Native Economy: Lessons from York Factory, Hudson Bay” by Ann M. Carlos and Frank D. Lewis , [The Journal of Economic History, Volume 61, Issue 04](#), (December 2001), pp 1037-1064

Was Economic Growth Likely in Colonial British North America?” by Peter C. Mancall and Thomas Weiss. [Journal of Economic History](#), Vol. 59, No. 1 (March, 1999), pp. 17-40

“The First Bank of the United States and the Securities Market Crash of 1792” by

David J. Cowen The Journal of Economic History, Vol. 60, No. 4. (Dec., 2000), pp. 1041-1060.

[“Who Financed the Transportation Revolution? Regional Divergence and Internal Improvements in Antebellum Pennsylvania and Virginia”](#) by John Majewski, The Journal of Economic History, Vol. 56, No. 4. (Dec., 1996), pp. 763-788.

[“The Decline in Southern Agricultural Output, 1860-1880”](#) by Garland L. Brinkley The Journal of Economic History, Vol. 57, No. 1. (March, 1997), pp. 116-138.

“Rising Inequality: Trends In The Distribution Of Wealth In Industrializing New England,” by Richard H. Steckel and Carolyn M. Moehling, The Journal of Economic History, [Volume 61, Issue 01](#), (March 2001), pp 160-183

[“When Your Word is Not Enough: Race, Collateral, and Household Credit”](#) by Martha L. Olney The Journal of Economic History, Vol. 58, No. 2. (June, 1998), pp. 408-431.

"Important or Impotent? Taking Another look at the 1920 California Alien Land Law" by Masao Suzuki , Vol 64, No 1 (March 2004) pp.125-143

“Did New Deal Grant Programs Stimulate Local Economies? A Study of Federal Grants and Retail Sales During the Great Depression” by Price V. Fishback, William C. Horrace And Shawn Kantor, The Journal of Economic History, [Volume 65, Issue 01](#), (March 2005), pp 36-71

[“Wartime Prosperity? A Reassessment of the U.S. Economy in the 1940s,”](#) by

Robert Higgs *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 52, No. 1. (March, 1992), pp. 41-60.

Article Review

“The article must be from the Journal of Economic History and we will divide among the class so we have one article for each broad topic area. Articles should be from the last ten years, although we will make exceptions. By next Thursday, decide what broad topic area you would like to focus on.”

Starting about March 15, I will ask each of you to present your article review to the class—we will take 10-15 minutes at the end of class for each presentation. All articles are assigned reading for everyone.

Prepare a **one page** handout for the class:

Name, Author, Journal Number, Issue and Date:

(Example: “What Ended the Great Depression?” by Christina D. Romer, JEH, Vol.52, No. 4, (December 1992), Pp. 757-784.)

Contents of Volume:

What are the other topics of the papers? Don’t bother to list the names of the articles—just a general sense of the other topics and time periods.

Paper Thesis:

What is the paper about? Is it a new interpretation? A critique of an old interpretation? Does it fill a gap in the literature?

Methodology, Method and Sources:

Methodology refers to a theory or tradition of research; a research paradigm; a body of methods or rules for doing a specific type of research. Methodology is usually distinguished from research method. I'm asking you to think about the approach—does an economic model appear to inform the questions? What model?

A research method is a technique for gathering evidence. What sources does the author use? How are those sources analyzed? Is there a particular method the author relies upon?

By “Sources,” I mean sources of information. Does the author use only secondary sources? If primary sources are used what are they and how are they used. For example if the author uses the manuscript census, how do they construct their data set?

Conclusions:

What does the author conclude? Is it different from the coverage in the text?

Turn in a longer (2-3 pages) version of the above to me.

Example of Class Handout from a History Major, March 20, 2007

Article

“Was Economic Growth Likely in Colonial British North America?” Peter C. Mancall and Thomas Weiss. *Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 59, No. 1 (March, 1999), pp. 17-40

Contents of Volume

Economics of marriage, banking and industry around the world in the 19th and early 20th centuries, slavery/immigration in the southern U.S., U.S. agricultural development and protection of the

environment, and political aspects of economics.

Paper Thesis

This article challenges the accepted historical belief that economic growth in colonial British North America increased by between .3 and .6 percent per year between 1700 and 1800. The authors suggest that growth was barely perceptible in the eighteenth century and that even upward biased data brings GDP nowhere close to the growth previously believed. More specifically, they present scenarios varying from support of negative GDP growth to near the lower range of commonly accepted interpretation.

Methodology, Method, and Sources

The premise behind the authors' assertions is derived through their use of the “conjectural method”. Though the “conjectural” part may seem to convey some ambiguity, there is actually more than some- there is a lot. The authors make several assumptions about output (labor, agriculture, exports, and domestic trade between Europeans and Native Americans) and consumption among European settlers, their slaves, and Native Americans. They attempt to fill gaps in hard numbers with reasoned guesses based on the early 19th century, and come to various conclusions based on adjusting these numbers. These “known” 1800 GDP figures appear to be the nearest thing to hard evidence the authors employ. They stress that though their assumptions, they believe, put an upward bias on resulting GDP estimates, and these estimates still do not begin to approach the accepted numbers. They find the rate of growth closer to .04 % per year from 1700 to 1800.

Conclusions

The authors main objective seems to be to include Native Americans in 18th century GDP data, and to challenge high estimates on two main issues: they do not include Native Americans (which should be included because they made up a substantial portion of the population), perhaps more importantly because they feel the .3 to .6 percent growth figure does not make sense in relation to likely production and consumption with regard to post 1800 data. They do stress their assessments are an “experiment” which should be investigated further, and do not put them forth as conclusive. In short, the authors see the 18th century as being what they call a “gestation period” for the increased economic growth that would follow in the 19th.

Readings from Spring 2006

Articles in Chronological Order (more or less...)

Check this carefully, I made a few substitutions.

March 15:

“Economic Burden: Spark to the American Revolution?” Joseph D. Reid, JEH, Vol 38, No 1 (March 1978)

“Enforcement in Apprenticeship Contracts: Were Runaways a Serious Problem? Evidence from Montreal,” Gillian Hamilton, JEH, Vol 55 No 3 (September 1995)

March 22:

“An Economic Model of Voting Behavior over Specific Issues at the Constitutional Convention of 1787,” Robert McQuire and Robert Ohsfeldt, JEH, Vol 46, No. 1 (March 1986)

March 29

“A Tale of Two Currencies: British and French Finance During the Napoleonic Wars,” Michael Bordo and Eugene White, JEH Vol 51.No 2 (June 1991)

“Inventive Activity in Early Industrial America: Evidence from Patent Records, 1790-1846,” Ken Sokoloff, JEH, Vol 48 No 4 (December 1988)

April 7:

“Markets for Children in Early America: A Political Economy of Pauper Apprenticeship,” John Murray and Ruth Herndon, JEH Vol 62. No 2 (June 2002)

“Slave Prices and the South Carolina Economy, 1722-1809,” Peter Mancell, Joshua Rosenbloom and Tom Weiss, JEH, Vol 61, No 3 (Sept 2001)

April 12:

“Jacksonian Monetary Policy, Specie Flows, and the Panic of 1837,” Peter Rousseau, JEH. Vol 64, NO 2 (June 2002)

“Crop Choices in the Piedmont Before and After the Civil War,” J. William Harris, JEH, Vol 54, NO 3 (Sept 1994)

April 14:

“A General Purpose Technology at Work? The Corliss Steam Engine in the Late- Nineteenth Century United States,” Nathan Rosenberg and Manuel Tratjenberg, JEH Vol 64 No 1 (March 2004)

“Property Rights, Nineteenth-Century Policy, and the Conservation Movement,” Gary Libecap and Ronald Johnson JEH Vol 39, No 1 (March 1979)

April 19:

“Real Shock, Monetary Aftershock: The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and the Panic of 1907,” Kerry A. Odell and Marc D. Weidenmier Vol 64, No 4 (Dec 2004)

“Fiscal News and Inflationary Expectations in Germany After World War I,” Steven Webb, JEH, Vol 46 No 3 (Sept 1986)

April 21:

“Franklin D. Roosevelt, Electric Utilities and the Power of Competition,” William Emmons, JEH, Vol 53, No4 (Dec 1993)

“What Cost a Room of Her Own? Factors Contributing to the Feminization of Poverty among Prime-Age Women” Linda Barrington and Cecilia A. Conrad 1939-1959, JEH Vol 54, No 2 (June 1994)

April 26:

“African and European Bound Labor in the British New World: The Biological Consequences of Economic Choices,” Philip R. P. Coelho and Robert A. McGuire, JEH, Vol. 57, No. 1 (March, 1997)

Labor and Working Class History in the Modern South

Dr. Sarah Judson & Dr. Pamela Nickless

NH 117

Welcome to Labor and Working Class History in the Modern South! From the Hatfields and the McCoys to the striking sanitation workers of Memphis in 1968 we will explore the rich and complex labor/working class history of the south in the years following the Civil War. Our class is designed to give students a strong background in the topic, but it is also intended to help students learn how to read history and extract knowledge from historical texts. Therefore, in addition to studying history we will also examine how historical works are constructed.

In recent years, the study of the American working class, in general, and the southern working class in particular, has helped to re-write the history of American society. Labor historians, especially those who write about the south, have discovered, a “hidden” history not previously noted. These historians have brought to us a new understanding to the context of power relations, both on and off the job. Through our reading and our discussions, what we will see is that the new southern labor history introduces important insights into how working class people shaped American identity and experience. Therefore, the history of southern labor and working class communities is also the study of power, culture, and gender/race/class relations.

Participation and Attendance: This class meets once a week and for that reason attendance is very important. **Our attendance policy is as follows: two unexcused absences and you fail the class. A persistent pattern of tardiness will also result in failure.** Participation is also a significant factor in this class. We define participation to be well informed and thoughtful discussion as well as the completion of anything we assign in class. Students must be prepared for class by having done all assigned readings. Often, we will combine discussion with lecturing so you need to be prepared to talk in class. we have not attached a grade percentage to participation; however, keep in mind that it can push grades up and down.

In our class we will have bi-weekly essay exams instead of holding mid-term and final exams. We will also assign a short paper that will analyze aspects of **All God’s Dangers**. For your final, and

longer, paper assignment you create an oral history project that includes interviews and a paper that analyzes the interviews. All papers will have prompts handed out later in the semester.

The following books are in the bookstore:

Feud, Altina Waller
'To Joy My Freedom, Tera Hunter
Hammer and Hoe, Robin Kelley
All God's Dangers, Theodore Rosengarten
Civil Rights Unionism, Robert Korstadt

The rest of your readings will be placed on electronic reserve.

Tentative Schedule

August 23
Film: Appalachia
August 30
Reading: Feud: Hatfields and McCoys
September 6
Reading: Feud: Hatfields and McCoys
September 13
Reading: To Joy My Freedom
First Essay Due
September 20
Reading: To Joy My Freedom
September 27
Reading: Hammer and Hoe and All God's Dangers
Second Essay Due
October 4
Reading: Hammer and Hoe and All God's Dangers
October 11
Reading: Hammer and Hoe and All God's Dangers
Oral History Session
October 18
Reading: Like A Family
Third Essay Due
October 25
Reading: Like A Family

Strike of '34 video
November 1
Reading: Civil Rights Unionism
November 8
Reading: Civil Rights Unionism
November 15
NASCAR/Dr. Pierce
November 29
Memphis
December 6
Discussion of class research
Oral History Due
Take Home Final Due

Grading Criteria:

A - Excellent - student work is of a superior quality shows a highly developed understanding of concepts and ideas and critical linkages, demonstrates advanced skill in written expression of ideas as well as originality and insight

B - Very Good - student work shows clear understanding of assigned material and an ability to present ideas confidently in a written style which is both concise and refined

C - Average - student work is an adequate and generally complete treatment of the subject matter written style is underdeveloped but sufficient to capture the essence of the assignment

D - Poor - student work is an incomplete or partly inaccurate explication of ideas and/or writing is encumbered by errors which detract from the presentation of ideas

F - Unsatisfactory - student work does not fulfill the assignment due to failure to meet deadlines, inadequate explication of ideas and/or major

deficiencies in writing style

Plagiarism: The presentation of anyone else's words or ideas as your own (i.e., without giving that person credit) is a serious offense. If you use someone else's words, use quotation marks and a note citing the source if you use someone else's ideas in your own words, you also must note the source. If you plagiarize, your actions will be reported to your advisor and to the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, you will receive a grade of zero on the assignment and you may not re-do the assignment for a higher grade.

Instructor reserves right to either fail you or ask for your dismissal from campus. See student handbook.

Examples of assignments we gave to help focus class discussion:

Knowledge Extraction."

What is the story the author is telling in this chapter?

What is his central thesis in the chapter? Try to be more sophisticated in your analysis than we were at the beginning of the semester—try to go beyond the a mere restatement of the thesis sentence!

How does he prove or support his thesis? What kind of sources does he use?

What kind of documents does he use to support his argument?

Find a footnote that delighted or interested you--by adding something interesting to the text, by challenging the main text or perhaps

contained something you think should have been part of the main text.

Reading Questions for Hammer and Hoe:

In 1928, the Sixth world Congress of the Communist International called the blacks in the black belt counties of the Deep South “an oppressed nation.” How did that declaration affect organizing efforts by Communist Party members in Alabama? Do you think Alabama African-Americans agreed with the assessment?

Do you think Sharecroppers need a union? What was sharecropping like in the 1930s and what were the goals of the Sharecroppers Union? What was the role of white sharecroppers? (If possible use information from All God’s Dangers to illustrate your answer.)

Throughout the chapters the Roosevelt administration and the New deal make “cameo” appearances—what New Deal policies impacted the black population? For better or worse?

How is violence used in the early 20th century south? Who controls the violence—are they the same people who commit the violent acts?

Discuss the roll calls for social equality plays in both the organizing of poor blacks and the reactions of white society to the vision of social equality.



**Past Presidents of the EHA:
Earl J. Hamilton**



Earl Jefferson Hamilton, sixth president of the Economic History Association (1951-52), was one of the five founding members of the Association. When he submitted his \$3 membership fee on December 13, 1940 he became the first official member of the newly formed Economic History Association. Hamilton and Herbert Heaton, his immediate predecessor as EHA president, served as the inaugural vice presidents of the Association from 1941-42. Hamilton also served the EHA as a member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Economic History* from its inception in 1941 until 1952, and as a member of the Committee on Research in Economic History from 1956-69.

Besides his EHA service he was also on the editorial board of the *Journal of Modern History* and served as editor of the *Journal of Political Economy* from 1948-54. He was also a Vice President of the American Economic Association in 1955.

Hamilton presided over one of the two organizational meetings of the EHA in December 1940. He chaired the meeting that met during the AEA meetings in New Orleans. At this gathering, 12 members recommended several proposals that were ultimately accepted by the Board. Among them was the decision to allow students to subscribe to the *JEH* for half price.

During those AEA meetings the EHA sponsored a session entitled “The Economic Consequences of War since 1790.” It was held the last day of the conference (a Monday) after a Sunday off, and estimates were that more than 200 attended the session. This is impressive in its own right, but even more so in light of the fact that only 400 people had registered for the AEA meetings that year.

As an early organizer of the EHA, Hamilton was part of many organizational decisions that impact the society to this day. For example, he was instrumental in the decision to hold the annual meetings early in the fall in an effort to avoid the crowded Christmas break calendar that included so many other academic society meetings. The decision was also made to hold the meetings in small and intermediate sized cities to avoid the high costs of big cities. While the EHA does meet in large cities on occasion (New York 1985, Chicago 1995, Los Angeles 2000) it is also frequently scheduled in smaller areas (Boulder 1991, New Brunswick 1997, New Haven 2008)

Hamilton was an early proponent of the *Journal of Economic History*. As early as 1937, when the EHA was still in its embryonic stage, he promoted the need for a journal devoted to economic

history, arguing that “economic journals have reported to some of my young colleagues who have written dissertations with me and retained their interest in research in our field that they are simply overloaded with historical articles. Some very good efforts have gone to naught on this account.” He cautioned, however, that the new journal should not contain the word “American” in the title, as others suggested, or it might convey a prejudice toward American research topics. Hamilton was so enthusiastic about the prospects of a journal that he wanted to start it as a quarterly publication, optimistically pointing out that if 400 subscribers could be signed up at \$3 each, the journal could break even. His optimism was warranted, as membership reached 400 by September 1941, nearly a year before the *JEH* debuted. His argument, however, eventually lost out to those who preferred starting with a semiannual publication. The *JEH* did not expand to four issues a year until 1951.

During his tenure as president, Hamilton was involved in discussions regarding the editorial makeup of the journal. At the time there were no term limits on the length of the editorship and the two-editor format currently in use was only sporadically used. Hamilton proposed a two-editor format divided either along the lines of American and European specialty, or by geographic location of the editors in an attempt to strengthen allegiances to the society beyond its large east coast membership base.

It wasn't until 1983 that the current four year term was implemented. A period of dual editorship had just ended in 1951 when Frederic Lane retired and Thomas Cochran became sole editor after five

years of co-editing with Lane. He continued as sole editor until 1954, when he was joined by George Rogers Taylor for one year before Taylor took over for five solo years, followed by six years of the North-Parker dual editorship. This was followed by another eight years of solo editorship. The two editor system we now have became permanent in 1975.

Hamilton was born on May 17, 1899 in Houlka, Mississippi. He received a B.S. with honors from Mississippi State University (1920), an M.A. from the University of Texas (1924), and a Ph.D. from Harvard (1929). He received honorary degrees from the University of Paris, the University of Madrid, and Duke University.

He began his academic career at Duke in 1927 and remained there until 1944, when he departed for Chicago with a three year stop at Northwestern before finishing his career at the University of Chicago (1947-1967). Hamilton decided to retire from the University of Chicago so he could continue his studies in Spain. Upon his retirement he was appointed Distinguished Professor of Economic History at the State University of New York at Binghamton, a position he held until 1969, when he finally retired for good. Though retired, Hamilton remained an active researcher. He continued his archival work, publishing his final article, “The Role of War in Modern Inflation,” in the *JEH* in 1977.

Hamilton was a pioneer in the field of quantitative economic history during a career that spanned more than half a century. Together with his wife, Gladys Dallas Hamilton, he conducted important research on the history of the South American and Spanish economies,

the history of American, Spanish, and French banking, the history of John Law and the Mississippi Bubble, and prices and wages in medieval Spain. His publications include a classic series of books analyzing the impact of American treasure on the price and wage structure in colonial Spain, a history of the Bank of Spain, and some three dozen articles and contributed chapters in the fields of economics and history.

The focus of much of his work was the connection between the importation of gold to Europe following the conquest of the Americas and the resulting inflation. He was a master at languages, which helped in his considerable archival work in Europe. He spoke fluent French, Italian, German, Spanish and Dutch.

In addition to his academic pursuits he was a member of the Illinois Gladiolus Society, and spent a great amount of his free time gardening and exhibiting gladiolus. He was also an avid football fan, and financed his education by coaching high school football in Texas from 1920 to 1924. During the Second World War he served as Director of the Civilian Staff of the U.S. Military Fiscal Board.

Earl Hamilton died on May 7, 1989 in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, ten days short of his 90th birthday. His contributions to the economic community, especially the EHA, can still be felt today.

Selected Writings of Earl J. Hamilton

“Imports of American Gold and Silver Into Spain, 1503-1660,” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 43, No. 3 (May, 1929), pp. 436-472.

“Wages and Subsistence on Spanish Treasure Ships, 1503-1660,” *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (Aug., 1929), pp. 430-450.

“American Treasure and the Rise of Capitalism (1500-1700),” *Economica*, No. 27 (Nov., 1929), pp. 338-357.

Imports of American Gold and Silver into Spain, 1503-1660, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1929.

Monetary Inflation in Castile, 1598-1660, London: Macmillan and Co., 1931.

“The Historical Emergence of Quantity Theory: Comments,” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 50, No. 1 (Nov., 1935), pp. 185-192.

Money, Prices, and Wages in Valencia, Aragon, and Navarre, 1351-1500, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936.

“Revisions in Economic History: VIII.-The Decline of Spain,” *The Economic History Review*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (May, 1938), pp. 168-179.

“Profit Inflation and the Industrial Revolution, 1751-1800,” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 56, No. 2 (Feb., 1942), pp. 256-273.

“Monetary Problems in Spain and Spanish America 1751-1800,” *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (May, 1944), pp. 21-48.

“Use and Misuse of Price History,” *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 4, Supplement: The Tasks of Economic History (Dec., 1944), pp. 47-60.

“The Foundation of the Bank of Spain,” *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 53, No. 2 (Jun., 1945), pp. 97-114.

War and Prices in Spain, 1651-1800, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1947.

“Spanish Banking Schemes before 1700,” *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 57, No. 2 (Apr., 1949), pp. 134-156.

“Plans for a National Bank in Spain, 1701-83,” *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 57, No. 4 (Aug., 1949), pp. 315-336.

“Prices as a Factor in Business Growth: Prices and Progress,” *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Autumn, 1952), pp. 325-349.

The History of Prices Before 1750, Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1960.

“The Role of War in Modern Inflation,” *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 37, No. 1, The Tasks of Economic History (Mar., 1977), pp. 13-19.

Sources

Archives of the Economic History Association, Hagley Museum, Wilmington, DE.

Blaug, Mark, ed., *Who's who in economics: a biographical dictionary of major economists, 1700-1986*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986, 2nd ed.

Cole, Arthur H., “Economic History in the United States: Formative Years of a Discipline,” *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol 28, No 4 (Dec, 1968), pp 556-589.

de Rouvray, Cristel, “‘Old’ Economic History in the United States: 1939-1954,” *Journal of the History of Economic Thought*, Vol 26, No 2 (June 2004), pp 221-39.

Emmett, Ross B., ed., *American National Biography*, London: Thoemmes Continuum, 2006.

Earl J. Hamilton Papers, Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library.

Obituary, Earl J. Hamilton, Chicago Tribune Co., May 10, 1989.



**Minutes of the Business Meeting
EHA annual conference
September 13, 2008**

September 13, 2008
Omni New Haven at Yale

President Alan Olmstead called the meeting to order at 1:35 p.m.

Election results:
President elect: Naomi Lamoreaux
Vice president: Michael Haines
Trustee: Angela Redish

The site of the 2010 meetings will be Evanston, IL.

Alex Field has agreed to extend his term as Executive Director another four years, through 2012

The deadline for application for poster sessions for the annual EHA meetings will be extended to April 30th. Students may apply for both a poster session and the dissertation session, but may present at only one. Students may continue to apply for the dissertation session and regular program, but may only present on one.

Ken Sokoloff left approximately \$300,000 to the EHA in his will. The EHA has used the funds to endow a graduate fellowship in his name. Additional funds are expected from Sokoloff's estate in the coming months. The EHA has begun fundraising efforts to double the size of the endowment so that two fellowships can be awarded each year. \$40,000 has already been received. The Sokoloff fellowship is in addition to ongoing graduate fellowships available from the EHA.

Alex Field reported on the state of the budget.

The budget shows an increase in revenues from one year ago due to a change in the way payments are received from Cambridge Press.

Phil Hoffman reported on the state of the *JEH*. Sue Isaac retired as production editor. Price Fishback is now the Americas editor in place of outgoing Jeremy Atack.

The *JEH* has gone to online submissions as of March 1st.

The past year saw 158 submissions, the most in over 20 years. 79 articles were submitted to the Americas office and 79 to the rest of the world office. The mean decision time was 72 days, the lowest in five years. The acceptance rate was 8.4% as compared to 13.0% last year.

Jari Eloranta reported on the 2008 meetings. 215 participants preregistered and 30 more registered on site. 37 of the preregistrants were graduate students, 22 of whom were on the program. Sixteen graduate students displayed posters and six presented papers.

The EHA used Google checkout to register and pay for the meetings for the first time. There were only a few minor glitches, otherwise it worked very well.

Thanks were extended to Yale University for subsidizing the transportation between the conference hotel and the airports.

Jonathan Liebowitz, EHA representative to the SSHA, reported that the SSHA would meet in Long Beach, CA in 2009.

Richard Sylla, EHA representative to the Business History Conference, reported that there will be an international meeting in conjunction with the European Business historians in Milan in 2009.

John Nye, EHA representative to ISNIE, reported that the next meeting will be in Berkely in June 2009.

Michael Bordo, EHA representative to the IEHA, reported that the next meeting will be held in Utrecht in August 2009.

Daniel Raff, EHA representative to the American Historical Association, reported that a carefully organized session on the economic history of book publishing was well received at the 2008 meeting and encouraged other such sessions to be proposed for future meetings.

Ann Carlos, EHA representative to the Cliometric Society, reported on the successful World Congress of Cliometrics held in Edinburgh in July and noted that the next meeting of the Cliometric Society will be in Gettysburg in June 2009. She also thanked Price Fishback, outgoing PI for the NSF grant, for his many years of service to the society.

Gavin Wright reported that Tim Guinnane is the new EHA representative to the NBER.

Alan Olmstead noted with regret the passing of two EHA members in the past year: Vernon Ruttan and Ad van der Woude.

Ann McCants thanked the local arrangements committee, consisting of chairman Timothy Guinnane, Carolyn Moehling, Richard Grossman, Francesca Trivellato, and Jari Eloranta.

Mary McKinnon thanked the program committee chaired by Paul Rohde, with assistance from Tracy Dennison, Ken Pomerantz, Werner Troesken and Jari Eloranta.

President Olmstead turned the gavel over to Richard Steckel, the new President, who adjourned the meeting at 2:10.



**Economic History Association
Financial Report 2007-08**

<u>REVENUE/EXPENSES</u>	2007-08	ORDINARY REVENUES	
REVENUE		including realized gains	504,096
Individual Membership:	36,599	including realized and	504,096
Meetings	48,898	unrealized gains	426,183
Cambridge U. Press	341,937	ORDINARY EXPENSES	
Interest & Dividends	48,499	Awards and Grants-in-Aid	9,100
Realized Gains (losses)		Editorial Offices	87,492
Unrealized Gains (losses)	(77,913)	Eh.Net Website	15,100
Eh.Net support from other organizations	7,067	Management	39,459
Contributions to prize funds, etc.	19,496	Meeting Expense	
Other Revenue (submission fees, list rentals)	1,600	Membership	2,583
		Office & Miscellaneous	1,013
		Printing and Distributing the Journal	12,048

Depreciation	
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENSES	260,066
BALANCE ON ORDINARY ITEMS	244,031
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES	
Graduate Education Initiative Grants	37,452
Grad. Educ. Init.: Meetings Expenses	
JUSFC Program	
TOTAL ORD + EXTRA. EXPENSES	297,518
BALANCE ON ORD. + EXTRA. EXPENSES	206,579
Equipment Acquisition	839
Purchase of Securities (Vanguard)	31,796
<u>ASSETS</u>	7/31/08
	<u>Balance</u>
CASH BALANCES	
Checking Account (EHA Office)	323,181
Savings Account (EHA Office)	
Checking Account (Meetings Office)	1,049
Morgan Stanley Liquid Asset Account	23,782
Total in Bank and Cash Accounts	348,011
INVESTMENTS	
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	271,717
Mutual Funds (Vanguard)	409,359
Investment Total	681,076
Total Securities and Cash	1,029,087



EHA Committees 2008-09

Nominating

Chair: Alan Olmstead (Past President) (*ex officio*)
 Paul Hohenberg (Past Chair) (*ex officio*)
 Michael Haines (Vice President) (*ex officio*)
 William Collins (2009)

Sumner LaCroix (2009)
 Jean-Laurent Rosenthal (2009)
 Alex Field (non-voting) (*ex officio*)

Membership

Chair: William Summerhill (2009)
 Martha Olney (2010)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)
 Naomi Lamoreaux (President elect) (*ex officio*)

Research in Economic History

Chair: Anne McCants (2009)
 Joe Ferrie (2009)
 Greg Clark (2010)
 Kris Mitchener (2010)
 Mary MacKinnon (2011)
 Robert McGuire (2011)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Investment

Chair: Hugh Rockoff (2010)
 Charles Calomiris (2012)
 Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Budget and Audit

Chair: Howard Bodenhorn (2009)
 Charles Calomiris (2011)
 Michael Haines (Vice President) (2009)
 Naomi Lamoreaux (President elect) (*ex officio*)

Ranki Prize

Philip Hoffman (2009)
 Bob Allen (2010)
 Simone Wegge (2011)
 George Grantham (2012)
 Joerg Baten (2013)

Jones Prize

Chair: Naomi Lamoreaux (2009)
 Howard Bodenhorn (2010)
 Chris Hanes (2011)
 Gavin Wright (2012)
 Dora Costa (2013)

Education in Economic History

Chair: Juliette Levy (2009)
Carol Hua Shiue (2010)
Phil Coelho (2011)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)

Research Archives and Data Bases

Chair: Gary Richardson (2009)
Michael Haines (2010)
Myron Guttman (2011)
Alex Field (*ex officio*)

The Journal of Economic History

Chair: Peter Lindert (2009)
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Committees play an important role in the workings of the EHA. If you are interested in being considered for membership on a committee, please contact Alex Field, Executive Director, at afield@scu.edu, or any other officer or member of the Board of Trustees.

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Fifty Years Ago in the *JEH*: 1958

On January 1, 1958 the European Economic Community became a reality, forever changing the economic landscape of Western Europe. Two days later Edmund Hillary reached the South Pole. Sputnik 1 overshadowed Hillary's conquest when it reentered the earth's atmosphere a few days after that. Meanwhile, Cuban revolutionary forces captured Havana. The rebellion was a success, and later that year dictator Fulgencio Batista fled the country and was replaced by New York Yankee reject Fidel Castro. The Yankees recovered from the loss of Castro and signed a television deal to broadcast 140 games for the staggering sum of one million dollars. Last year they sold the rights to 162 games for \$91 million. In other rebellions, Colonel Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi army overthrew the monarchy.

On March 11th Charles Van Doren finally lost on the TV game show "21." It was his victory over defending champion Herb Stempel that ultimately led to the scandal which rocked the game show industry. Speaking of scandals, Vice President Richard Nixon visited Peru, where he was shoved, stoned, booed and spat upon by

protestors. Fortunately for Nixon, no shoes were thrown.

In England the first parking meter was installed, and a young musician named George Harrison joined the Quarrymen. Other members of the band included John Lennon and Paul McCartney.

Back in the United States, editor George Rogers Taylor, with the able help of associates Vincent Carosso, Charles Gilbert, Muriel Hidy, David Landes, and Norton Garfinkle, brought home the 18th volume of the *Journal of Economic History*. The *Journal* consisted of four issues, including a summary of the recently concluded Toronto meetings of the EHA in the December *Tasks* issue.

The volume featured 23 articles covering 348 pages and 107 book reviews over 142 pages. The presidential address, given by outgoing president Frederic C. Lane, was published in the December issue. In addition, future EHA presidents Douglass North (1973), David Landes (1977), Lance Davis (1979), and Jonathan Hughes (1981) contributed to volume 18.

North published his classic article, "Ocean Freight Rates and Economic Development 1750-1913," in the *Tasks* issue. It was the third of his 13 *JEH* articles to date. The most prolific author of the year was David Landes, who published a discussion and two notes. Jonathan Hughes and Andre Daniere were the only other multiple authors that year. Interestingly enough, Daniere's two notes were the sum total of his career *JEH* publications.

A total of 31 authors contributed articles, discussions and notes. 18 of those 31

authors published for the first time in the *JEH*, with all but five making their only career appearance. Four authors making repeat appearances published for the final time.

Several noted books debuted in 1958, including John Kenneth Galbraith's *The Affluent Society* and Bray Hammond's *Banks and Politics in America: From the Revolution to the Civil War*. In his review of Hammond's now classic book Charles Gilbert called it a "monumental work in early American banking policies and practices," and lauded it as a most welcome addition to the financial history literature. The first of many books by Mark Blaug also appeared. *Ricardian Economics, A Historical Study*, was based on his recently completed dissertation at Columbia.

Rondo Cameron published a scathing synopsis of the *Dictionnaire des sciences economiques*. He declared it ". . . no Encyclopedie, nor can it be usefully compared with the excellent dictionnaires of Coquelin and Guillaumin (1852), Leon Say (1889-1894), or of Guyot and Raffalovich (1901). The first of a two-volume set, its distinguishing features are brevity unalloyed by precision, an apparently capricious or at any rate arbitrary selection of topics, and a paucity of bibliographical citations. The need for an up-to-date French encyclopedia of economic terms and institutions has yet to be met."

The *Tasks* issue contained an interesting discussion on the relationship between economic history and business history. John G. B. Hutchins presented "Business History, Entrepreneurial History, and Business Administration," followed by

Herman E. Krooss with "Economic History and the New Business History." Lance Davis and Thomas LeDuc discussed the papers.

Hutchins argued that it was time for the EHA to consider the relationship between economic history and business administration. He noted that business history was primarily concerned with the historical operations and policies of individual businesses, while economic history focused more on the historical description and trend analysis at a broader level. He likened the difference to that between micro and macro economics. None the less, he cited similarities that suggested the twain should meet sooner, rather than later.

One important similarity between economic and business history was that many of the factors of growth and decay which work at the broader level also can be found to affect individual enterprises. An obvious connection between business and economic history had been acknowledged when the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration was founded in 1908. The inaugural dean was noted economic historian Edwin F. Gay, who went on to become the first president of the EHA (1940-42).

Hutchins was eager to see more cooperation between the two disciplines because he saw a need for a much more far-reaching type of business history than existed at the time. He felt the best way to achieve it was with better integration of the work that had been done in economic history, entrepreneurship, innovation, and economic development.

One weakness of business history, which was largely the domain of historians, was that it often focused on the description of organization, characteristic policies, administrative systems, and aims of individual businesses. While these were valuable in their own right, they did not ask the larger questions about policy that interested economists, and in particular offered little in the way of analysis that would help predict causation.

Krooss noted that “new” business history had become one of the most important subdisciplines in economic history in the past generation. He defined “new” business history as the academic study of business, as opposed to either the sanctification or vilification of the entrepreneur as hero or fiend. He dated the beginning of the “new” business history to the publication in 1936 of Henrietta Larson’s book *Jay Cooke, Private Banker*. It was “dedicated to the objective study of business as an economic force. As such it opened up an almost inexhaustible area for research.”

He noted with some irony that one of the differences between academic and “popular” treatment of business history topics was that the popular histories were written for the approval of a firm, businessman, or popular audience and were often readable and entertaining, but offered nothing useful to the economic historian. The academics, however, scorned popular appeal, often priding themselves on not being readable. Regardless of their lack of popular appeal, they did contribute an immense quantity of information to the annals of economic history.

The “new” business historians provided economic history with three main viewpoints: economic growth, economic theory, and the nature of the businessman himself. Economic growth was cited as the area of greatest promise for cooperation between business and economic historians. Previously, economic historians had either made no attempt to offer a rationale for economic growth, or they had explained it in terms of the frontier, competition, the political system, natural resources, or some other non-business cause.

In his discussion, Lance Davis noted that both authors succeeded in spelling out the possible contributions of business history to economic history. However, he felt that both ignored perhaps the most important, although largely unexplored, connection. Research in economic history had always been hampered by the lack of sufficient quantitative data to provide precise descriptions of economic changes and to serve as the basis for hypothesis testing, and business history could serve to fill this quantitative gap. He noted that the books of individual business firms were an almost untouched source of data on output, finance, costs, and other aspects of business activity. Although statistical purists might complain about any generalizations based on the records of only a few firms selected on a nonrandom basis, even the purist would be forced to admit that small nonrandom samples were better than no samples at all. Business historians had largely ignored the material that would be most useful to economic historians, because it was frequently not relevant to the history of an individual firm.

Thomas Le Duc was more sympathetic toward business historians, noting that they should not be blamed for not doing something they never intended to do. Other than the genre of public-relations books, most business histories were intended as conscientious chronicles of a single corporation or business. They were written as analytical monographs, not theoretical studies. He did not feel this should be a condemnation of business history, for if these works were deficient as general studies of business, it should be remembered that they were not intended to be such. Business historians were no more guilty of historical empathy than authors of other scholarly works in the areas of political biographies, studies of specific social reforms, or analyses of military operations.



Upcoming Conferences of Interest to Economic Historians

European Historical Economics Society

The 8th biennial Conference of the European Historical Economics Society will be held from Thursday September 3 to Sunday September 6, 2009. The conference will be hosted at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. Local organizers and the steering committee invite proposals for

papers from all researchers on any aspect of European or global economic history covering a wide range of periods, countries and regions.

The deadline for paper proposals is March 27, 2009. They must include a 3-5 page abstract and contact information of the corresponding author. All submissions will be acknowledged. Notifications of acceptances will be given at the end of April. Graduate students are encouraged to attend and the Society will offer them a limited number of subsidies in the form of a discount on registration fees. The submissions for the EHES Conference can be made at <http://graduateinstitute.ch/history-politics/page3710.html>.

The History of Economics Society

The 2009 meetings of the History of Economics Society will be held at the University of Colorado Denver. The conference will begin with an opening reception on Friday, June 26 and will end mid-day on Monday, June 29. The meetings will be held at the University of Colorado Denver's Kenneth King Academic and Performing Arts Center on the University's Downtown Denver Campus. The campus's location in lower downtown Denver affords easy walking access to hundreds of restaurants and a variety of hotels in all price ranges. Conference rates will be arranged with several hotels within easy walking distance of the campus. Direct flights from London (BA and United) and Frankfurt (Lufthansa) make this a very accessible location for those traveling from Europe. Those wishing to submit a paper or propose a session may do so at <http://www.hes-conference2009.com/>. The deadline for proposals is February 15, 2009 at 5:00 p.m. E.T.



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The World Economic History Congress

In 2009 the International Economic History Association (IEHA) will hold its XVth World Economic History Congress in Utrecht, The Netherlands, from 3 to 7 August. The World Economic History Congress takes place every three or four years. It offers excellent opportunities for scholars in economic history from all over the world to present their work, exchange knowledge and views, and set the research agenda for the years to come. The theme of the 2009 congress will be global economic history. Sessions will cover a wide range of subjects, periods from antiquity to the present day, and a variety of regions around the world. The congress will also include a dissertation competition, a poster session for young researchers, and a series of keynote lectures on the ongoing process of transformation of the world economy and its relationship with the aim of sustainability.

Utrecht is the fourth largest city in the Netherlands, with a population of more than 250,000. It has a rich history that goes back to the beginning of our calendar. The old inner city, with its canals, quayside cellars and ancient churches, has a special charm and provides the perfect backdrop for the congress. The congress will be held in the heart of Utrecht. University Hall will house the registration desk and other central facilities. The opening ceremony is planned in the nearby magnificent Dom Church. The congress sessions will take place in University conference rooms in the immediate surroundings. From Utrecht, Amsterdam and Schiphol International Airport are within easy reach.

The deadline for sending in session proposals was 1 October 2008; it is now no longer possible to submit proposals. Participants may register online at <http://www.wehc2009.org/>.