

Richard Law, of Connecticut; Nathaniel Folsom, of New Hampshire, who signed July 21, 1777; Cornelius Harnett, of North Carolina, who signed July 23, 1777; Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, who signed July 29, 1777; Daniel Roberdeau, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Jones, of Virginia, who signed August 16, 1777; John Harvie, of Virginia, who signed October 23, 1777; Francis Dana, of Massachusetts; William Clingan, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Wood, of Georgia; Edward Langworthy, of Georgia; John Henry, jr., of Maryland, and James Forbes, of Maryland.

The presence of these original signatures with this Thomson copy makes it fully as important an original as the separately signed document, the body of which is also in Thomson's handwriting.

This hitherto unrecorded volume of the Journals seems to have experienced the same forgetfulness or neglect as that accorded to the Agreement signed by eighty-six of the delegates. It is, of course, possible that this volume is the one that, in Thomson's original arrangement of the papers in his office, was considered as preceding no. 4 of the Department of State's list of the Continental Congress Papers, to wit, Secret Journal, Foreign and Domestic, 1780, October 18 to 1786, March 29; but, in view of the fact that such a large part of it is transcribed, as noted above, in the beginning of no. 6 of that list, it has been deemed best to record it as no. 6A of the Papers of the Continental Congress. In the proper chronology of its creation it antedates no. 6.

JOHN C. FITZPATRICK.

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES

A NATIONAL Council for the Social Studies completed its organization in Chicago on February 25. Its purpose is to lay the foundations for training democratic citizens; and its sponsors believe that such training can result only from a carefully developed and adequately supported system of teaching in the elementary and secondary schools. Its plan looks to promoting co-operation among those who are responsible for such training, including at least the university departments which contribute knowledge of facts and principles to civic education; and the leading groups of educational leaders, such as principals, superintendents, and professors of education, who develop the methods of handling these facts.

An advisory board was set up, composed of representatives of (1) the five associations of scholars most nearly related to the purpose of the National Council—historians, economists, political scientists, sociologists, and geographers; (2) the national organizations of educational investigators and administrators—elementary and high school

principals, teachers of education, normal school principals, and superintendents; and (3) regional associations of teachers of history and civics. The function of this advisory board is to bring into the National Council the points of view of the organizations represented by its members and to insure a development of the social studies which will be in harmony with the best educational thought as well as based on the best present practice.

The following officers were elected for the year 1922-1923: L. C. Marshall, professor of economics in the University of Chicago, president; Henry Johnson, professor of history in Teachers College, vice-president; Edgar Dawson, professor of government in Hunter College, secretary-treasurer; E. U. Rugg, Lincoln School, New York, assistant secretary. An executive committee, charged with the general direction of the policies of the association, will consist of the officers and the following elected members: C. A. Coulomb, district superintendent, Philadelphia; W. H. Hathaway, Riverside High School, Milwaukee; Bessie L. Pierce, Iowa University High School.

The first task the National Council is undertaking is the preparation of a Finding-List of those experiments or undertakings in the teaching of the social studies which now give promise of being useful. This list will contain such exposition of the character and aims of these experiments as to make it possible for those working along parallel lines to discover each other and to co-operate more fully than would otherwise be probable. This expository material will have another purpose—that of indicating outstanding differences of opinion and programme in order that these differences may be systematically stated for purposes of analysis and discussion.

To aid in the discovery and assessment of these experiments, the National Council has in preparation a list of "Key Men and Women" who will be appointed in the various states to represent the National Council in its efforts to collect useful information and then to give currency to it. While this organization seems to represent all the elements out of which the best development of the social studies must proceed, the most useful work will be done only with the co-operation of teachers and investigators in all parts of the country to the end that lost motion and useless repetition may be eliminated and that mutually strengthening experiments may be pressed forward.

Persons who are interested in the wholesome development of the social studies, whether teachers or others, and if teachers, whether teachers of the social subjects or of some other subject, are urged to communicate at the earliest convenient moment with the secretary of the National Council, Edgar Dawson, 671 Park Avenue, New York City.

E. D.

## DOCUMENTS

### *Lord Sackville's Papers respecting Virginia, 1613-1631, I.*

LIONEL CRANFIELD, first earl of Middlesex, was lord treasurer from September 30, 1622, to May 13, 1624, and thus during nearly all the *Sturm und Drang* period of the history of the Virginia Company, and before that he had been for several years surveyor general of the customs. Many papers respecting the company and respecting Virginia came therefore into his hands, and when he retired from office he took many with him, according to the custom of the time. The second and third earls dying, these papers came to the hands of his daughter Frances, who married Richard, fifth earl of Dorset, whose father Edward, fourth earl, had, as Sir Edward Sackville, played an important part in the Virginia Company. Therefore Charles, the sixth earl, the poet, son of Richard Sackville and Frances Cranfield, may have inherited Virginian papers from the Sackville house as well as from that of his mother. From him Cranfield's papers descended to his son, grandson, and great grandson, the first, second, and third dukes of Dorset. While they were in the hands of the third duke, who was ambassador to France from 1783 to 1789, and died in 1799, they were examined by Dr. Peter Peckard, master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, when he was preparing his *Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar* (Cambridge, 1790).<sup>1</sup>

John Ferrar, in the biographical sketch which is the foundation of Peckard's book, in speaking of the two volumes of records of the Virginia Company, which Nicholas Ferrar had prepared for the Earl of Southampton (the same volumes which are now in the possession of the Library of Congress, and which it has printed under the editorship of Miss Kingsbury), says that Southampton entrusted them to Sir Richard Killigrew, and he to the fourth Earl of Dorset, "and it is hoped that this noble family still hath them in safe keeping".<sup>2</sup> Upon this, Peckard says in a foot-note, "On application to the [third] Duke of Dorset, his Grace with the utmost liberality of mind and most polite condescension, directed his library to be searched for this manuscript. The search was fruitless; but some

<sup>1</sup> Peckard, p. 156.

<sup>2</sup> John Ferrar, writing after 1646, in Peckard, *ibid.*