

## SOME OF IOWA'S STOCK.

BY F. I. HERRIOTT,

*Professor of Economics and Political Science, Drake University.*

The growth and distribution of talent and genius have long been subjects of entrancing perplexity and study. What are the causes, what are the conditions, that produce the psychic complex we call mind—that Intellectuality or power whereby the human physical organism and the forces of nature are to a greater or less extent understood and made to obey man's will and subserve his purposes? What elements and factors conjoin to produce those variations from the average type whom we designate as persons of *talent*? Whence and how arises that strange admixture of physical substance and psychic energy that produces the man of *genius*?

Just what the efficient causes and the predominating conditions governing the growth of talent and genius are can not be precisely determined for the reason that all of the elements and factors are variable and in constant flux. But the conclusions of all biologists, or psychologists who have dealt with the subject probably concur in assigning all causes and conditions to one or the other or both of two great causes—Heredity or Environment. By Heredity we comprehend the entire range of an individual's inherent or natural powers, his capacities, traits or tendencies of body and mind or character; in short the endowment he receives from his parents and ancestors. By Environment we must designate all those conditions, external to the individual, into which he is born, amidst and against which he must maintain himself in his struggle for existence. But Environment includes more than is usually thought of, viz: physical nature with its infinite adverse forces; it comprehends the society into which a man is born with its enveloping maze of social institutions and traditions, religious, political, industrial, educational, literary.

Between these two contending forces or factors develops the human intellect with its powers of perception, volition and control, that by training and habit may conquer Heredity and Environment and compel man as well as nature to serve its purposes. This third element is perhaps the predominant perplexity because it is the greatest and most complex variable in the problem. The resultant of the first two elements it nevertheless reacts upon and controls to a greater or less degree the primary factors.

But while exact explanation of the growth of talent and genius is unattainable we may nevertheless so classify the phenomena accompanying and signifying Intellectuality as to enable us to approximate some of the general conditions precedent to such extraordinary psychic development. The difficulties in the way of collection and classification of data are usually so numerous and irreducible that conclusions can only be tentative and suggestive at the best. Yet certain classes of data can be clearly differentiated and if definite sources of information are assured various interesting and instructive exhibits can be obtained respecting age, occupations, education, nationality of parents, nativity and geographical distribution. These manifestly are factors that enter into and make up Environment and constantly affect Heredity. Such a study has been essayed in what follows. It relates to the growth of talent and genius within the State of Iowa.

The first consideration in such a study is, of course, our definitions. What test shall we apply in determining the presence of talent? From the nature of the case our test must be—Achievement that attracts and holds public attention. Potential ability of vast power and sweep may exist in abundance, but unless it demonstrates itself in accomplishment of some sort over and above that of the majority, such ability can not be generally known let alone be measured; hence its exclusion here. Achievement or accomplishment that attracts the public may be positive or passive.

The latter is the sort that by reason of inheritance of great property or position or title men have, without effort on the part of the possessors, power and prestige that attracts public interest: sometimes it includes those who achieve position through a fortuitous concourse of events, as by reason of friendship or association with certain powerful persons or classes or parties. To a greater or less degree the "passive" men of reputation should be excluded but it is impossible to discriminate them from the former.

The second consideration is the means to be taken for measuring reputation or the public's estimation of ability. For this we must have recourse to biographical dictionaries or encyclopedias that are published under conditions that insure, as nearly as may be, impartiality of judgment, universality of consideration and continuous and systematic measurement.

Finally such a study if it is to be thoroughgoing and to afford substantial results, should comprehend the entire history of the State from its pioneer days down to the present. It is only where our data extends throughout the entire range and sweep of the life of a people in a particular locality that showings warrant substantial conclusions.

Unfortunately the various sources of reliable information for such an investigation do not afford us complete or continuous data throughout the State's history. Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography" is not sufficient for our purpose as it was published a number of years ago and it deals chiefly with persons deceased. Moreover, as it covers the entire country and the sketches are extended, persons mentioned necessarily had to have a high degree of celebrity before they would receive any consideration. Thus Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in his study of "The Distribution of Ability in the United States" based upon Appleton's Encyclopedia records but five persons as accredited therein to Iowa.\* Other and later sources might be resorted to but in

---

\*See Century Magazine, New Series (September, 1891), vol. xx, pp. 687-694.

what follows, the data has been compiled wholly from the last edition of *Who's Who in America*—"A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States, 1903-1905." This volume contains 14,443 names of persons. Concise sketches of the careers of nearly every one accompany them in which are given the place and date of birth, the names of parents, the education, the date and place of marriage, the occupations and notable events, etc. A considerable number are arbitrarily included, viz: all members of congress, governors of states and territories, all federal judges and judges of state and territorial courts of highest appellate jurisdiction, general officers of the army and navy, the heads of all larger universities and colleges, and of various national educational, literary or scientific organizations. But the great majority consists of those whose achievements in the arts, business, manufactures, letters and science have been such independently of position as to attract more or less public interest and in the estimation of the editor to justify mention.

The contentious and cynical can no doubt find many names in this volume over which to make merry. One wonders why some are not given and why others are given. Some of those accredited to Iowa are unknown to the writer. But all these things may be and yet not materially affect the preeminent value of the compilation for sociological purposes. In these days we live our lives largely in social groups or classes. Men gain reputation chiefly among their fellows in such groups. Thus a man may be noted in the medical or legal profession but be almost if not quite unknown by the public at large. Take for example the career of Mr. John Findley Wallace a sometime resident Iowan. For many years he has been noted among civil engineers and railway managers as a man of distinguished ability, but the public at large knew little and cared little about his doings until President Roosevelt recently appointed him chief engineer in charge of the construction of the great canal our national

government proposes to cut through the Isthmus of Panama. Since then the whole country takes a tremendous interest in him, his views and his doings, especially the politicians and the unemployed. The difficulties that confront the editorial supervisors of such a volume as "*Who's Who*," let them be never so conscientious and impartial, are so great that we may well disregard what may strike us as errors in selection or omission if we have assurance that its composition is free from the taint of commercialism that frequently corrupts biographical dictionaries or directories. This assurance the public has as indicated in the great use made of its contents recently by sociological investigators.\*

Owing to the short space limits afforded the sketches in this directory the racial elements forming the parentage of notable Iowans can not be shown. Nor can these be surmised from the states of nativity. This deficiency is greatly to be regretted as it prevents comparison with the interesting showings given in Senator Lodge's study already referred to. In the exhibits that follow there are included all persons mentioned as residents of Iowa in 1903-1904, both native born and non-native, and all persons born in Iowa but non-resident at the time, together with all those who ever sojourned for any considerable time in the State. The latter class is not so specific as the preceding. If the residence in Iowa was merely a temporary stay in a person's migrations it is not included. On the other hand even if such residence was brief, the occurrence of a notable event in the person's life, traceable directly to his presence in, or connection with Iowa, such a one has been included. Such

---

\*See Professor Edwin G. Dexter's article, "High Grade Men—In College and Out," *Popular Science Monthly*, March, 1903, vol. 62, pp. 429-435; A. C. Northrop's "The Successful Women of America," *Ibid*, January, 1904, vol. 64, pp. 239-244, and Mr. Gustave Michaud's "The Brain of the Nation," *Century*, November, 1904, p. 41.

The following editorial comment of *The Bookman*, (N. Y.) March, 1905, p. 14, is pertinent:

"... the fundamental business integrity of such publications as the English *Who's Who* and the American *Who's Who* is not for a moment open to question. These books may not always be absolutely accurate but this is not entirely the fault of the publishers, and space in them is not for sale."

cases are enlistments in the union army from Iowa during the civil war, or Admiral John G. Walker's assignment to the National Naval Academy from Iowa. There is here of course much room for arbitrary inclusion or exclusion of names and for much criticism; but this class is clearly distinguishable from the other three classes and no serious confusion is involved.

The data respecting these four classes has been classified to show occupations, periods of birth, the states of nativity of the non-native Iowans, collegiate education, and their distribution in Iowa by counties and cities and towns. The totals of those born in Iowa or now residing here do not quite agree with those given by the compilers of "Who's Who," being slightly less. This discrepancy may arise from a miscount or from variation in the definition of residence, e. g., in cases of persons in the national service living in Washington but still holding Iowa as their state of residence. But omission is not improbable. The mass of names is great, the type small, and frequently the order of statement of data varies, or long titles or names of occupation are injected between the name and the data as to birth to the confusion and distraction of one compiling such data.\*

The showings of the compilation are presented in detail in Tables I to VIII. Some of the more interesting and instructive exhibits are briefly indicated with some discussion in what immediately follows.

The total number of names mentioned that are considered here amounts to 445, of which number 24 were women. This aggregate was distributed as to nativity and residence—22 natives resident, 147 non-natives resident, 126 natives non-resident and 150 sometime residents. Two of the

---

\*Here I desire to acknowledge the substantial services of Mr. Elywn E. Baker of Washington, Ia., Mr. Marion H. Morrison of Council Bluffs, and Mr. Earl M. Sinclair, of Des Moines, students in my classes in Drake University, in the compilation of the statistics herein presented. But for their efficient aid, especially in verification, the preparation of this article would have been impracticable at this time. Any one familiar with the actual work of statistical verification will realize that my obligation is not small.

## SECTIONS WHEREIN NON-NATIVES WERE BORN.

	Resident		Sometime Resident		Totals	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
New England .....	17	11.7	25	16.5	42	14.1
Middle States .....	48	32.4	31	20.5	79	26.7
Southern States .....	8	5.5	7	4.6	15	5.0
Western States .....	59	40.7	74	49.0	133	44.9
Foreign States .....	10	6.9	10	7.2	20	7.0
Not Stated .....	5	2.8	3	2.2	8	2.3
Total .....	147	100.0	150	100.0	297	100.0

Next to one's parentage and the physical and mental endowment derived therefrom, with the family life incident thereto, the fact next in importance in an individual's career is his occupation or profession in life. Occupation is at once the chief objective of the normally constituted man or woman and the chief element in their environment. It is the *milieu*, as the French would express it, in which a man lives and works, the atmosphere, that creates his state of mind that impells and guides his action, the soil whence he derives sustenance and the condition in which he must work and strive and survive. Hence it is that the occupations of the men of achievement in Iowa constitutes the most interesting and significant phase of their development and distribution.

In such a study we must bear in mind the general physical character of the State and the nature of the chief industries of the people. In popular estimation Iowa has usually been designated as an "agricultural" state and perhaps agriculture is her predominant industry. But the census of 1900 showed that nearly half her population lived in cities and towns and hence commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile pursuits constitute the occupations of fully one-half the inhabitants.

The occupations of those given in the authority here depended upon have been grouped under seven class heads: I, Agricultural and Rural; II, Commercial and Mercantile;

III, Manufacturing and Mechanical; IV, Communication and Transportation; V, Professional; VI, Public Service; and VII, Miscellaneous. The designations are sufficiently suggestive not to require special explanation. For reasons given elsewhere I have varied somewhat from the schedules followed by the national census office.\*

Of the 445 persons here considered only 12 were engaged in agricultural pursuits. None, however, were resident-natives born. Nine were resident non-natives. Two natives non-resident and one sometime resident agriculturalist had achieved distinction.

In commercial and mercantile pursuits only 11 were deemed conspicuous enough for mention. Of these 4 were bankers, 2 insurance men, 1 a merchant and 4 followed sundry pursuits. The bankers were resident Iowans. Only 6 received mention who were engaged in manufacturing or mechanical arts. While 11 is the total given for those following such occupations as telegraphy, telephony and railway transportation; and of these latter 1 was a resident native, 4 resident non-natives and 6 were sometime resident Iowans.

It is when we come to the professional occupations that the numbers increase. In the totals of all classes one finds 3 actors, 17 authors, 6 civil engineers, 25 clergymen, 34 editors, 101 educators, 1 electrician, 67 lawyers, 1 librarian, 1 musician and 21 physicians. With respect to nativity and residences the totals of these several classes were 15 natives resident, 90 non-natives resident, 99 natives non-resident and 110 sometime residents. The total number of those in professional pursuits aggregates 317 or 70.1 per cent of the total number. Of this professional class 101 were college educators, nearly one-third; and of the latter 35 were college

---

\*The nature of the occupations included in the classes designated above and the reasons for such groupings are given with some detail in the writer's "Occupations, General Health and Diseases in Insanity—Being some Notes on the Classification of Statistical Returns in Iowa," reprinted from the *Bulletin of Institutions of Iowa* for July, 1901.

officials, 12 professors of subjects in belle lettres, 39 professors in the physical sciences and 11 in economic, political or social sciences.

Those engaged in the public service who receive mention number 5 natives resident, 33 non-natives resident, 17 natives non-resident, and 22 sometime residents—a total of 77 persons. Of these 21 were congressmen, 17 were in the administrative departments of the national government, 11 were engaged in special work in the technical civil service, 5 were in the army and 2 in the navy. Only 19 were mentioned who are connected with governmental positions in our state governments, and 12 of this number were judges.

The foregoing with the proportions expressed in percentages is presented in summary form in the succeeding table.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF NOTABLE IOWANS, 1903-1904.

Class of Occupations	Resident				Non-Resident				Total	
	Native		Non-Native		Native		Sometime			
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Agricultural .....	...	...	9	6.2	2	1.6	1	.6	12	2.7
Commercial .....	1	4.5	6	3.4	2	.8	4	2.6	13	2.4
Manufacturing .....	...	...	1	.6	2	1.6	3	1.9	6	1.3
Transportation ...	1	4.5	4	2.7	...	...	6	3.9	11	2.4
Professional .....	15	68.1	92	62.0	100	79.2	111	72.1	317	70.1
Public Service....	5	22.9	33	22.7	17	13.6	20	14.5	77	17.6
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	3	3.4	4	3.2	5	4.4	12	2.7
Total.....	22	100.0	147	100.0	126	100.0	150	100.0	446	100.0

In view of the character of Iowa's industries the striking thing about the exhibit just made is the disproportion of the professional classes as compared with the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and transportation classes. This excess may be due to the general presumption that inclines the compilers of such biographical dictionaries to favor professional classes at the expense of men engaged in what we call industrial pursuits. But the editors of this volume have

consciously sought to overcome such inclination.\* But while allowance may justly be made for this fact it nevertheless remains true that taking the public interest as gauged by the public prints it relates in the main to the achievements or doings of men in professional pursuits. This does not mean that men engaged in agriculture or manufactures are not or may not be men of pronounced ability; but simply that unless they become magnates who control immense interests that closely affect the public welfare or attract persistent public interest or curiosity they are not likely to find mention in such directories.

Another condition of potent positive influence in Environment, one that usually is coincident with occupation is one's conjugal condition. Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary the question whether the marital relationship hinders or stimulates activity and achievement has been debated *ad infinitum ad nauseam*. The returns here indicate that marriage is at least congenial to, if not provocative of, intellectual activity and noteworthy achievement. Out of the 445 Iowans named 426 or 95.3 per cent were married or had married. Of the 21 unmarried 8 out of the 13 were women. Only 2 of the entire number were divorced at the time. Twelve men report second marriages and one woman reports three matrimonial ventures. Eleven men were widowed. None of the natives either resident or non-resident and none of the non-natives resident were divorced. None of the resident natives had been widowed or divorced. Whether the achievements of Iowans have been due to their marital state or in spite of it others may figure out. Below is a summary statement giving these and other items.

---

\*See introduction to *Who's Who in America* for 1903-1905, p. 8.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Conjugal Status	Residents				Non-Residents				Total	
	Natives		Non-Natives		Natives		Sometime			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Married 1st.....	19	1	112	3	93	2	103	8	327	14
Married 2d.....			4		4		4		12	
Married 3rd.....						1				1
Widowed.....			8				3		11	
Divorced.....							2		2	
Unmarried.....	1	1	1	2	5	3	6	2	13	8
Not Stated.....			17		16	1	22		56	1
Total.....	20	2	142	5	118	7	140	10	421	24

Among the factors that work powerfully in determining both Heredity and Environment is what we promiscuously call Education. Most persons mean by the term the pursuance of studies in regular course and the completion of a schedule or curriculum of some one or all of our various systems of schools wherein one is supposed to acquire a working knowledge of the elements of science and become familiar with the best methods of research or study. Moreover, if we may take common parlance as a guide an education is not supposed to be adequate or complete until graduation from a collegiate institution has been attained. There has been much discussion of late years concerning the value of collegiate education in fitting one for success in life, especially in what we are wont to call practical or common everyday business as distinct from professional callings. The returns given in considerable detail in subsequent exhibits show that out of the 445 there were 303 who received collegiate instruction or 66.9 per cent, while 142 or 33.1 per cent did not so report.\* The compilers of the directory state that the percentage of college graduates (that

\*The graduates of the Agricultural College at Ames have been included here. Some may object on the ground that the training given is technical rather than liberal. While in the main this is true an examination of the courses at Ames in recent years shows that they have been extended so as to include much of an ordinary collegiate curriculum.

is graduates from institutions conferring baccalaureate degrees in letters, science, or philosophy) constitute some 56.03 per cent of the 14,443 persons mentioned.\* The proportion of college men among notable Iowans is thus nearly 10 points higher than is the case for the country as a whole. This preponderance of collegians creates a favorable presumption in favor of the contention put forth by the advocates of collegiate training here in the State. We cannot estimate fully the real significance of these percentages until we know the number having a technical education and the professions in which college men predominate.

Taking each class of occupation we find that college graduates number only a fourth or less in the agricultural and mercantile and transportational pursuits, and a third of the manufacturers. In the governmental service college men slightly exceed the non-college men. The preponderance of college men previously referred to is found therefore in the professional pursuits. In these occupations collegians outnumber non-college men two to one.

The locus of this collegiate training, the institutions whence it was obtained, is of no little importance. At no other period in life are the forces that determine character, that stimulate conduct more powerful than in the days one spends in college halls. The associations in class room, library, literary societies, and on campus and field affect the student at the turning point in his career when his mind is most receptive to the manifold subtle influences that permeate college life. The physical environment of one's college, its architecture and chief of all its traditions of scholarship and achievement have usually a decisive effect upon the life of the collegian. The showings of Table IV in which are given the number of graduates from each of the institutions in Iowa whose achievements have been such as to secure their mention in this national directory, together with the graduates accredited to certain institutions outside

---

\*See Introduction Ibid, p. 19.

the State and the remainder grouped by states will be of interest to the administrators, alumni and constituents and friends of the various institutions.

The colleges and universities of Iowa can claim 120 graduates out of the 445 mentioned or 26.9 per cent. If we take the number of college graduates only, Iowa can claim 40.1 per cent as the products of her collegiate training schools. The alumni of the State University at Iowa City exceed, being 37. The graduates of Iowa College at Grinnell number 22. Those of the State College at Ames total 16 while Cornell College at Mt. Vernon has 13 graduates.

The graduates from the famous colleges of the older states to the east of us do not reach the numbers that most persons probably would anticipate. Amherst college has 6; Cornell at Ithaca, 6; Dartmouth, 5; Harvard, 5; Northwestern at Evanston, 6; Oberlin, 7; the universities of Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin, 4 each; Vassar 1 and Yale 6; a total of 54. The greater number come from other colleges in the various states. For instance 21 are graduates of institutions in Illinois, 17 from colleges in Ohio and 10 from schools in Indiana, and the same number from colleges in Pennsylvania.

The summary statement showing the distribution of these graduates among natives and non-natives, resident and non-resident is presented below. The four Iowa institutions whose graduates exceed 10 are alone given.

	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Na-tives	Non-Na-tives	Na-tives	Some-time	
Cornell College at Mt. Vernon.....	3	4	5	1	13
Iowa College at Grinnell.....	2	2	5	13	22
Iowa State College .....	1	3	6	6	16
University of Iowa.....	4	7	11	15	37
Other Iowa Colleges.....	4	10	6	12	88
Colleges of other States.....	5	61	61	41	178

Academicians will be interested in the number of those who have pursued post graduate courses of study in letters,

philosophy or science for which the doctoral degree (Ph. D.) was conferred. Of the 299 collegians of Iowa who have attained eminence 44 or 14 per cent pursued post graduate courses obtaining such degree. Thirty-six did such work in institutions in the United States and 8 in universities abroad. Three of this number were natives resident, 14 non-natives resident, 16 natives non-resident and 11 sometime residents. Iowa College at Grinnell has the greatest number to her credit, 10; the State University 6; Ames and Cornell, 2 each. These include faculty as well as alumni. The Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore gave this doctoral degree to 14 out of the 44; the University of Michigan comes next with 5 to her credit.

Fifty-two officers and members of the faculties of the various colleges and universities of the State receive mention. Of these 8 are natives and 44 non-natives. The State University leads with 16; the State College at Ames comes next with 10; Drake University follows with 8; Cornell College at Mt. Vernon with 5 and Iowa College at Grinnell with 4.

The distribution of these men and women among the counties and the cities and towns of the State is a matter of considerable significance. An examination of Tables VI and VII showing such geographical distribution demonstrates that the growth of talent or of genius is not confined to particular cities or localities although the greater numbers naturally come from the older sections of the states. Thus taking the counties having 10 or more: Woodbury county has 10; Clinton and Dubuque have 12 each; Henry, 15; Story, 17; Lee and Linn, 18 each; Des Moines, 19; Poweshiek, 21; Scott, 24; Johnson, 40; and Polk, 56. There are 22 counties without any accredited to them; but the residence of 19 was not reported and if the latter were properly apportioned the number of counties represented would doubtless have been increased. As it is, 77 out of the 99 counties are represented. By the census of 1900 Iowa had

685 incorporated cities and towns. Of this number 108 are reported as the birthplace or residence of the 445 notable persons mentioned in *Who's Who*. They range in size from mere hamlets and villages to the metropolis of the State. Listing those having 10 or more: Cedar Rapids and Sioux City have 10 each; Dubuque and Keokuk, 12 each; Mt. Pleasant, 13; Ames and Burlington, 18 each; Grinnell, 20; Iowa City, 41, and Des Moines, 63. The preponderance of names in college towns or university cities is manifest. Their distinction is not entirely warranted as a large proportion is imported, so to speak. Thus but 5 out of the 41 at Iowa City are natives of that community; but 1 out of the 18 at Ames; and not one is a native of the 20 accredited to Grinnell. The distribution among natives and non-natives, both resident and non-resident, is exhibited in Table VII.

The true significance of all these exhibits and comparisons can not be fully estimated until we view them in the light of larger contrasts, namely, with the returns of the country as a whole. Our space limits, however, permit only a few comparisons.

The population of Iowa in 1900 was 2,231,853 or 2.9 per cent of the population of the entire country. If we consider only native born and present residents Iowa has produced 2.02 per cent of the notable men and women of the country, slightly less than our population calls for. If we include sometime resident Iowans our percentage of notabilities increases. The inclusion of the latter class may seem to be of doubtful propriety. Valid objections can doubtless be made to some names here and there, yet with the large majority their residence in Iowa was long continued or influential in their lives. Thus no one can question the potent effect of Iowa's climate, soil and institutions upon the careers of Messrs. Robt. J. Burdette and Hamlin Garland, of Judges H. Clay Caldwell and John F. Dillon, of General Grenville M. Dodge and Col. Frank O. Lowden, of Mrs. J.

Ellen Foster, of Messrs. J. S. Clarkson, John A. Kasson and Frank W. Palmer and of Professor J. Irving Manatt and Dr. Albert Shaw. Including these men Iowa has 3.02 per cent of the notable men of the country—a slight excess above the State's proportion.

In a study recently printed in the *Century Magazine* Mr. Gustave Michaud shows in graphic form the distribution of men of talent throughout the United States by states of birth for every 100,000 of population. According to his computations the numbers exceeded 37 per 100,000 in each of the New England states, except Rhode Island which had 33. In Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia the number ranges from 18 to 36 per 100,000. In Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina and Wisconsin the number varies from 9 to 17, while in Florida, Iowa, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and West Virginia men of talent appear in numbers ranging from 4 to 8 per 100,000. In the remaining states the returns decline from 3 to zero. Taking the states adjacent to Iowa, the returns are South Dakota 0, Minnesota 2, Wisconsin 9, Illinois 10, Missouri 6, Kansas 2, Nebraska 1. Iowa has 5 to her credit for each 100,000 of her population.

The fact which stands out strongly in Mr. Michaud's map is Iowa's proportion in contrast with the returns of Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin. First, Minnesota while not so old a state as Iowa, has had by reason of her two great cities at the falls of St. Anthony and her great lake port at Duluth, a commercial and industrial life that create greater expectations respecting the growth of conspicuous talent than are fulfilled; second, considering the long period of Missouri's state history and the prominent part her central location has given her, in transcontinental movements, the numbers accredited to her fall below one's natural anticipations; third, the history of Wisconsin is coincident with

the development of Iowa, her population does not vary much in numbers from that of Iowa, yet the number of notable men and women born in Wisconsin is nearly double the number born in Iowa and living in 1903-1904.\*

Mr. Michaud's conclusion that there is decreasing Intellectuality as we proceed from the states of the northeastern Atlantic seaboard west and south seems to be confirmed, taking the exhibits of his maps as the basis for deduction. But the force of his conclusion is materially lessened if we consider the brief histories of our western states and the vast and various opportunities for industrial activity and commercial gain that naturally attracted and absorbed the energies of a vigorous and thrifty population. In the older eastern states the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence, the severity of industrial competition, have operated to increase intellectual activity of the kind that attracts public attention. In the west our men of ability have been engaged chiefly in conquering nature and in securing economic independence. The next quarter of a century will probably witness a marked increase in the activities and achievement of men and women of talent and genius in Iowa for the same reasons that have forced them to the front in the older states to the east.

[After the foregoing was in type three omissions and a duplication were discovered. These corrections were made in the text and in the tables, but few changes were made in the figures showing the percentage.]

---

\*See Mr. Michaud's article, p. 44, already cited.

TABLE No. I.

NUMBER BORN WITHIN SPECIFIED PERIODS.

Born Between	Resident				Non-Resident				Total	
	Native		Non-Native		Native		Sometime Resident			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1810-19.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...
1820-29.....	.....	...	14	...	.....	...	5	...	19	...
1830-39.....	.....	...	26	...	2	...	25	1	53	1
1840-49.....	5	...	33	...	14	...	39	2	91	2
1850-59.....	8	...	38	3	43	2	40	1	128	6
1860-69.....	5	1	23	...	46	4	25	1	99	6
1870-79.....	1	...	2	...	13	...	1	...	17	...
1880-89.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...
Not Stated.....	.....	1	6	1	1	1	7	3	14	6
Total.....	20	2	143	4	119	7	142	8	424	21

TABLE No. II.  
NATIVITY OF NON-NATIVES.

	Non-Native		Total
	Resident	Sometime	
NEW ENGLAND STATES—			
Massachusetts .....	3	11	14
Connecticut .....	4	3	7
New Hampshire .....	6	3	9
Maine .....	1	4	5
Vermont .....	3	3	6
Rhode Island.....	.....	1	1
MIDDLE STATES—			
Delaware .....	1	.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	4	5
New York.....	27	15	42
Pennsylvania.....	19	12	31
SOUTHERN STATES—			
Kentucky .....	1	1	2
Maryland .....	3	1	4
Mississippi .....	.....	1	1
North Carolina .....	.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	1	.....	1
Virginia .....	.....	1	1
West Virginia .....	3	2	5
WESTERN STATES—			
Illinois .....	14	15	29
Indiana .....	9	16	25
Michigan .....	2	2	4
Missouri .....	1	6	7
Minnesota .....	.....	2	2
Ohio.....	24	21	45
Wisconsin .....	9	11	20
Kansas .....	.....	1	1
FOREIGN STATES—			
Canada .....	2	2	4
England .....	2	3	5
Ireland .....	1	3	4
Scotland .....	3	.....	3
Norway .....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	1	1	2
Siam .....	1	.....	1
Not Stated.....	4	3	7

TABLE No. III.

OCCUPATIONS OF NOTABLE IOWANS, 1903-1905.

	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Some-time	
I. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL .....		9	2	1	12
II. COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE.....					
Bankers, etc. ....	1	3			4
Insurance .....		2			2
Merchant .....			1		1
Sundry .....				4	4
III. MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL.....		1	2	3	6
IV. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT'N	1	4		6	11
V. PROFESSIONAL .....					
Actors, etc. ....			3		3
Authors .....		9	5	4	18
Civil Engineers.....	1		4	1	6
Clergymen.....		9	5	11	25
Editors and Publishers .....	1	8	17	7	33
Educators .....					
a College Officials.....	2	18	3	12	35
b College Professors .....					
Law.....				1	1
Letters .....	1	4	3	4	12
Medicine .....				1	1
Philosophy .....		1			1
Physical Science .....		21	12	6	39
Social Science .....	3	3	4	1	11
Theology .....		1	1		2
c General .....	2	3	11	10	25
Lecturers .....		1	2	5	8
Electricians .....			1		1
Lawyers .....	4	8	19	35	66
Librarian .....				1	1
Musician .....				1	1
Physicians .....	1	6	6	8	21
Sundry .....			4	1	5
VI. PUBLIC SERVICE .....					
1 National.....					
a Congress .....	3	11	3	4	21
b Executive .....					
Administrative.....	2	7		8	17
Technical.....		1	5	4	10
Army .....		1	1	3	5
Navy.....			1	1	2
c Judicial .....		1	2		3
2 State .....					
Executive .....	1	5	1		7
Judicial .....		7	3	2	12
3 Municipal .....					
4 General .....					
VII. MISCELLANEOUS .....		2	4	5	11
Total.....	22	147	126	150	445

TABLE No. IV.

## COLLEGES WHENCE GRADUATED.

	Residents		Non-Residents		Total
	Na- tives	Non- Na- tives	Na- tives	Some- time Resi- dents	
I. IOWA INSTITUTIONS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central University .....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Charles City College .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Coe College .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cornell College .....	3	4	5	1	13
Drake University .....	1	1	.....	2	4
Iowa College at Grinnell .....	2	2	5	13	22
Iowa State College .....	1	3	6	6	16
Iowa Wesleyan University .....	2	1	3	2	8
Lenox College .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Luther College .....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Penn College .....	1	.....	.....	1	2
State University of Iowa .....	4	7	11	15	37
Upper Iowa University .....	1	2	1	1	5
Washington College .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Western College .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total .....	15	25	33	47	120
II. OTHER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Special .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst College .....	.....	3	1	2	6
Bowdoin .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cornell University .....	1	3	1	1	6
Dartmouth College .....	.....	4	.....	1	5
Harvard University .....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Northwestern .....	.....	1	3	2	6
Oberlin College .....	.....	4	1	2	7
Princeton .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
University of Chicago .....	.....	1	2	1	4
University of Michigan .....	.....	3	4	1	8
University of Wisconsin .....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Vassar College .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Western Reserve College .....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Williams College .....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Yale University .....	2	1	1	2	6
West Point .....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Naval Academy .....	1	.....	2	1	4
2 Remaining by States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Colorado .....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Illinois .....	.....	9	7	5	21
Indiana .....	.....	5	3	1	9
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maryland .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Michigan .....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Missouri .....	.....	1	2	.....	3

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

	Residents		Non-Residents		Total
	Na-tives	Non-Na-tives	Na-tives	Some-time-Residents	
Nebraska .....		1	1	1	3
New York .....		4	2	1	7
Ohio .....		6	4	7	17
Oregon .....			1		1
Pennsylvania .....		5	4	1	9
Kentucky .....		1			1
Vermont .....				2	2
Washington .....			1		1
West Virginia .....		1			1
Wisconsin .....		1		1	2
Foreign .....				4	4
Partial Collegiate Training .....		2	3	5	10
Not Stated .....	3	62	32	51	147
Total .....	22	147	126	150	445

TABLE No. V.

NUMBER HAVING DOCTORIAL DEGREE (Ph. D.) FOR POST GRADUATE STUDY AND INSTITUTIONS GRANTING.

Institutions	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Some-time	
Cornell University .....			3		3
Harvard University .....			1		1
Johns Hopkins University .....	1	5	5	3	14
Syracuse University .....		1			1
Yale University .....	1	1			2
Washington University .....		1			1
Upper Iowa University .....			1		1
University of Chicago .....		1	1	3	5
University of Indiana .....			1		1
University of Michigan .....			1		1
University of Nebraska .....				1	1
University of Pennsylvania .....	1		1		2
University of Wooster .....		1		2	3
Total American .....	3	10	14	9	36
FOREIGN—					
University Freiburg .....		1			1
University of Gottingen .....		1		1	2
University of Heidelberg .....				1	1
University of Leipsic .....		2			2
University of Munich .....			2		2
Total Foreign .....		4	2	2	8
Grand Total .....	3	14	16	11	44

TABLE No. VI.

CITIES AND TOWNS WHERE NATIVES WERE BORN OR NON-NATIVES RESIDED.

	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Na-tives	Non-Na-tives	Na-tives	Some-time Resident	
Adair.....				1	1
Afton.....			1		1
Ainsworth.....		1			1
Albion.....				1	1
Algona.....			1		1
Ames.....		10	1	7	18
Armstrong.....		1			1
Atlantic.....		1			1
Audubon.....				1	1
Belle Plaine.....			1		1
Benton.....			1		1
Boone.....		1			1
Boonesboro.....			1		1
Brighton.....			3		3
Burlington.....	2	4	5	6	17
Cedar Rapids.....	1	5	2	2	10
Centerville.....		1			1
Chariton.....			1		1
Charles City.....		1			1
Cherokee.....				1	1
Clarinda.....		1			1
Clarion.....		1			1
Clermont.....		1			1
Clinton.....		1	4	2	7
Colfax.....		1			1
Council Bluffs.....	2		1	3	6
Cresco.....			1		1
Creston.....				2	2
Dallas.....			1		1
Davenport.....	1	4	9	8	22
Decorah.....			2	2	4
Dennison.....		2			2
Denmark.....		1	1	2	4
Des Moines.....	7	34	3	19	63
DeWitt.....		1	1		2
Dubuque.....		6	6		12
Eldora.....		1			1
Fairbank.....	1				1
Fairfield.....		1			1
Fayette.....	1	3	1		5
Ft. Dodge.....		1		1	2
Garden Grove.....			1		1
Grinnell.....		5		15	20
Hopkington.....			1		1
Independence.....			2	2	4
Indianola.....	2			2	4

TABLE No. VI—CONTINUED.

	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Na- tives	Non- Na- tives	Na- tives	Some- time Resi- dent	
Iowa City.....	1	15	4	21	41
Jefferson .....				1	1
Keokuk .....		4	1	7	12
Keosauqua .....			1	1	2
Kirksville .....			1		1
Knoxville .....			1		1
Lamoni .....		1			1
Lansing .....			1		1
La Porte City.....			2		2
Lawler .....				1	1
Le Mars .....				1	1
Lyons .....			1		1
McGregor .....		1	1	1	3
Magnolia .....			1		1
Maquoketa .....	1		2		2
Marble Rock.....					1
Marion .....			1		1
Marquisville .....			1		1
Marshalltown .....		2			2
Mason City .....		1		2	3
Midway .....				1	1
Montrose .....			1	1	2
Mt. Pleasant.....	1	2	5	5	13
Mt. Vernon .....		5		2	7
Muscatine .....	1	1	3	2	7
New Hartford.....			1		1
New London.....			1		1
New Sharon .....			1		1
Newton .....		1	2		3
Nora Springs .....			1		1
Northwood .....		1			1
Odebolt .....		1			1
Osage .....		1		2	3
Osceola .....			1	1	2
Oskaloosa .....		2	2	1	5
Ottumwa .....		1			1
Plainfield .....			1		1
Point Pleasant .....				1	1
Princeton .....			1		1
Red Oak .....		2			2
Scott Grove .....			1		1
Sheldon .....		1			1
Sioux City.....		5	2	3	10
Storm Lake .....		1			1
Strawberry Point .....			1		1
Stuart .....				1	1
Sumner .....			1		1
Tabor .....			1	3	4
Tipton .....	1				1
Toledo .....		4		2	6

*Martin Van Buren*

*President of the United States of America,*

*To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting.*

*Know Ye: That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Abilities of*  
*Robert Lucas of Ohio* *I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the*  
*Senate, do appoint him Governor of the Territory of Iowa*  
*and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law*  
*and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right*  
*appertaining, unto him, the said Robert Lucas, for the term of three years from the day of the date*  
*hereof, unless the President of the United States for the time being should be pleased sooner to revoke and determine this*  
*Commission.*



*In Testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made patent*  
*and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.*

*Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the - seventh -*  
*day of July - in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred*  
*and thirty eight and of the Independence of the United States of*  
*America, the sixty third*

*By the President.*

*M Van Buren*

*Wm Prynne Secretary of State.*

TABLE No. VI—CONTINUED.

	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Sometime Resident	
Traer .....		1	1	.....	2
Union .....			1	1	2
Valley Junction .....		1	.....	.....	1
Vinton .....		1	.....	.....	1
Wapello .....			1	.....	1
Washington .....			.....	1	1
Waterloo .....		1	1	.....	2
Waukon .....		1	.....	.....	1
Waverly .....			1	.....	1
West Union .....		1	2	.....	3
Winterset .....			2	.....	2
Wyoming .....			2	.....	3
Not Stated .....			19	11	30
Total .....	22	147	126	150	445

TABLE No. VII.

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GRAND DIVISIONS.

Portion	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Sometime Resident	
Northwest Quarter....	1	25	6	13	45
Northeast Quarter....	4	37	43	23	107
Southeast Quarter....	6	44	44	71	165
Southwest Quarter....	11	41	14	32	98
Not Stated .....	.....	.....	19	11	30
Total .....	22	147	126	150	445
North Half .....	5	62	49	36	152
South Half .....	17	85	58	103	263
East Half .....	10	82	87	94	273
West Half .....	12	65	20	45	142

Copyright of *Annals of Iowa* is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.