

Leverett, Chamberlain, Gilbert, McGee and others. In the prolix discussion which followed on the duality of the Glacial period the real facts were overlooked or misinterpreted and the possibility of a multiple instead of either an unal or dual Ice age was lost sight of. Once suggested the multiple hypothesis, about the year 1893, rapidly gained general acceptance among scientific men.

The arguments for a dual Glacial period and at the time of its proposal for a multiple Ice age were based mainly upon the fact of the presence in till-sections of thin black soil streaks, replaced here and there by thicker peat-beds. That there might be extensive interglacial sand or clay deposits was not thought of. Yet they were actually recorded and described a full decade prior to the time when their true significance was pointed out. Such an interglacial deposit clearly intercalated between two great till-sheets is the one on Capitol Hill in Des Moines, described in detail by W J McGee in 1882.¹ It seems to be the first one ever recorded the stratigraphic relations of which were unmistakable.

C. K.

NOTES.

The First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, commemorative of the completion of the fiftieth year of its present legal status, published a volume which is entitled to more consideration than that given a mere record of financial development of a community. The foreword by the President of the Bank, Hon. A. F. Dawson, is a chapter on the banking history both of Iowa and the country at large:

In presenting this little volume to the public the aim has been to set forth in concise form the facts leading up to the establishment of the first bank which opened its doors for business under the National Bank Act of 1863, together with a history of its progress for the half century of its existence, and to make plain the marked

¹American Journal of Science, v. 24, pp. 202-23.

advance which has occurred during the past seventy years in lifting the banking institutions of the United States on to a higher plane of efficiency, stability and permanency.

Naturally, more than ordinary interest attaches to the first of any species, and so a great many requests have been made that the history of the bank which first began business under the law of 1863 should be compiled. The National Banking system has grown to be such a powerful factor in handling the fiscal transactions of a great commercial nation; it has done so much to furnish the people with a safe and uniform currency, and its wise and sound provisions have exerted such a wide influence in shaping legislation governing State banks in the different commonwealths of the Union, that a desire naturally arises to know more of the bank which first set forth under that system to transact a banking business.

It is a matter of some comment that the first National Bank to begin operations under the Act of 1863 should be located in the Middle West, but this is attributable to the energy of the founders of the First National Bank of Davenport. The first group of banks chartered under the law had an even start in this regard, as their charters were signed on the same day—June 22, 1863—and sent forth simultaneously from the Comptroller's office. Fourteen charters were signed by the Comptroller of the Currency before he affixed his signature to the one of the First National Bank of Davenport. But a charter is not a bank—it is simply the grant of privilege to open a bank. A bank is an institution for receiving and lending money, and it becomes such when it opens its doors and begins the transaction of such business. The First National Bank of Davenport became the first National bank in the United States on June 29, 1863, when its doors were opened to the public and it began to perform all the functions of a banking institution—the receipt of deposits, the selling of exchange and the making of loans. For two days it enjoyed the distinction of being the one National bank in all the domain of the United States. On July 1st several others came into being, and thereafter the number increased rapidly.

It is natural that the history of one National bank does not differ in its essential details very widely from all other banks of the same kind, but a study of the activities of such an institution discloses the evolution which has occurred in banking methods during the past half century. The record of this bank, which has always stood for the highest ideals and the best methods of rendering efficient service to the community, may be studied with profit.

A comprehensive glance at the progress in banking and finance during the past half century brings into strong relief two facts of paramount importance. Banking has been effectually separated from the fierce passion of partisan politics, and the business has

become firmly planted on the high plane of conservatism, integrity and uniformity. With the establishment of these fundamentals, we may look forward to the future with confidence that legislation to meet changing conditions and handle properly and effectively the expanding business of a sturdy and progressive nation will be drawn on safe and sound lines.

For the general historical portion of this volume the author is indebted to numerous standard treatises and to the reports issued by the Government. Local histories and the files of the daily newspapers have been drawn upon for a considerable part of the biographical material and that portion of the story of the First National Bank which was lacking in the records of the institution. If this little volume shall serve to give us a better understanding of the progress of the past half century, and a keener appreciation of the advantages of the age in which we live, its publication will have been amply justified.

Davenport, Iowa, June 9, 1913.

Allen G. Newman, sculptor of the Temple memorial tablet, was born in New York City in 1875. He began his career as sculptor in 1895. For four years, 1897 to 1901, he was an assistant to John Quincy Adams Ward. After leaving Ward's studio he studied at the Academy of design for some time before opening his own studio. His principal works are as follows:

Playing fountain, "Music of the Waters," on Riverside Drive and 156th St., New York. Bought by the City of New York. Erected in 1910.

Colossal bronze sculptured electric light standard, commemorating the discovery of the Hudson river by Hendrik Hudson, given to the City of New York by the Colonial Dames of America and erected on Riverside Drive and 72d St.

Statues of "Justice" and "Liberty" on New York state building, St. Louis Exposition.

Panels in high relief, Historical Scenes of Early American History, New York state building, Portland Exposition, Portland, Ore.

Heroic bronze statue "The Hiker," a soldier of the Spanish-American war, originally erected at Jamestown Exposition. Permanently erected in bronze by Spanish-American war veterans in Bayonne, N. J., also in North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I. To be erected in a number of cities by the Spanish-American war veterans.

Bronze portrait of General Oates, Governor of Alabama. Erected in Montgomery, Ala.

Colossal bronze group "Spirit of Peace Forbidding War," commemorating the ending of the war between the North and the South. Erected at the entrance to Piedmont Park, Atlanta, Ga., by the Gate City Guard of Atlanta.

Joel Chandler Harris Monument, with tablet and portrait. Erected at Atlanta, Ga.

Sculptured marble figures on the Night and Day Bank, New York City.

Gen. Philip Sheridan monument, large portrait relief with flag and bas-relief panel "Sheridan's Ride." Erected at Scranton, Pa.

Statue "Pioneer" in front of State Capitol, Salem, Oregon.

Portrait bust, William Allen, New York City.

Statue "Egyptian Water Carrier," University Court, New York City.

Large bronze tablets on Seamen's Institute, New York City, commemorating gift of Mrs. Russell Sage.

Bronze statue "I. Marks," at Meridian, Miss.

Bronze portrait of William Glodomore Leake, erected in Rockingham Memorial Hospital, Harrisonburg, Va.

Bronze portrait of Edward W. Sparrow, erected in the Edward W. Sparrow Memorial Hospital, Lansing, Mich.

Bronze portrait of Jonathan Dwight, founder of the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass., erected in Springfield, Mass.

Bronze portrait of General Russell, erected in U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Bronze portrait of Newton P. Walker, erected in the Institution for the Deaf and Blind, Cedar Springs, South Carolina. Ordered by the State of South Carolina.

Bronze portrait of Thomas Wrigley, erected on the Wrigley Memorial monument, Paterson, N. J.

Colossal bronze crucifix for St. John the Baptist Greek Catholic Church, erected in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Bas-relief, tomb door, Erb mausoleum.

The new Methodist Meeting House in this city is now occupied by the Legislative Assembly. It is a very neat and substantial building. The basement story—partitioned off for Conference and school rooms—is composed of stone, and the upper story of brick. It is in a commanding situation, and when finished, with its cupola and bell, it will be a great ornament and acquisition to the city of Burlington.—Burlington, I. T.—*Burlington Patriot*, Dec. 13, 1838. (Prospectus)

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