

The people of Iowa who followed him with loving confidence for nearly half a century, even down to the valley of the shadow of death, will build a monument to him within the borders of the State which gave him his high commission, and will ask permission to erect a statue here, that the affection and reverence of the Nation which gave a crown of peculiar glory to his old age may have a permanent expression in the Capitol where the great work of his life was done.

Memorial Address in Congress, Jonathan P. Dolliver, Feb. 6, 1909.

PROPOSED ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IOWA.

In 1892 Prof. Frederick Starr published "A Bibliography of Iowa Antiquities" and in 1895 a "Summary of the Archaeology of Iowa." He planned the "organization of exploration in every part of the State; collection of data, diagrams, plans; making of a working map, showing the location of mounds, shell-heaps, trails, village-sites, etc.—in other words, *field work*," and other work. "How far this plan is to be realized remains to be seen" says Professor Starr, and now after a score of years and a little excellent scientific work we *do* see that the curio hunter has increased; land that bore identifiable prehistoric work in 1892 denuded of forests and increased in value from fifteen and twenty dollars per acre to a hundred and fifty or two hundred; mounds that rose from one to two and a half feet and yielded valuable specimens, leveled till only the memory of them remain.

We feel it to be imperative that some institution or activity in Iowa very soon provide the State with such a survey as Professor Starr proposed, embracing each township in the State and every work reputed to be of prehistoric origin; that the rights of exploration should be secured and preserved to those able and competent to display, record and publish results; there should be encouragement and cooperation with land owners and others interested in the appropriate appreciation of the matter and the whole subject put in the class with bird life and other popular studies. We will assist in such effort or assume the responsibility of leadership if no one else assumes it soon.

¹*Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. VI, p. 1.*

²*Ibid, p. 53.*

NOTES.

The Thirty-fifth General Assembly enacted a group of laws which the Historical Department of Iowa joined other patriotic persons and associations in advocating.

House File 669 introduced by the Committee on Appropriations, approved April 10, 1913, as Chapter 14, provides for the appropriate placement of the Allison Memorial and the correction and completion of the capitol grounds.

Senate File 80, introduced by Senator Chase, approved April 9, 1913, as Chapter 348, provides for a pension of \$20.00 per month for the survivors of the Spirit Lake Expedition of 1857. The survivors availing themselves of this statute are D. H. Baker, Tiskilwa, Illinois; Daniel Morrissey, Hamilton, Montana; Albert H. Johnson, Monrovia, California; Charles B. Richards, San Diego, California, and the following residents of Iowa: Thomas B. Bonebright, Webster City; James Hickey, Emmetsburg; A. H. Malcolm, Rolfe; John N. Maxwell, Webster City; Guernsey Smith, Hawkeye, and Roderick A. Smith, Okoboji.

House File 323, introduced by Representative Grout, approved April 14, 1913, as Chapter 308, repeals section 5028-a of the Supplement to the Code of 1907 and makes the using of the National or State flag for purposes tending to produce contempt, a misdemeanor. This statute has been adopted by many of our sister states, and was brought to the attention of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly through the activities of the Iowa officials and members of G. A. R., S. A. R. and D. A. R.

A concurrent resolution was offered by Senator Larrabee and adopted as follows:

Whereas, our state has no flag known as the official flag of Iowa,

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that the governor, the adjutant general, and the curator of historical collections be and they are hereby created a commission to inquire into and report

to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly upon the expediency of the adoption of an official state flag and upon the appropriateness of the design therefor if they approve of the same.

A concurrent resolution was offered by Senator DeWolf and adopted as follows:

Concurrent Resolution Relative to the Participation of the State Historical Department in the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition at San Francisco, California.

Whereas, the people of Iowa are conscious of the tender ties of blood and sentiment that bind them to the people of California, and,

Whereas, in any participation of the people of Iowa with the people of California in the opening and commercial use of the Panama canal it may be desirable to stimulate interest in the history and traditions of our state, and

Whereas, the historical collections of the state have never been allowed to be carried outside the state without express authority from the General Assembly, therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring that the curator of historical collections be and he is hereby authorized and directed, by and with the consent of the board of trustees of the state historical department to prepare and ship a suitable collection of portraits, documents and object materials for use and display in connection with any exhibition or participation by or on behalf of the state of Iowa that may be made at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition at San Francisco.

A NEW FLAG PROTECTION LAW.

The Thirty-fifth General Assembly enacted as Chapter 308 of its laws, House File 323, introduced by Representative Grout at the instance of Iowa patriotic organizations and individuals. It is a statute uniform, if not identical, with those of many of our sister states. The text of the law is as follows:

AN ACT to repeal section five thousand twenty-eight-a (5028-a) of the supplement to the code, 1907, and to enact a substitute therefor, relative to the prevention and punishment of the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States of America and the flag of the state of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Repeal—desecration defined. That section five thousand twenty-eight-a (5028-a) of the supplement to the code, 1907, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Any person, who in any manner, for exhibition, or display, shall place or cause to be placed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature, upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States or state flag of this state, or ensign, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color or ensign, upon which shall have been printed, painted or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature, or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale, or to give away, or for use for any purpose, any article, or substance, being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle of merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish, the article, or substance, on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days; and shall also forfeit a penalty of fifty dollars for each such offense, to be recovered with costs in a civil action, or suit, in any court having jurisdiction, and such action or suit may be brought by and in the name of any citizen of this state, and such penalty when collected, less the reasonable cost and expense of action or suit and recovery, to be certified by the clerk of the district court of the county in which the offense is committed, shall be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the school fund, and two or more penalties may be

sued for and recovered in the same action or suit. The words, "flag, standard, color or ensign," as used in this section, shall include any flag, standard, color, ensign, or any picture or representation of either thereof, made of any substance or represented on any substance, and of any size, evidently purporting to be, either of, said flag, standard, color or ensign, of the United States of America, or a picture or a representation, of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars, and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same, without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America.

The possession after this act takes effect, by any person other than a public officer, as such, of any such flag, standard, color or ensign, on which shall be anything made unlawful by this section, or of any article or substance or thing on which shall be anything made unlawful by this section, shall be presumptive evidence that the same is in violation of this section, and was made, done or created after this act takes effect, and that such flag, standard, color, ensign or article, substance, or thing, did not exist when this act takes effect.

SEC. 2. **In effect.** This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1st, 1914.

Approved April 14 A. D. 1913.

Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman, who was awarded the commission for the Allison Memorial at Des Moines, is one of the few women sculptors who have won renown for themselves. Of this few, the larger proportion has come from the West, and to this group belongs Miss Longman. Born in Winchester, Ohio, of English parents, her earliest years were spent amid humble surroundings. She received an ordinary public school education and at the age of fourteen years began to earn her living in a large wholesale house in Chicago. Inheriting a love for the artistic from her father who was a musician and something of an artist, she used her first savings in studying drawing and painting in Olivet College, Michigan. Here she began her first efforts in modeling. In

1899 she returned to Chicago and studied at the Art Institute under Lorado Taft for two years. After her course there she went to New York and worked with Hermon A. MacNeil, Isidor Konti and as assistant in the studio of Daniel C. French. Her first work of importance was a colossal "Victory" which was placed on Festival Hall, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and won a silver medal for its designer. She has executed notable portrait busts of John Stewart Kennedy, Col. Robert M. Thompson, J. G. Schmidlapp and Kate Parsenow. Her work on the Foster mausoleum at Middleburgh, New York, and the Wells memorial and the Storey memorial at Lowell, Massachusetts, is significant for its virility and beauty. Another phase of her work is seen in the magnificent bronze doors for the chapel of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and the less elaborate but equally interesting doors for the library building at Wellesley College. Miss Longman is a member of the National Sculpture Society and her studio is at present in New York City, overlooking Central Park.

Mr. Henry Bacon, associate architect of the Allison Memorial, is the designer of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C. He is a western man, born at Watseka, Illinois, November 28, 1866. His parents were from New England. In 1884 he spent a year in the University of Illinois, after which he worked in the office of Chamberlin & Whidden, architects, Boston, for three years and then in the office of McKim, Mead & White of New York. In 1889 he won the Rotch traveling scholarship which gave him opportunity to spend two years abroad, studying the buildings of Italy and Greece. In 1897 he formed a partnership with James Brite which lasted until 1903. He has practiced alone since that date and has designed the architectural setting for more than sixty monuments, working with Augustus Saint Gaudens, Daniel C. French, Charles H. Niehaus, Karl Bitter and others. He has also designed the public library at Paterson, New Jersey, the general hospital at Waterbury, Connecticut, and other public buildings.

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