

NOTES AND COMMENT

The venerable Professor L. F. Parker (Grinnell, Iowa) is chairman of the committee which has charge of the arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the town of Grinnell, Iowa, which is to be held on May 18, 1904.

The *Index* to Volume I of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, is the work of Bertha Horack Shambaugh.

A check list of the printed public documents of the State of Iowa is now being prepared by Miss Lavinia Steel under the direction of the Executive Council of the State, and the supervision of the Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. It is expected that the list will be completed and published in a few months.

The people of the State of Iowa and of the whole Nation are pleased to note the appearance, in print, of Senator Hoar's address on *American Citizenship*, delivered at Iowa City, June 17, 1903, at the forty-third annual commencement of the State University of Iowa. This address appears as Bulletin No. 70 (new series) published by the University of Iowa.

A new building has recently been erected near the Capitol at Des Moines which is intended to afford store rooms for the printed public documents of the State of Iowa. With the removal of the materials from the basement of the Capitol to their new home, an inventory is being made of the stock on hand. Such an inventory has long been needed, and will prove of great service in the distribution of the State archives.

Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has recently been appointed to the office of Historian-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A bronze tablet to the memory of the five Revolutionary soldiers buried in Iowa has been placed in the rooms of the Historical Department at Des Moines, Iowa, by the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the month of November, 1903, Judge Horace E. Deemer and Judge Emlin McClain each gave a course of lectures before the students at the Law College of the State University of Iowa. Owing to the provisions of the law which will go into operation from and after January 1, 1904, it will not be possible for the Law College to again secure the valuable services of any of the Supreme Court judges.

An article on *Iowa*, which will appear in the forthcoming *Encyclopedia Americana*, is from the pen of Mr. Johnson Brigham. In it the following subjects are briefly discussed: Climate, Geology and Minerals, Soil and Agriculture, Stock-raising, Manufactures, Transportation and Commerce, Banks, Life Insurance, Education, Libraries, Churches, Charities and Penal Institutions, Finances, Population and Divisions, and History.

The prize offered by the Iowa Colonial Dames for the best essay in Iowa history written by an undergraduate of an Iowa college or university was awarded in 1903 to Mr. H. D. Hutchins of Grinnell, Iowa, on a production entitled *The Underground Railroad of Iowa*. A copy of Mr. Hutchins' essay has been filed in the library of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

It is with pleasure that THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS chronicles the information that Mr. Irving B. Richman, whose history of *Rhode Island* has at once given him high rank among the historians of our generation, has already begun work upon a book which will bear some such title as *Individualism and the Rise of the United States*. In it Mr. Richman will aim to point out how the United States is heir to the Reformation and the Renaissance. The volume will begin with a critical discussion of Individualism and then attempt to trace the growth and fluctuations of this principle in

American history from the period of discovery and colonization to the present day. In such an historical survey as his forthcoming work promises to be, Mr. Richman will have opportunity to appear at his best—that of summarizing facts and therein of pointing out the *meaning* of events.

Fort Des Moines is the new United States army post which was formally opened at Des Moines, Iowa, on Friday, November 13, 1903, fifty-seven years after the establishment of an earlier fort of the same name and located at the same place. The earlier fort ceased to exist as a military post in March, 1846. An account of the old fort may be found in the *Annals of Iowa*, 3d series, volume IV, page 161.

From October 12 to 16, 1903, a course of five lectures on *The Development of the Common Law* was given by Sir Frederick Pollock at the Law College of the State University of Iowa.

The *Annals of Iowa* for October, 1903, contains a biographical sketch of *Gen. James A. Williamson*, by Major-General G. M. Dodge; *Iowa in Unorganized Territory of the United States*, by the Rev. William Salter; *An Iowa Settler's Homestead*, by George C. Duffield; and the *Original Survey of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Line*, by (the late) Hon. Alfred Hebard.

The maintenance of the work of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin now costs the State of Wisconsin nearly \$45,000 annually.

Dr. J. E. Conner and Mr. T. W. Mitchell, formerly of the Iowa School of Political and Social Science at the State University of Iowa, are now instructing in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

On the evening of October 12, 1903, the Political Science Club (Iowa) adjourned in honor of Sir Frederick Pollock who delivered a lecture at Iowa City on *The Foundations of Justice*. From October 12 to December 9, 1903, the papers read at the regular meetings of this club were as follows: October 26, *Some Iowa Mounds*, by Dr.

Duren J. H. Ward; November 9, *Two Conventions*, by Prof. W. C. Wilcox; November 23, *Traffic and Travel in the Early Roman Empire*, by Prof. A. N. Currier; December 7, *The Recognition of Belligerency and Independence*, by Dr. F. E. Horack. A special meeting of the Club was held on November 13, at which time Prof. T. Gregory Foster of London University gave an address on *The English Education Acts*.

The Animal Industry of Argentina is a seventy-two page report by Mr. Frank W. Bicknell, published by the U. S. Government as Bulletin No. 48 of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An index to some of the files of the older Iowa newspapers has been begun by Miss Mary R. Whitcomb of the Historical Department at Des Moines. Miss Whitcomb's long service in the Historical Department and her familiarity with the materials of Iowa history are promise of a valuable piece of work in newspaper indexing.

Mr. Simeon E. Thomas, at one time Custodian for the State Historical Society of Iowa, is continuing his graduate studies in history at Harvard University.

Dr. Francis Newton Thorpe is the author of *Franklin's Influence in American Education*, which appears as chapter II in the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor for 1902.

On Saturday evening, November 7, 1903, Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh gave an address on *Early Iowa* before the Pilgrim chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Iowa City, Iowa.

Mrs. E. D. Burbank's paper on *The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution*, which appears in this number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, was read by Mrs. J. P. Dolliver before the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, on November 2, 1903.

A *Bibliography of Iowa State Publications for 1902 and 1903* is being prepared by Miss Margaret Budington and will probably appear in the July number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

The Thirtieth General Assembly of the State of Iowa will be asked to make an appropriation for the erection of a building or buildings in connection with or as a part of the building in Des Moines known as the "Hall of History." It is proposed that the completed buildings shall accommodate the Historical Department and the General Department of the State Library, the Public Archives of the State, and probably the State Library Commission. It is well known that Mr. Charles Aldrich, founder and curator of the Historical Department, is the originator and father of these building projects. It is fitting that the State of Iowa should now make adequate provision for the realization of his plans. Furthermore it is important that this work be undertaken without delay.

The general rejoicing attending the raising of the flag at the new army post called Ft. Des Moines (at Des Moines, Iowa) adds to the interest manifested in the work undertaken by the Abigail Adams chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, namely, that of marking the site of the old post called Ft. Des Moines. The need of protection from the Indians having passed, the old post was abandoned over fifty-seven years ago. While persons who lived in Des Moines in the days of the old fort still survive, the women of this patriotic society intend to collect the data relative to its history and erect a marker to indicate its exact site. In this way they will preserve to the city of Des Moines a bit of history which will increase in interest with the development which comes as the years go by. The movement has met with a cordial reception from the first, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have reason to believe that the Board of Park Commissioners, which has already done so much for the city, will assist in many ways in carrying out the project.

A thirty-two page "Historical Leaflet" was issued by the Department of Public Instruction in Iowa for the use of Iowa schools, on December 18, 1903, which day was set apart by proclamation of the Governor of the State as "Louisiana Purchase Flag Day." One of the objects of the leaflet was to awaken greater interest throughout the schools of the State in the history of Iowa. The leaflet contains scraps of Iowa history and some appropriate readings.

It is learned that the Century History Co., New York, will not begin to deliver Mr. B. F. Gue's *History of Iowa* before April, 1904.

On Sunday, November 8, 1903, the Rev. William Salter, of Burlington, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry with special services at the Congregational church. Dr. Salter was one of the famous Andover Band of young ministers who came west in 1840 and settled in Iowa. Fifty-eight of his sixty years of service in the ministry have been spent in the church at Burlington, Iowa. During his later years Dr. Salter has made many contributions to the literature of Iowa history.

Mr. B. L. Wick, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, author of *Amish Mennonites in Iowa* and joint author with Prof. W. R. Perkins of *The Amana Society or Community of True Inspiration*, spent the months of July and August, 1903, in Europe. He journeyed in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, and Norway.

Mr. Austin P. Haines, a graduate student in history at Harvard University, has undertaken a study of *Sectional Influences in Iowa*.

A biography of the late Theodore S. Parvin, who was at one time Secretary of the State Historical Society of Iowa, will be prepared and published under the auspices of the Iowa Masonic Grand Lodge. For more than fifty years Dr. Parvin was Grand Secretary of this lodge in Iowa. The work of preparing the biography has been entrusted to Mr. Jos. E. Morecombe of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Morecombe is correspondence reporter for the Grand Lodge, and has

already written much concerning Dr. Parvin and his work. If Mr. Morcombe's present plans are carried out the biography of Theodore S. Parvin will be a valuable addition to the early history of Iowa.

The announcement of the *Seminar of American History and Institutions* at Harvard for the year 1903-1904 contains three names from Iowa: Mr. Simeon E. Thomas, Iowa City; Mr. Dwight G. McCarty, Emmetsburg; and Mr. A. P. Haines, Grinnell.

Mr. F. W. Beckman, member of the State Historical Society of Iowa, has accepted a position on the *Register and Leader*, Des Moines, Iowa. Formerly Mr. Beckman was editor of the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*. He is a graduate of the State University of Iowa.

The third annual meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association was held in Des Moines, Iowa, on December 7 and 8, 1903.

Dean Charles Noble Gregory, of the Law College of the State University of Iowa, read a paper on *Jurisdiction over Foreign Vessels in Territorial Waters*, before the International Law Association, at the Antwerp meeting in October, 1903.

At the coming session of the Thirtieth General Assembly of Iowa an effort will be made to secure the introduction and passage of a bill regulating child labor in the State. Committees have already been appointed by the Iowa State Federation of Labor, the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Iowa Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to recommend and urge the passage of such a measure.

Mr. A. N. Harbert, of Shellsburg, Iowa, has recently had copies made of several portraits of Albert M. Lea, the man who named Iowa.

Mr. Dwight G. McCarty, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, recently elected to membership in the State Historical Society of Iowa, is making a study of *The Governors of the Territory of the Old Northwest*.

Dispatches from Prague, Oklahoma Territory, dated October 27, 1903, announced the death, at the Sac and Fox agency, of the Indian chief Keokuk, a son of the Chief Keokuk, famous in early Iowa history.

Volume V of the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa* is now in press; and it is hoped that the book will be issued before the first of February, 1904. It will contain the messages and proclamations of Governors Gear and Sherman.

Mr. Harold M. Bowman, who has recently made a valuable contribution to the literature of Iowa history and politics in a monograph entitled *The Administration of Iowa*, has accepted a position at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Dr. J. L. Pickard, Ex-President of the State Historical Society of Iowa, after visiting in Iowa City, Minneapolis, and Chicago during the summer and fall of 1903, has gone to Cupertino, California, where he will live with his daughter.

Mr. Irving B. Richman's *Rhode Island* has been well received both in England and America. Indeed the universally favorable notices of this work are quite remarkable. It is gratifying to read the following in a three-column review in the *London Speaker*: "Mr. Richman's book is certainly by far the most complete account of early Rhode Island that has yet been put forth. He has grasped the deeper meaning of the events he narrates; he has therefore been able to rise above the level of the mere annalist, and attain that of the real historian."

A bibliography of Iowa public documents is now being compiled for publication by the State Historical Society of Iowa. This compilation will include: (1) the constitutions of Iowa, journals of the Iowa constitutional conventions, and debates of the said conventions; (2) the codes of Iowa; (3) the statute laws of Iowa; (4) the journals of the upper and lower houses of the legislatures of Iowa; (5) the Iowa legislative documents; and (6) the reports of the supreme court of Iowa.

The State Historical Society of South Dakota was organized January 23, 1901; and by an act of the General Assembly of February 5, 1901, "The Department of History of the State of South Dakota" was established. The administration of the duties of the Historical Department thus created were vested in and conferred upon the State Historical Society. By this act the Society became a trustee of the State, its organization and duties being defined by law. The appropriations secured by the Society are small, but the Society is nevertheless to be congratulated upon the excellent character of the work it has already accomplished.

Some of the vital statistics incorporated in the report of the Iowa State Board of Health will undoubtedly be of interest to the general reader as well as to the student of sociology. The report shows that in 1901 there were 56,347 births reported in the State of Iowa, while in 1902 there were but 46,759—a decrease of 9,598. The marriage statistics, however, show that there has been an increase of 276 marriages in 1902 over the number reported in 1901. Iowa will now be in danger of being cited as a terrible example of "race suicide." The number of deaths in Iowa in 1901 was 14,003, which number decreased in 1902 to 12,497—a decrease of 1,506.

Volume I of the *Collections* of the State Historical Society of South Dakota contains, besides the *Biennial Report* of the Society to the Governor, the following articles of historical interest: *Biographical and Analytical Sketch of William Maxwell Blackburn, D. D., LL. D.*, by Thomas Lawrence Riggs; *History of North and South Dakota*, by Dr. William Maxwell Blackburn, with copious editorial notes by Dr. De Lorme W. Robinson; *Radisson and Groseliers' Travels in the West*, with comment and notes by Professor Robert F. Kerr; *Official Correspondence of the Leavenworth Expedition into South Dakota for the Conquest of the Ree Indians in 1823*, with extensive editorial notes by Doane Robinson; *Old Fort Pierre and Its Neighbors*, by Major Wilson of the U. S. Army, with illuminating and critical notes by Hon. Charles E. DeLand; *Official Cor-*

responsence Relating to Fort Pierre. The Appendix contains *Treaties with Indians Opening Dakota Soil to Settlement.* In addition to the *Collections*, the Society issues an *Annual Review of the Progress of South Dakota* which contains general statistical material.

To the lectures and dates given in the October, 1903, number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS (p. 548) the following may now be added as a part of the schedule of Professor W. C. Wilcox, Curator of the State Historical Society of Iowa: A course on *Six Critical Points in American History*, at Muscatine, Iowa, with dates and subjects as follows: *The Crisis in the Struggle for Race Supremacy*, Oct. 28, 1903; *The Crisis in the Struggle for Independence*, Nov. 6, 1903; *The Struggle for Union*, Dec. 2, 1903; *The Crisis in the New Government*, Dec. 11, 1903; *The Crisis in the Maintenance of Independence*, Jan. 8, 1904; *The Crisis in the Inevitable Conflict*, Jan. 22, 1904. To these may be added, an address at Saint Katherine's School, Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1903, on *The Eastern Question*, and a lecture at Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1903, on *James G. Blaine, the Statesman of the Republican Party.*

In Dr. O. N. Nelson's *History of the Scandinavians and Successful Scandinavians in the United States* the following subjects are treated in volume II: *Historical Review of the Scandinavians in Iowa*, by O. N. Nelson; *Historical Review of the Scandinavian Schools in Iowa*, by J. J. Skordalsvold; *Historical Review of the Scandinavian Churches in Iowa*, by O. N. Nelson and J. J. Skordalsvold; *Historical Review of the Iowa Conference of the Augustana Synod*, by the Rev. Jos. A. Anderson; *Historical Review of the Iowa District of the Norwegian Synod*, by the Rev. Adolph Brede-sen; and *Biographical Sketches of Scandinavians in Iowa.*

It is to be regretted that the bill providing for the survey and preservation of mounds, which was introduced at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, was "indefinitely postponed." In reference to the importance of this work, the Governor of Wisconsin said in his message of January 15, 1903: "I am of the opinion that some

investigation should be made along ethnological and anthropological lines. Within a few more years civilization's obliterating influences will have removed the possibility of a successful conduct of this important historical work."

During the first two weeks of December, 1903, Professor Arthur Fairbanks, President of the Iowa Society of the Archæological Institute of America, delivered lectures at Madison, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Archæological Institute of America.

THE FLOYD MONUMENT

On the evening of September 25, 1903, during a severe electrical storm, the Floyd monument, which stands on Floyd's bluff some three miles southeast of central Sioux City, was struck by lightning. The damage done to the shaft was not severe. The apex was shattered for about six feet down. In addition to this, a large stone, weighing some two tons and being about ten feet above ground, was moved out of place in a peculiar manner.

The cost of repairing the monument has been about \$1,000, an expense out of proportion to the real damage done because a scaffolding reaching to the top must be again constructed. The Floyd Memorial Association, which erected the monument and which continues in existence, raised the necessary funds and made the repairs.

The Floyd monument is a beautiful shaft 100 feet in height. It was designed by Capt. H. M. Chittenden, U. S. Engineer, under whose supervision it was completed in 1901. The material used was Kettle river sandstone.

Charles Floyd, to whose memory the shaft was reared, was a Sergeant of the Lewis-Clark expedition, who died on August 20, 1804, three months and four days after the expedition started up the Missouri, and was buried on the bluff where the monument now stands. His grave, marked by a cedar post, became a famous landmark and was visited from 1804 to 1840 by many early travelers and explorers, among whom were Bradbury, Brackenridge, Catlin and Nicollet.

The cedar post having rotted away, the site was lost to the public for a few years; but in 1857 the Missouri river had eaten so far into the bluff as to expose the remains. These were secured by citizens of the new town of Sioux City and reburied about six hundred feet farther east, May 28, 1857. After some years the exact site again became lost to the public; but on memorial day, 1895, it was rediscovered and unmistakably identified.

An association established to perpetuate the memory of Sergeant Floyd was organized at the grave June 6, 1895, and incorporated August 20, 1895. On the latter date, which was the ninety-first anniversary of Floyd's death, elaborate memorial exercises were held at the grave, and a slab, suitably inscribed, was placed horizontally thereon.

The Association then gave its energy to the task of erecting a fitting monument. In 1899, Hon. Geo. D. Perkins secured an appropriation of \$5,000 from Congress. In 1900 the Iowa State legislature appropriated another \$5,000. Sioux City appropriated \$1,500, and the Association contributed \$600, raised by popular subscription.

The concrete foundation was laid May 29, 1900, and the corner stone placed with appropriate ceremony on August 20, 1900, the ninety-sixth anniversary of Floyd's death. On memorial day, 1901, was dedicated this splendid shaft which marks the grave of the first United States soldier to die and be buried in the then new Louisiana Purchase. To several persons is due jointly the credit of bringing to a successful conclusion this noble work; but especial credit is due Mr. John H. Charles, the venerable President of the Floyd Memorial Association, who recently remarked, "The monument must and shall be repaired, even if I have to bear the total expense myself."

F. H. G.

THE DEATH OF FRANCIS M. DRAKE

On Friday, November 20, 1903, Francis M. Drake, Ex-Governor of the State of Iowa, died at Centerville, Iowa, where he was buried on Monday, November 23. Several years ago Governor Drake filled out and signed with his own hand a blank which was sent to him as

follows:—*Name*—Francis Marion Drake. *Date of Birth*—December 30, 1830. *Native State or Country*—Illinois. *Nationality*—American. *Several places of residence (with dates) before coming to Iowa*—None. *Date of removal to Iowa*—June, 1837. *Place of residence in Iowa at time of election to the office of Governor*—Centerville. *By what political party elected*—Republican. *Dates of term or terms of office as Governor*—Jany. 1896 to Jany. 1898. *Occupation at the time of and before election*—Railroad and Banking. *Offices held before election to the office of Governor*—None. Signed—F. M. Drake.

B. F. S.

THE GRINNELL SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Arrangements have been made to celebrate the Semi-Centennial of the founding of Grinnell, Iowa. The day selected is May 18, 1904.

It was about fifty years ago that the Rev. J. B. Grinnell, then of New York City, issued a call to those who might sympathize with him along certain religious and educational lines to join him in founding a town somewhere west of the Mississippi river. The State of Iowa was then seven years old, and the earliest settlers in the groves of Poweshiek County had been there only about nine years.

Three men responded to Mr. Grinnell's invitation. The four represented Maine, New York, and Ohio. They united in choosing a location "far out upon the prairie"—the present site of Grinnell. One of those men, Hon. Henry M. Hamilton, now of New Jersey, still lives; and on the Semi-Centennial day he proposes to speak for himself. Hon. J. B. Grinnell is to be represented by his son-in-law, the Rev. David O. Mears, D. D., of Albany, N. Y. Dr. Thomas Holyoke will be represented by his brother-in-law, Professor James Irving Manatt, LL. D., of Brown University. And the fourth founder, the Rev. Homer Hamlin, will be represented by Prof. L. F. Parker. Music for that occasion will be furnished by present and former residents of the town, among whom are such eminent soloists as Prof. Atlantic Phelps of Chicago, Mr. Harry Hanlin, late of Italy, and Mr. Herbert S. Miller, late of Paris.

After these morning exercises, a procession will be formed to visit Hazlewood cemetery and to crown the graves of the three founders who rest there. This exercise will be followed by a dinner and several brief addresses or responses to toasts by citizens and guests. It is desired that the celebration shall be much more than a pleasant occasion which will soon fade away into shadow. Consequently several committees have been chosen, and all have been invited to make such written contributions to local history as they may be able. These are all to be preserved in the Stewart Library for future reference.

The origin of Grinnell was somewhat unique. It was not a colonial union into which men were drawn by relationship or by personal solicitation or even by masterful business considerations. Much less was it an accidental combination of men agreeing only in a feverish haste to get rich. The four founders met as strangers. A moral and educational purpose brought them together. That purpose attracted men who cherished a kindred purpose. Neither did they nor did those who joined them ignore individual or family interests, while they cherished a special regard for the general good.

The semi-centennial of such a community will not be, merely or mainly, a review of individual history or of financial progress, but largely a notice of principles and of the expansion of ideas of general interest. It is hoped that the celebration will be largely attended, and that it will be an agency of value in preserving the memory of some of the wide spread and best elements in the development of the State.

L. F. P.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES

The sixth annual meeting of the League of Iowa Municipalities was held in Waterloo, Iowa, October 14 and 15, 1903. The general interest manifested in the work of this league is evidenced by the increasing attendance at the annual meetings. The program of the last meeting shows that the municipal officials of Iowa are becoming keenly awake to the vital problems of municipal administration.

An interesting feature of this program was the fact that the dele-

gates from towns of less than 2,000 went into special session on the afternoon of the first day. Before these delegates Professor A. Marston, of the Iowa Agricultural College spoke on *Sewerage Systems for Towns*, and Professor C. S. Magowan, of the State University of Iowa, discussed the subject of *Fire Protection for the Smaller Towns of the State*.

In the general session of the first day, and in addition to the reports of committees, Mr. William Horrabin, of Iowa City, who constructed the famous dry run sewer at Waterloo, read an interesting and instructive paper on *Concrete Sewers*. Mr. Merritt Greene, President of the Iowa Good Roads Association, read a paper on *The Duty of the Municipality to Good Roads*. The Hon. F. R. Conway, Secretary of the Iowa Louisiana Purchase Commission, addressed the league upon the *Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the League of Iowa Municipalities*.

In the evening the delegates enjoyed a unique banquet in the dry run sewer, which was especially lighted, heated, and decorated for the purpose.

At the morning session of the second day, Mr. J. B. Marsh read a highly instructive paper on *Concrete Bridges*. Mr. L. A. Wilkinson, of Des Moines, an expert accountant, read a paper of much interest on *Municipal Accounting*. In the afternoon, Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Health, gave an excellent address on *The Responsibilities of Local Boards of Health*.

The officers of the League elected for the next year are:—President, P. J. Martin, Waterloo; First Vice-President, C. D. Ruslon, Cedar Rapids; Second Vice-President, A. N. Alberson, Washington; Third Vice-President, A. H. Northrup, Fort Dodge; Secretary, F. G. Pierce, Marshalltown; Treasurer, Richard Valentine, Mason City; Trustees, F. K. Stebbins, Iowa City, H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, and J. H. Walters, McGregor.

F. E. H.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS OF SIOUX CITY

During the last quarter there was organized in Sioux City, Iowa, an Academy of Science and Letters, duly incorporated under State laws.

The Academy is an outgrowth of an older organization known as the Scientific Association of Sioux City, which was provisionally organized on December 23, 1885, and on January 6, 1886, was incorporated by J. C. C. Hoskins, J. Perrin Johnson, D. H. Talbot, A. W. Erwin, E. H. Stone, E. H. Hubbard, and C. R. Marks. This Association which speedily grew to a membership of some fifty individuals has enjoyed an honorable and prosperous career.

Desiring, however, to enlarge the scope of its organization and to intensify its work, the Scientific Association has recently joined hands with the Science Club and the Political Science Conference of Morningside College in the organization of the new Academy of Science and Letters, the purposes of which are stated in the Articles of Incorporation as follows: "The objects of the Academy shall be: First, original investigation in Science, History, Sociology, and other branches of knowledge, and the promotion of the study thereof; Second, the publication of the proceedings of the Academy and such original papers as shall be deemed profitable; Third, to maintain a museum and a library and to provide for public meetings for the delivery of papers and lectures."

Following this general outline of its purposes, the Academy has already commenced the systematic study of subjects of general scientific interest, of local and Northwestern history, of the sociological conditions of Sioux City, of surrounding Indian tribes, of local and northwestern geology, etc. Indian mounds of the Northwest are to receive special attention.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: President, John H. Charles; Vice-President, Geo. W. W. Wakefield; Secretary, H. C. Powers; Treasurer, John Amerland; Editor, Professor A. N. Cook; Librarian, Prof. F. H. Garver; Curator, G. B. Healy.

The Academy desires to exchange publications with institutions of similar nature.

F. H. G.

THE IOWA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

In the year 1859 the foundation law of the evolution of life was first published to the world through Darwin's *Origin of Species*. At the same date the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris was formed. Four years later The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain was organized; and in that year, also (1863), Sir Charles Lyell put forth his remarkable work on *The Antiquity of Man*. Since then the study of man according to the natural laws of life has rapidly grown into definite system. In 1902, in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Putnam of Harvard said: "Anthropology is now a well established science." Indeed, it has come to be the convenient instrument for the concentration of Science upon man.

For many years past work in Anthropology and Archæology has been done by men of science in Iowa. But during the last two or three years the feeling has grown that the time for organized effort was approaching. Several circumstances have coöperated to make that time the present.

And so, after some consultation, a meeting of a score of people was held in the rooms of the State Historical Society of Iowa, at Iowa City, on Monday evening, October 5, 1903. The purpose of this meeting was the consideration of the question of forming an Anthropological Association for the State of Iowa. Professor Samuel Calvin was elected chairman, and Dr. Duren J. H. Ward was chosen to act as Secretary *pro tem*. An extended discussion took place as to the character of the association contemplated and the character and sphere of other allied societies, such as the State Historical Society of Iowa, the Iowa Branch of the Archæological Institute of America, the Pan-racial Institute, and Valdris Samband. The assembly then proceeded to take up the question of a name and constitution. The following was adopted:

PREAMBLE

Believing that knowledge both of earlier and later man is now so far advanced as to render it possible to collect and systematize numer-

ous archæological, biological, sociological, ethnical and historical facts; and wishing to coöperate in this important movement of Science;

Therefore, the undersigned unite to form THE IOWA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION

I. This Association shall have its headquarters at Iowa City, Iowa.

II. Its object shall be to promote the Science of Anthropology.

III. It shall hold a yearly meeting for the hearing of reports, papers, and projects, and for the election of officers. Other meetings may be arranged for and held from time to time.

IV. It shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Board. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five additional members. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

V. The Executive Board shall meet quarterly, and at the call of the President or on the request of two other members.

VI. The Executive Board shall publish the purposes, programs, reports, papers, etc., of the Association through whatever means it finds most practicable.

VII. Membership is obtained by the approval of the Executive Board, and the payment of one dollar annually.

VIII. This Charter Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided notice of the proposed amendment has been given in the call for the meeting.

The names of those who signed the constitution of the Iowa Anthropological Association as charter members are as follows:

SAMUEL CALVIN,
ISAAC A. LOOS,
J. W. RICH,
DAVID BRANT,

T. J. FITZPATRICK,
DUREN J. H. WARD,
JOHNSON BRIGHAM,
J. H. PAARMANN,

RUTH H. BRANT,	ARTHUR G. SMITH,
HARRY G. PLUM,	C. F. ANSLEY,
A. A. VEBLEN,	HENRY NEGUS,
LEANAS G. WELD,	WILLIAM CRAIG WILCOX,
BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH,	C. E. SEASHORE,
F. J. BECKER,	B. SHIMEK,
C. C. NUTTING,	THOMAS H. MACBRIDE,
WILLIAM J. BRADY,	GEORGE T. FLOM,
FREDERICK E. BOLTON,	ARTHUR FAIRBANKS,
FRANK E. HORACK,	HORACE E. DEEMER.

After the above constitution had been agreed upon, article by article, Dr. Duren J. H. Ward was elected to the office of Secretary. The assembly then adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary for the purpose of electing the other permanent officers provided for in the Constitution.

The second meeting was held on Saturday evening, October 17, 1903, and the following officers were elected: Samuel Calvin, President; J. H. Paarmann, Vice-President; Frederick E. Bolton, Treasurer; J. W. Rich, F. J. Becker, H. G. Plum, B. F. Shambaugh, and A. G. Smith, members of the Executive Board.

At a later meeting of the Executive Board the following By-Laws were adopted:

I. The officers of the Association shall serve as the officers of the Executive Board.

II. Money shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Association only upon warrants issued by the President and the Secretary upon the order of the Executive Board.

III. The By-Laws may be amended by the Executive Board at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

It is expected that the first yearly meeting of the Iowa Anthropological Association will be held during the last week in January, 1904. To this meeting a whole day will be devoted. The program, which is now being arranged by the Executive Board, will consist of short addresses on such subjects as: Archæology as an Instrument

of Anthropology; the Human Race from the Standpoint of Biology; the Relation of Anthropology to Sociology; the Mode of the Deposition of the Loess and the Consequent Difficulty in Determining the Age of Human Remains; the Light that Physiographic Studies Throw on Anthropological Problems; the Lessons of Anthropology for Education; the Contribution of Philology to Anthropology through Mythology; the Trend of Invention; the Work of the Dav-
enport Academy of Sciences in Anthropology; and the Relation of Anthropological Work to Iowa History. Among those who are expected to take part in these discussions are Professor Arthur Fairbanks, Professor B. Shimek, Professor C. C. Nutting, Professor I. A. Loos, Professor F. G. Wilder, Professor F. E. Bolton, Professor Geo. T. Flom, Professor R. T. Wells, and Mr. J. H. Paarmann. In the evening a public address will be given by some one eminent in the field of Anthropology. At this time, however, the program is provisional and tentative.

The plans of the Association are of course not matured at this early stage, but it is safe to say that it will at once enter upon the propagation of a more general interest in the Science of Man and the encouragement of the preservation of the old landmarks and earth-works made by former races inhabiting the State of Iowa.

THE IOWA SOCIETY OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

In 1902 there was established at Iowa City, Iowa, "The Iowa Society of the Archæological Institute of America." As its name indicates, the Iowa Society is affiliated with the "Archæological Institute of America" which was founded in the year 1879 in Boston.

The purpose of the Archæological Institute of America is "to promote and direct archæological research. This purpose it seeks to accomplish by aiding the maintenance of schools for archæological study in Athens, Rome and Jerusalem; by sending out expeditions for special investigation; by assisting the efforts of independent explorers; by publishing the results of explorations and research; by holding general meetings for the reading and discussion of papers

on archæological subjects; and by disseminating exact information in regard to the progress of research by means of free public lectures under the auspices of Affiliated Societies. The activities of the Institute have thus far been limited to four fields of archæological interest—Greek, Roman, Oriental, and American. * * * *

“In the field of American archæology the policy of the Institute from the beginning has been to cöoperate with the agencies already existing by which the work of exploration and research has been so well organized and so effectively conducted; it aims to supplement their activities, avoiding all duplication of facilities. Under its direction a Fellow of the Institute is now prosecuting researches in Central America.”

Special volumes relating to Archæology are prepared from time to time and published by the Institute. *The American Journal of Archæology* is a quarterly periodical published for the members of the Institute.

The officers of the Iowa Society are as follows: President, Professor Arthur Fairbanks, Iowa City; Vice-Presidents, Professor J. H. P. Main, Grinnell, Iowa, and Professor W. S. Ebersole, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Max Mayer, Iowa City, Iowa; Executive Committee, Professor Arthur Fairbanks, Mrs. Max Mayer, Professor L. G. Weld, all of Iowa City, Iowa.

During the year 1903 the following lectures were given under the auspices of the Iowa Society: Monday, Feb. 2, Professor A. L. Frothingham, Jr. Ph.D., of Princeton University, on *Roman Triumphant Arches, Especially the Arch at Beneventum*; Wednesday, March 25, Professor Paul Shorey, Ph. D., of Chicago University, on *Realism and Idealism in Greek Literature and Art*; Monday, April 6, Professor J. R. S. Sterrett, of Cornell University, on *The Troglodytes of Cappadocia, or the Cave Dwellers of Asia Minor*.

During the year 1904 lectures are expected from Dr. W. J. McGee of the Smithsonian Institution, and Professor George F. Moore of Harvard University.

B. F. S.

THE SIXTH IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

The sixth annual meeting of the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Corrections was held at Des Moines, Iowa, November 10, 11, and 12, 1903. Governor Cummins gave the address of welcome at the first session, in which he urged the transference of the pardoning power from the executive to the judiciary. Rabbi Sonnenshein of Des Moines, responded to the Governor's address, which was followed by the address of the president of the conference, Judge G. S. Robinson of Sioux City. The principal address of the evening was given by Rev. G. L. Cady of Iowa City, on *Necessity for Closer Organization in Charities*.

The second day of the conference, meetings were held morning, afternoon, and evening. At the morning session Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, General Superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, read a paper entitled *Organization of Municipal Charities*, and Dr. Frank I. Herriott, of Drake University, read a paper on *State and County Care of the Poor*. This paper created a good deal of comment and discussion, from the fact that Dr. Herriott maintained that it would be cheaper for the State to keep its poor at the "Savery" or the "Kirkwood" hotels than in the present county poor farms.

The afternoon session was opened by a paper on *The Friendly Visitor*, by Miss Jessie Binford of Marshalltown. Miss Charlotta Goff, Assistant Secretary of the Associated Charities, Washington, D. C., discussed the topic of *Needy Families in their Homes*. The various phases of the subject of *Homes for Dependent Children* was discussed by Rev. W. H. Slingerland, State Superintendent Iowa Children's Home Society, and by Mrs. E. H. Carter, Secretary of the Des Moines Home for Friendless Children.

In the evening Professor Wyckoff of Grinnell, gave an address on *Vagrancy and Its Correction*, followed by a general discussion of the *Necessity of Legislation to Prevent the Desertion of Families* by Mr. John Beardsley, General Secretary Associated Charities, Des Moines.

At the morning session of the third day, Judge Deemer of the Su-

preme Court of Iowa, gave an address on *Indeterminate Sentences*, advocating the adoption of the indeterminate sentence as part of the criminal legislation of the State. Judge Kinne of the Board of Control, and Mr. W. A. Hunter, warden of the State penitentiary at Anamosa, spoke in favor of its adoption.

Professor F. E. Haynes of Morningside College, spoke on *State Reformatories*.

The afternoon session of the last day was opened by Mrs. A. M. Waterman, Matron of the Womens' Department of the Anamosa Penitentiary, by an address on *Reformatories for Women* which, after discussion of the subject, was followed by a paper on *Child Labor and Factory Inspection* by Mr. E. D. Brigham, Commissioner of Labor for Iowa.

At the annual business meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Judge G. S. Robinson, Sioux City; 1st Vice-President, Supt. Miles, Eldora; 2nd Vice-President, Prof. G. P. Wyckoff, Grinnell; Treasurer, Mr. H. S. Hollingsworth, Des Moines; Secretary, Mr. John Beardsley, Des Moines; Executive Committee, Judge G. S. Robinson, Sioux City, Mr. John Beardsley, Des Moines, Prof. Isaac A. Loos, Iowa City, Dr. E. Luther Stevens, Des Moines, and Dr. Agnes Eichelberger, Sioux City.

The next meeting of the conference will be held in Sioux City, in November, 1904.

The organization will probably urge a Child Labor Law, and the establishment of Juvenile Courts, before the General Assembly this winter.

C. W. W.

THE HISTORICAL FUNCTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN IOWA

The following suggestion to the public libraries is taken from an address on *The Work of the State Historical Society of Iowa* delivered before the Iowa Library Association at the Marshalltown meeting in October, 1903:—

It is suggested that the historical function of the public library in Iowa is to collect and preserve the materials of State and local history. And herein the public library should aim:

First; to place on its shelves the standard works on general American history.

Second; to add to its collection all books, pamphlets, etc., bearing upon the history of Iowa—including the public documents of the State (e. g. the State Laws, the House and Senate Journals, the set of Legislative Documents, the Supreme Court Reports, Official Register, etc.).

Third; to collect and preserve the materials of local history, that is, all matter of historical importance touching the life of the community in which the public library is located. Under this head would come, (a) files of the local newspapers and sets of periodicals and journals published in the community, (b) official publications of the town and county in which the library is located (e. g. city ordinances, school laws, and reports of county officers), (c) local town or city directories, (d) announcements, programs, proceedings, etc., of all local literary, scientific, political, philanthropic, educational, fraternal, and religious clubs and organizations, (e) books, pamphlets, articles, etc., written by men and women who live in the community in which the library is located, (f) photographs and autographs and autograph letters of prominent citizens, and (g) a scrap book containing clippings relative to the local community.

Fourth; to set aside a room and shelves for the use of a local historical society.

B. F. S.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

According to a resolution of October 16, 1903, the Board of Curators meets regularly on the evening of the first Wednesday of every month.

All persons, libraries, and institutions on the mailing list of the Society and not receiving the publications promptly are urged to notify the Secretary.

Mr. Jacob Van der Zee, who acted as assistant in the library during the year 1902-1903, has been employed for the year 1903-1904.

Recent receipt by Miss Margaret Budington, the librarian, of the proof sheets of Mr. R. R. Bowker's provisional list of Iowa publications indicates that the completed work will soon appear. It will supplement parts 1 and 2 of Mr. Bowker's *State Publications*, which have already been published and which include publications of the New England and North Central States.

The Mason City Public Library has recently sent in an order for all of the publications of the State Historical Society of Iowa. This is but one of many indications of a growing interest in the literature of Iowa history.

The State Historical Society has sent out to all of its library members copies of a monograph of 112 pages entitled *Iowa City, a Contribution to the Early History of Iowa*. This is one of Professor Shambaugh's first contributions to the history of his native State, and was published in 1893, by the Society. To all members of the society have been mailed copies of the *Twenty-fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa to the Governor of the State*. Others desiring this report may have the same upon application to the Secretary.

From Mr. A. N. Harbert of Shellsburg, Iowa, the library has received a copy of the *Message from the President of the United States in Relation to the Disputed Boundary Line between the State of Missouri and Territory of Iowa*; also, a copy of the *Constitution of the State of Iowa adopted in Convention, November 1, 1844*.

An addition to the exchange list of the Society is the Southern History Association. This Association was organized at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1896, for the purpose of studying the history of the Southern States. The Association issues a bi-monthly publication, of which Mr. Colyer Meriweather is editor.

Matter is being collected for the compilation and publication of a volume of documentary material relating to the history of political parties in Iowa.

CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLES OSCAR PAULLIN, Graduate Student in History at the University of Chicago. Born in Ohio. Graduated from the Catholic University of America in 1897. Nautical Expert in the United States Hydrographic Office from 1896 to 1900. Was Fellow in Political Science at Johns Hopkins University in 1901 (Resigned). Member of the American Historical Association. Author of *Naval Administration in the Southern States during the Revolution*.

DUREN J. H. WARD, Secretary of the Iowa Anthropological Association. (See January, 1903, number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, p. 135).

GEORGE EVAN ROBERTS, Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C. President of the Register and Leader Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Born in Delaware County, Iowa, 1857. Sometime editor of the *Fort Dodge Messenger*, and State Printer for Iowa. Author of *Iowa and the Silver Question; Money, Wages, and Prices, etc.*

JOHN J. LOUIS, Superintendent of Public Schools at Harlan, Iowa. Formerly Principal of the Harlan High School. Born at Harlan, Iowa, in 1877. Graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1899; and received the M. A. degree from the same institution in 1903.

CAROLINE CLIFFORD BURBANK, Member of the State Historical Society of Iowa. Sometime Historian for the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution. Graduated from Northwestern University in 1890. Taught in the Evanston Township High School from 1890 to 1892, and in the Blue Island High School in 1892-1893. Present address: 734 Seventeenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

ESTABLISHED BY LAW IN THE YEAR 1857
INCORPORATED: 1867 AND 1892
LOCATED AT IOWA CITY IOWA

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Any person may become a member of THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA upon election by the Board of Curators and the payment of an entrance fee of \$5.00.

Membership in this Society may be retained after the first year upon the payment of \$3.00 annually.

Members of the Society shall be entitled to receive the quarterly and all other publications of the Society during the continuance of their membership.

Any public, school, or college library in the State of Iowa may be enrolled as a library member upon application and the payment of a fee of \$1.00. Such library membership may be retained after the first year upon the payment of \$1.00 annually. Libraries enrolled as library members of THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA shall be entitled to receive the quarterly and all other publications of the Society issued during the period of their membership.

Address Communications to THE SECRETARY *or to* THE CUSTODIAN
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