

## SOME PUBLICATIONS

*Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1902.* In Two Volumes. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1903. Pp. 648, 527.

These two volumes are filled with material of great interest and value, especially to the student of American history. The first volume opens with Secretary Haskins's report of the Association meeting at Philadelphia in December, 1902. Most of the papers which follow were presented at that meeting. With few exceptions they deal with the history of our own country.

Especially noteworthy and welcome are Professor Jameson's *Studies in the History of the Federal Convention of 1787*. He tells of letters written from the convention, publishes a number not previously printed, and gives a list of those already in print. He contributes some admirable textual criticism of the various plans presented to the convention, including the famous Pinckney plan. He publishes for the first time a draft for the committee of detail prepared by James Wilson, whose papers he has recently exploited. He analyses carefully the list of members who did not sign the Constitution, and concludes with an outline and bibliography of the action of the various States on the work of the convention.

The field of diplomatic history is represented by the following timely articles: *The National Canal Policy*, by Professor L. M. Keasbey; *The Neutralization Features of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty*, by Professor Latané; *Suez and Panama, a Parallel*, by Professor T. S. Woolsey; and *Reasons for the Withdrawal of the French from Mexico*, by Professor Duniway. Professor Duniway points out that the French desertion of Maximilian was due, not solely to the attitude and interference of the United States, but also to lack of strong support from the Mexicans, to dissatisfaction in France with the

plans and methods of the Napoleonic government, and to disturbing conditions in Europe which demanded the attention and resources of France.

Some two hundred pages are occupied by Dr. Charles McCarthy's monograph on the *Antimasonic Party*. This is an extended scholarly discussion of the antimasonic movement from 1827 to 1840, for which the author was awarded the Justin Winsor prize. Dr. McCarthy concludes "that the Antimasonic party owed much of its strength to the conditions of the times and was not wholly the product of the abduction of Morgan;" "that Antimasonry as it appeared in the election of 1832 was a complex of political and social discontent guided by skilled leaders;" and that "the party in the political history of America has its chief importance in that it furnished the first solid basis for the Whig movement of the future."

More than passing notice should be given to the contributions of Professor Woodburn and Dr. James Sullivan. In his treatment of *Party Politics in Indiana during the Civil War*, which deals especially with party opposition to Lincoln's administration, Professor Woodburn has added a valuable chapter to our political literature. Dr. Sullivan, in an interesting paper entitled *Antecedents of the Declaration of Independence*, traces the philosophical assertions of the Declaration back to ancient writers, and finds all its important principles enunciated as early as the fifth century A. D. Professor Dunning adds a note on the history of the phrase "are, and of right ought to be."

Volume I also contains President A. T. Mahan's suggestive address on *Subordination in Historical Treatment*; papers, by Professor MacDonald emphasizing the study of American colonial history in its larger and truer relations as a part of the British Empire and of the history of English colonization, by James B. Perkins on *French Parliaments*, by William B. Weeden on the *Art of Weaving, a Handmaid of Civilization*, by Professor J. M. Vincent on *Municipal Problems in Medieval Switzerland*, and by Judge S. E. Baldwin on *American Business Corporations before 1789*; the annual report of

the Public Archives Commission, consisting mainly of reports on the archives of Oregon and the Bexar Archives of Texas; and finally a complete list of the publications of the American Historical Association and the American Church History Society, together with the contents of the *American Historical Review*, down to 1902.

Volume II is by no means the least important part of the report. It consists of the report of the American Historical Manuscripts Commission and embodies much previously inaccessible material from the diary and correspondence of Salmon P. Chase. This material is grouped under five heads: (1) calendar of Chase letters heretofore printed and list of letters now printed; (2) diary of Chase, July 21 to October 12, 1862; (3) selected letters of Chase, 1846-1861; (4) letters from George S. Denison to Chase, 1862-1865; and (5) miscellaneous letters to Chase, 1842-1870. Especially valuable are the Denison letters written from New Orleans during the War, which shed much light on the problems, conditions, characters, and events of that great period.

PAUL S. PEIRCE

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY

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*Iowa Official Register.* Compiled by W. B. MARTIN, Secretary of State. Published by the State of Iowa, by order of the General Assembly. Des Moines: Bernard Murphy, State Printer. 1904. Pp. 613.

Even more than the usual amount of historical material to be found in the *Iowa Official Register* is contained within the covers of the volume for 1904. The compiler has taken advantage of the freshly stimulated interest in all the lands which were originally included within the Louisiana Purchase to open the volume with an historical introduction of thirty-four pages which contains articles on the history, government, and elections of Iowa, along with an article on Iowa topography, rivers, and lakes, by T. E. Savage, Assistant State Geologist, one on the school system of Iowa, by

John F. Riggs, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one on the system of taxation, prepared by James Parker, Deputy Auditor of Polk County.

Like its predecessors in the series, the nineteenth volume of the *Iowa Official Register* is divided into parts, as an aid to ready reference. Part one is devoted to matter relating to the Constitution, naturalization and citizenship, Registers of the United States, and State and territorial officers, with a list of Iowa men who have held cabinet positions. Parts two and three consist of lists of State and district officers and institutions. Information and statistics of State and territorial elections are included in parts four and five, and part six gives the transactions of the Executive Council of Iowa for the year 1903. Part seven includes information on the national and State governments; and in part eight we find the Iowa material proper. There is also a list, new to the *Iowa Official Register*, of the heads of the governments of the world, and an interesting "cumulative index of special subjects appearing in the *Iowa Official Register* 1886 to 1903." The arrangement of the statistics for Iowa libraries is slightly different from that in former volumes, bringing the free public libraries to the front. The buildings that are the gifts of Mr. Carnegie are indicated by an asterisk—and the list is thickly starred. The statistics are given with considerable fulness and evidently with accuracy.

A new and pleasing feature of the volume are the illustrations. In addition to the usual portrait frontispiece, which this time is the likeness of Governor Drake, there are views of the State educational institutions and of the Iowa building at the St. Louis exposition.

MARGARET BUDINGTON

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY

*The Political Theories of the Ancient World.* By WESTEL WOODBURY WILLOUGHBY, Ph. D. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1903. Pp. 294.

"This volume," we are told in the preface, "is the first of a number of volumes which the author hopes in time to prepare covering the entire history of political philosophy. His idea is to write a history of political ideas of the periods covered, not to prepare a digest of political literature." And he is careful to state that he does not aim to present a dictionary or an encyclopedia of the political theories of mankind.

Believing (1) that political ideas have been evoked by and are therefore an expression of particular conditions of social and intellectual life, and (2) that political speculations have for the most part aimed at the solution of practical problems, Professor Willoughby has in this first volume of the proposed series endeavored "to show that the various political speculations described were naturally born of the concrete facts of contemporaneous life."

In the scope and treatment which the author has given to his book he has certainly anticipated the most pressing need of Political Science. Furthermore, it is fortunate that this work has been undertaken by one who is so well equipped as Professor Willoughby. For, as Paulsen truthfully observes in his *Introduction to Philosophy*, "no man can explain philosophical problems and their solution unless he himself has taken a stand in reference to them." In *The Nature of the State* and in *Social Justice*, Professor Willoughby had already taken his stand on the fundamental problems of political philosophy. One may not agree with his conclusions, and may even view portions of his work on *The Political Theories of the Ancient World* as unsatisfactory in parts; but few will question his method of treatment and his right to be heard. He has opened the way.

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY

*The Freedmen's Bureau.* By PAUL S. PEIRCE. Iowa City: The State University of Iowa. Studies in Sociology, Economics, Politics, and History. Vol. III, No. 1. 1904. Pp. 200.

*The Freedmen's Bureau* is the title of a well written monograph which the author modestly subtitles: "A Chapter in the History of Reconstruction." It is, indeed, an important "chapter" and contains much to commend it to the student of the reconstruction period.

Briefly stated, the antecedents, beginning, establishment, organization, work, and decline of the Freedmen's Bureau are described. The opening chapter shows the "confusion and social disorder consequent upon military invasion." The beginning of the bureau dates from 1863 when the treasury department divided the South into five special agencies with a supervisor over each division. This continued in operation until the Freedmen's Bureau was regularly organized by Congress in 1865. Before its regular establishment, however, the work of various associations, religious and benevolent societies in the various States, was quite as important as the work of the government itself; and these voluntary organizations brought the pressure upon Congress necessary to the final organization of the Bureau. The debates and legislation of Congress are traced in a clear and logical manner until two years of congressional conflict resulted in its establishment.

The "bureau was established in the war department, to which, under such regulations as the head of the bureau and the President of the United States should prescribe, was committed the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from the 'rebel states' or from other districts embraced in the operations of the army." As first established it was to continue during the war and one year thereafter. At its head was a commissioner appointed by the President. Land was to be leased to refugees or freedmen upon payment of an annual rental not exceeding six per cent of the value of the land with the right of purchase at the end of three years. General Howard, the first Commissioner, divided the territory into ten districts, each

in charge of an assistant commissioner. These districts were again subdivided forming a complex organization, defective indeed, but "in advance of anything that had been earlier attempted." General Grant reported, shortly after its establishment, "that in some States its affairs had not been conducted with good judgment or economy," but on the whole his report was favorable; while General Schurz found much to criticise. In 1866 it was provided that the Bureau should continue with some modifications until otherwise provided for by law. Gradually its field of operation was narrowed until June 30, 1872, when the diminution of power ended in its total abolishment.

The philanthropic, educational, industrial, and judicial aspects are treated in a very satisfactory manner, while the concluding chapter on the political features treats of the Bureau in its relation to suffrage, elections, carpet-bag politicians, and political issues in the North.

That the Bureau was sometimes used to further political ends, is a conclusion one might naturally expect from an institution established and dominated by a political party. That it did much to secure to the negro the right of suffrage guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment, and that to it "is largely attributed the fact that today political lines and race lines are so nearly coincident in the south," are conclusions justified by the preceding chapters. Throughout the monograph Dr. Peirce reflects the opinions of the public, the government officials, and the press; and, while throwing the work upon the original sources, the author is never swamped by the mass of material from which he derives his information. An appendix, a bibliography, a list of congressional documents, and an excellent index add much to this orderly and well written monograph.

KARL F. GEISER

THE IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL  
CEDAR FALLS

*The United States and Porto Rico.* By L. S. ROWE, Ph.D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1904. Pp. 271.

The American people have implicit faith in their own institutions; and it was naturally expected by many that our entire system of laws would at once be put into force in our recently acquired island possessions, as they had been extended over practically all the Territories of the United States since the organization of the Northwest Territory. That they were not was a source of great disappointment not only to the people of the islands, but to many Americans who did not thoroughly understand the problems confronting the United States in governing these new possessions. It is concerning the problems which confronted the United States in endeavoring to legislate wisely for territory inhabited by a people whose language, laws, customs, and traditions were entirely different from our own that Professor Rowe writes in his very interesting book on *Porto Rico and the United States*.

Professor Rowe writes with authority on this subject; for, as a member of the commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico (1900-1901) and as chairman of the Porto Rican Code Commission (1901-1902), he has had exceptional advantages in observing the facts. It is fortunate for Porto Rico as well as for the United States that this commission should have had among its number an academic man so well versed in the science of government as Professor Rowe. Having been for years a close student of municipal government, he was able to impress the results of his study and experience upon the island at this critical formative period of its history.

In the work here under consideration the author gives a careful analysis of the insular decisions as affecting the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants of the island, and traces the progress and problems of the government of the island through the period of military occupation and after the establishment of the civil government. He lays especial emphasis upon the problems arising out of our contact with these Latin Americans, showing how they are being solved or suggesting their probable solution.



Of especial interest is the chapter treating of the organization and growth of political parties in the island since the American occupation. That the Porto Ricans are not satisfied with their form of government is conclusively shown in their party platforms. Their natural and commendable ambition to be placed on the same basis as other Territories of the United States, with ultimate admission to statehood in view, shows the wisdom of the provision for a period of tutelage.

Professor Rowe has made a welcomed contribution to the literature of the experiment of the United States in governing a colonial dependency.

F. E. HORACK

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
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*The Black Hawk War.* By FRANK E. STEVENS. Chicago: Frank E. Stevens, 1205 Chamber of Commerce Building. 1903. Pp. 323.

This is perhaps the most comprehensive work yet published on the famous Black Hawk War. It includes "a review of Black Hawk's life." In a volume of over 300 octavo pages we have a consecutive narrative of the relations of the Sac and Fox Indians with the United States Government from the beginning of the nineteenth century until the death of the great chief Black Hawk. It is constructed from first-hand sources. There are some fac similes of original documents, besides about three hundred reproduced portraits of men who took part in this celebrated campaign. The author announces his endeavor to be thorough and state all the facts. From the preface we learn that he has for over thirty years been collecting material for this book. On every page it is apparent that he has a passion for Black Hawk.

This passion has resulted in producing a treatise which will not be satisfactory to some readers. One suspects before reaching the bottom of the first page that the writer takes up his theme as an attorney for a cause. His thesis and his conclusion are given at start, viz., that Black Hawk is a "savage." He understands the

principle of suggestion, and at the outset puts into the reader's mind the theory for which he writes the book, which is a plea for the justification of the White Pioneer, and for the military treatment of Black Hawk. On the third page we are told that "an intimate knowledge of Black Hawk is denied us." To those reasonably familiar with the subject this will sound strange in the face of the facts that the United States Government dealt with him for about half a century, that we have his own very frank and sympathetic autobiography, and that there are several other works of which his life forms the central figure.

Of Black Hawk the author says that "he was a confirmed hypochondriac, morbidly regarding as frivolous everything save war;" that "he was discontented and reckless, envious of others with greater influence or name;" that "he was found making and breaking engagements and treaties the greater part of his long life;" that "he never conceived a solitary scheme for the amelioration" (of his people); that "he never had a lofty aspiration for his nation;" that "his every venture was made for personal aggrandizement or popularity;" and that "his prominence comes from notoriety alone." In scores of places are to be found even harsher invectives than the ones here quoted.

The argument of the book, which throws discredit upon the character of Black Hawk, seems to be contradicted by the quotations from the latter's autobiography, showing how the treaty of 1804 was secured. Whether Black Hawk's statements present the literal history or not, this treaty and the subsequent action of the United States can never be whitewashed to respectability.

From the first page to the last the author follows Black Hawk, but sees nothing truly worthy or able in his career. And yet this work contains much valuable material for the student of Indian character. No one interested in the Black Hawk War or in the life of Black Hawk can afford to be without a copy.

DUREN J. H. WARD

THE IOWA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
IOWA CITY

*Check List of the Publications of the State of Iowa.* By LAVINIA STEELE. Under the Supervision of the Iowa Library Commission. Des Moines: B. Murphy, State Printer. 1904. Pp. 65.

One of the evidences of a larger interest in the history of Iowa is an appreciation of and a demand for accessible information in the form of bibliographies and check lists. The importance of collecting and publishing bibliographical data was first recognized by the State Historical Society of Iowa in *A Bibliography of Iowa State Publications for 1900-1901* which appeared in the July, 1903, number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Since then a *Check List of the Publications of the State of Iowa* has been prepared under the direction of the Iowa Library Commission. This check list, which was compiled by Miss Lavinia Steele, under the supervision of the Iowa Library Commission, has already been distributed to the public libraries of the State. The arrangement is in tabulated form, convenient for checking. The several departments of the State are listed in alphabetical order, with the list of their publications following chronologically. Information as to the changes in the name of departments, the date of their first report, etc., is given under each head. When reports have been published both separately and in the *Iowa Legislative Documents* comparative tables are given.

This check list is, happily, provided with an index, so that reference to any department or publication is easily made. The list follows the same general plan as that of the Ohio check list, but gives more information. The Iowa check list cannot fail to carry out the purpose for which it was compiled, namely, to "prove an incentive and an aid in the collection of State publications" to the public librarians and State officials of Iowa. It is not only a creditable but an altogether superior compilation of bibliographical data; and in its publication and generous distribution the Iowa Library Commission has made an exceedingly valuable contribution for which State officials, librarians, and students of history are all grateful. It will serve both as a model and as a basis for similar publi-

cations in the future; and it is certainly deserving of the recognition given it by a statute of the Thirtieth General Assembly which declares that henceforth the public documents shall be arranged and catalogued according to the plan of this check list.

It is safe to say, however, that no one who is at all familiar with the difficulties of bibliographical compilation would expect to find in this first check list of Iowa publications a work complete and altogether free from errors. Realizing the difficulties of the task undertaken and so admirably executed by Miss Steele, the Secretary of the Library Commission, Miss Tyler, is careful to state in the *Preface* that, "With the most painstaking care, however, errors will have undoubtedly crept in and omissions will be found, and it is hoped that any errors of this sort will be reported, in order that future editions may be corrected. The list is known to be incomplete in certain departments, especially in case of State educational institutions, but it was practically impossible to gain complete information." In order to assist in making future editions more perfect and complete the writer desires in this connection to suggest some additions and corrections.

In some cases documents covering two years or parts of two consecutive calendar years are listed as of one year, thus making it uncertain as to the particular document listed. Again some documents covering only a calendar year are listed as covering two or parts of two years, thus giving rise to some confusion. Publications not separately issued should in the opinion of the writer have been placed in a separate column.

Under "Academy of Sciences" the statement is given that the first report was made in 1887, which is erroneous as there was no authority recognized by the Academy to whom a report could be made. The first brochure issued by the present Academy contained the proceedings for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, and was a society publication. The proceedings for the years 1890 and 1891, reckoned as volume I, part 2, were issued by the State separately or as an appendix to the *Transactions* of the State Horticultural Society for

1891. Volume I, part 3, was also issued separately or with the *Transactions* of the Iowa Horticultural Society for 1892. The old Academy, the predecessor of the present one, issued two publications at their own expense, namely: *Proceedings 1875-1880*, 28 pages, and *Supplement*, 1882, 12 pages. The Academy has also issued about sixteen programs, many of which contain abstracts of papers presented.

Under "Adjutant-General" the report for 1866 is in two volumes in all the copies seen by the writer. The report credited to the year 1876 does not exist or at least is not in Iowa Documents for 1878 as credited.

Under "State Agricultural Society" the table seems to indicate that the Society's annual volume for the years 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, and 1875 were bound in the Iowa Documents for 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, and 1876 respectively. This, however, is not the case. The reports in the Iowa Documents are simply those of the Society's Secretary and not the transactions of the Society.

Under "Auditor of State," Revenue laws for 1886, may be added. The journal of the Senate of the 21st General Assembly with reference to the impeachment of John L. Brown was also issued in parts of about forty or more. Add also the 34th annual report of the Insurance department, 1903, two volumes.

Under "Executive Council" add:—Third Annual Assessment of telegraph and telephone property, by A. H. Davidson, July 25, 1903.

Under "Geological Survey" the reader may note that the title, "Contributions to the paleontology of Iowa," by Hall of the first survey, is, if the writer is not misinformed, a private publication. In the second survey add:—First annual report of progress of the state geologist, Des Moines, Iowa, 1867. This is a four page pamphlet of which only fifty copies were printed. As this report is very rare I give below the title obtained through the courtesy of Dr. C. A. White.

First annual report of progress of the | geological survey | by | C. A. White, M. D., | state geologist, | together with a | report of prog-

ress | by the chemist, | Prof. G. Hinrichs. | — | January 3d, 1867. |  
 — | Des Moines: | printed at the Iowa State Register job office. |  
 — | 1867. |

Octavo, pp. 4. Contents: Title, p. 1; geology of Iowa, pp. [2]-3; report of the chemist, p. 4.

The second survey also issued another pamphlet. The title given below was sent to me by Dr. C. A. White.

State geological survey of Iowa. | — | Preliminary notice | of new genera and species of fossils, | by | C. A. White, M. D., state geologist, and O. H. St. John, assistant. |

[Iowa City: N. H. Brainerd, Iowa City Republican Office, May, 1867]. Octavo, 2 unsp. 1.

To the last line of the third survey may be added:—Also administrative reports of the state geologist and various other papers.

Under "Governor" the special report of Governor Kirkwood on Barclay Coppic seems to be omitted.

Under "State Board of Health" the following circulars may be added:—

- 1880. Glanders in man and domestic animals.
- 1880. Restriction and prevention of diphtheria.
- 1881. Water supply and its relation to health and disease.
- 1881. Diseases of domestic animals and their relation to the health of man.
- 1881. Sewerage, drainage, and disposal of excreta by James L. Loring.
- 1881. Slaughter houses.
- 1881. Adulteration of food.
- 1882. Restriction and prevention of small pox.
- 1883. Hospitals for contagious diseases.
- 1883. Ventilation.
- 1883. Treatment of the drowned.
- 1885. Sanitary science and hygiene.
- 1885. Hygiene of public institutions.
- 1885. The opium habit.

1885. The typhoid fever of America.
1885. Lighting and seating school houses.
1885. Communication of contagious diseases.
1885. Rest, by Dr. E. M. Reynolds.
1885. Contagious diseases among domestic animals.
1885. Sanitary science and public schools.
1885. Regulations for local boards of health.
1885. Overpressure in public schools.
1885. Rules and regulations for the inspection of illuminating oil.
1885. Study out of school hours.
1887. Skarlakansfeber och Difterit.
1887. Restriction and prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria, revised.
1887. Typhoid [Enteric] fever, by J. F. Kennedy.
1887. Hygiene of the unborn.
1887. Tuberculosis in cattle.
1887. Thermometry of hygiene.
1888. Einschränkung und Verhütung von Scharlach fieber, etc.
1889. Potable water.
1889. Emergency hospitals.
1889. Ventilation, by J. C. Shrader.
1890. Kerosene oil. What to buy and how to use it.
1890. Einschränkung und Verhütung von Scharlach-Fieber, Diphtheritis und Membranous Croup.
1891. Restriction and prevention of contagious diseases in the public schools.
1892. Powers and duties of health officers.
1892. Decisions of the Iowa supreme court, etc.
1892. Regulations for the restriction and prevention of contagious diseases.
1893. Restriction and prevention of typhoid fever, revised.
1894. Iowa health laws.
1894. Revised rules and regulations for the inspection of illuminating oil

1894. Instructions for local boards of health.
1895. Treatment of the drowned.
1896. Restriction and prevention of contagious diseases in schools.
1896. Kerosene oil.
1897. Instructions for local boards of health.
1897. Regulations for the quarantine of contagious diseases.
1897. Public health law.
1898. Contagious diseases among domestic animals.
1898. The inspection of miner's oil.
1898. Rules and regulations for the inspection of illuminating oil,  
and linseed oil.
1898. Rules for the transportation of corpses.
1898. Rules and regulations for the disinfection of woolen rag mat-  
tresses, etc.
1899. Circular 02. October 2, 1899, to the inspectors of oils.
1900. Ordinance for the protection of public health, revised.
1900. Tuberculosis.
1900. Circular No. 4, Ordinance for the protection of public health.
1901. Circular No. 8, respecting smallpox. There is a revised  
edition and second edition for the year.
1901. Circular No. 3. Restriction and prevention of contagious  
diseases in public and private schools.
1901. Regulations for local boards of health, 2nd edition.
1902. Ordinance protecting public health.
1902. Contagious diseases in public and private schools, 3rd edition.
1902. Laws relating to public health.
1903. Regulation for local boards of health, 3rd edition.
1903. Circular No. 7. Rules and regulations.
1903. Directions for the collection of samples of water for sanitary  
analysis.

Under "Horticultural Society" add:—Report, 1891, contains the  
proceedings of the Iowa Academy of sciences, 1890–1891, part 2.

Under "Fort Madison Penitentiary" add:—Report of joint com-  
mittee, 1860.



Under "Pharmacy Commission" add:—Official circular 1886, 1891, and also 1892. The supplemental report listed for 1886 I have not seen. My own file contains a supplementary report for 1888.

Under "Department of Public Instruction" add:—Course for normal institutes, 1895. Flag Day programs, 1899. Manual training and how to introduce it, 1903. Circular of information, no. 1.—Three addresses by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1897. Circulation of Information, No. 2, relating to the transportation of pupils, Nov. 1, 1900. Amendments to the school laws of 1892. [Circular, May 15, 1894], pp. 7. Advance sheets, biennial report, 1900, pp. 44.

Under "Secretary of State" add:—Rules of practice in district court, 1887. Election laws, [1902]. List of Iowa Newspapers.

Under "State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" add:—Bulletin no. 2, 1884, from the department of entomology, by Herbert Osborn.

Bulletin, 1884, devoted to industrial sciences.

Bulletin, 1883, experiments with and investigations of North of Europe fruits, trees, and shrubs, by Prof. J. L. Budd.

Bulletin, November, 1884, department of Botany, by C. E. Bessey.

Bulletin, 1886, department of Botany, by B. D. Halsted.

Bulletin, 1888, department of Botany, by B. D. Halsted.

Contributions from Botanical Department, nos. 1-22, nearly all state publications.

Sewage Disposal plant and investigations, Bulletins nos. 1-4.

Contributions from the Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Bulletins nos. 1-5.

Catalogues, 1889, also 1890.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1896 and 1897. [A breviary.]

Under "State Historical Society," note that Howe's Annals are private publications. Add:—Constitution of the Society 1857, edition 1861. Constitution 1857 and by-laws, 1869, edition 1869.

Under "State Normal School" add:—

Bulletins nos. 2, 3, and 4 of volume III, and bulletin no. 1 of volume IV, have been issued.

Under "State University of Iowa" add:—

Report of the president and report of the executive committee, 1887.

Bulletins Homeopathic Medical Department, volume I, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; vol. II, no. 1. These are the medical scientific bulletins.

Transit, volumes 1-8, in ten issues. Volumes 1 and 2 were each issued in two parts.

Circular Collegiate Department 1887.

Law Bulletin, nos. 41, 42.

Announcements of the College of Pharmacy, 1885-1900, issued in fifteen publications.

Announcements of the College of Medicine, 1870-1899, issued in thirty publications.

Announcements of the College of Homeopathic Medicine, 1877-1899, issued in twenty-two publications.

Announcements of the College of Dentistry, 1882-1900, issued in nineteen publications.

Announcements of the College of Law, 1875-6, 1881-1889 and year book 1877-1878 and 1880-1881, issued in twenty-two publications, probably not a complete set.

Wambaugh, Eugene. The best education for a lawyer, 1892.

Announcement Civil Engineering Department, 1896.

School of Applied Mechanics and Architecture, 1894-1895.

Announcement of the department of Scandinavian languages and literatures, 1900.

Graduate and undergraduate courses of instruction in political science, history, government, and law, announcement for 1898-1899.

Medical hospital rules.

Hudson—The lawyer's relation to humanity, 1891.

Schaeffer, C. A. The development of the University, 1887.

Record of the board of regents. The writer has collected eight publications. There are probably twice as many.

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University News Bulletin:

Vol. 1, nos. 1-12, July 1, 1899, to June 1900, monthly, twelve publications.

Vol. 2, nos. 1-12, July 1, 1900, to June 1, 1901, monthly, eleven publications, nos. 3 and 4 being combined.

Vol. 3, nos. 1-11, July 1, 1901, to May, 1902, monthly, nine publications, nos. 3 and 4 as well as 6 and 7 being combined.

Vol. 4, nos. 1-8, November, 1902, to June-July, 1903, monthly, eight publications.

Bulletins nos. 2 and 3 of vol. 5, Laboratories of Natural History have been issued.

Entrance requirements in English.

Reports of investigating committee, 1889.

Pickard, J. L. Baccalaureate addresses, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

Note the statement on page 53: "Catalogue 1857-8 first printed in 1877." The same may be said with reference to catalogue 1858-9. The last line on page 53 should read: "Reprinted from the original publications or archives," as four of the documents were printed for the first time in 1877.

The bulletin of Laboratories of Natural History volume I should be credited with nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, three issues, as nos. 3 and 4 were combined.

Under "Supreme Court" note:—

Bradford's report was originally issued in three pamphlets. As these publications seem to be generally unknown the full title pages as well as contents are here given:

Reports | of the | decisions of the supreme court | of Iowa, | from  
the organization of the territory in July, 1838, | to December, 1839,  
inclusive. | Published by order of the legislature. | by Wm. J. A.  
Bradford, | reporter to the supreme court, | Galena. | Printed by  
Wm. C. Taylor. | 1840. |

Pamphlet, octavo, pp. 1-20 + [4.]

Contents: Judges of the supreme court, p. 2; decisions of the supreme court of Iowa, pp. 3-20; names of cases contained in these reports, pp. [21]; index, pp. [23-24.]

Reports | of the | decisions of the supreme court | of Iowa. | cases argued and decided at the July term, 1840. | Printed for the use of the legislature. | by Wm. J. A. Bradford, | Reporter to the supreme court. | Iowa City: | Printed by Hughes & Williams. | 1843. |

Pamphlet, octavo, pp. 1-75.

Contents: Judges of the supreme court at the time of making these decisions, p. [2]; list of cases contained in this number, pp. 3-4; decisions of the supreme court of Iowa, July, 1840, pp. 5-67; index, pp. 69-75.

Reports | of the | decisions | of the | supreme court of the territory of Iowa. | cases argued and decided at the July term, 1841. | Printed for the use of the legislature. | by Wm. J. A. Bradford, | Reporter to the supreme court. | Iowa City: | Printed by Van Antwerp & Hughes. | 1841. |

Octavo, pp. 1-62.

Contents: Judges of the supreme court at the time of making these decisions, p. 2; list of cases reported in this number, pp. 3-4; decisions of the supreme court of Iowa, pp. 5-55; index, pp. 57-62.

Under "Weather Service" note that the statement is made: "No report was made in 1885." This should read: "No report was printed for the year 1885." There should also be added:—

Weather crop bulletin, volumes I-XIV, 1890-1903. Issued weekly during the crop season.

Under "Miscellaneous" add:—Iowa and the Centennial—The state address delivered by C. C. Nourse, 1876.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

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