

NOTES AND COMMENT

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Duren J. H. Ward has recently been appointed University Lecturer in Anthropology at The State University of Iowa.

Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, who is to be succeeded in the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in October, by J. Franklin Jameson, will return to the University of Michigan.

Professor Allen Johnson has resigned his position as professor of history at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, to accept a professorship in history at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

The third edition of *John Brown Among the Quakers, and Other Sketches*, by Irving B. Richman, bearing the imprint of the Historical Department of Iowa, was issued in 1904.

Mr. T. D. Peterman, of Fayette, Iowa, who wrote the series of articles on the history of Fayette County which were published in the *West Union Argo*, now plans to rewrite the articles with a view to publishing a history of the county in book form in the near future.

Professor J. Franklin Jameson has resigned from the University of Chicago and will take up his work as Director of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Managing Editor of the *American Historical Review* in October, 1905.

The committee of the American Historical Association on "The best Methods of Organization and Work on the Part of State and Local Historical Societies" met at Iowa City on May 16 and 17. All members of the committee were present. The material which had been collected since the first of January was reviewed and outlines of a report were prepared. The report will be presented at the meeting of the American Historical Association to be held at Baltimore in December, 1905.

On May 16, 1905, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary and Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, delivered an address under the auspices of The State Historical Society of Iowa, at Iowa City, in the Hall of Liberal Arts. The subject of his address was, "The Significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

On Memorial Day, 1905, appropriate exercises were held by the Stars and Stripes chapter of the D. A. R. at Aspen Grove cemetery, Burlington, Iowa, over the grave of John Morgan, a Revolutionary soldier. Addresses were made by Mrs. Kate Gilbert Wells, Miss Abbie McFlynn, Dr. William Salter, and Mr. Henderson P. Morgan.

The article by Mr. John C. Parish, which appears in this number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, under the title of *The Bribery of Alexander W. McGregor*, was awarded the prize of fifty dollars offered by the Iowa Society of the Colonial Dames of America for the best essay in Iowa History written by an undergraduate of an Iowa college or university.

The third annual meeting of the Iowa Association of Health Officers was held at Iowa City, Iowa, June 12-13, 1905. The mid-winter meeting will be held at Des Moines in January, 1906. The fourth annual meeting will be held at Waterloo in June, 1906. The officers of the Association for the ensuing year are: Louis A. Thomas, of Red Oak, President; George P. Neal, of Fort Madison, Vice-president; and Cassius T. Lesan, of Mt. Ayr, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Iowa Wesleyan University (Mt. Pleasant, Iowa) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary during the week, June 8-15, 1905. Addresses were given by State Superintendent John F. Riggs, Dr. W. F. Anderson, Governor A. B. Cummins, Governor J. H. Mickey (of Nebraska), Dr. Chris Havighorst, Dr. E. M. Randall, Bishop W. F. McDowell, Bishop C. C. McCabe, Senator J. P. Dolliver, and Bishop H. W. Warren.

The Society of Iowa Florists was organized at Des Moines, July 1, 1903. The first officers were: J. T. Temple, of Davenport, President; R. L. Blair, of Des Moines, Vice-president; Wesley Greene,

of Des Moines, Secretary; and G. A. Heyne, of Dubuque, Treasurer. The Society has published its constitution and by-laws, a pamphlet of eight pages with cover. The object of the Society is the promotion of floriculture in the State and good fellowship among its members.

The Iowa State Photographers Association held their annual convention at Des Moines, May 17-19, 1905. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: Mr. H. O. Baldwin, President; Mr. Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Vice-president; Mr. G. R. Fahr, of Bonaparte, Secretary; and Mr. O. C. Courtright, of Fort Madison, Treasurer.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Iowa Medical Society was held at Des Moines, January 17-19, 1905. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: Dr. William Jepson, President; Dr. E. Warren Doolittle, 1st Vice-president; Dr. H. P. Gratiot, 2d Vice-president; and Dr. V. L. Treynor, Secretary. The next annual meeting will be held at Des Moines.

The Oregon Historical Society is making arrangements for an Historical Congress to be held in connection with the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. The plans contemplate sessions on August 21, 22, and 23. The sessions for one day will be devoted to discussions relative to the organization, work, and problems of State and Local Historical Societies. Arrangements have been made to have Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites and Prof. B. F. Shambaugh take part in these sessions.

The Congregational Church of Grinnell, Iowa, was organized April 8, 1855. A semi-centennial observance was held on May 21, 1905, in the form of a "jubilee service." The address was given by Professor L. F. Parker. Moreover, the church has published a history entitled, *A Record of Fifty Years*. This history contains portraits of two charter members and of all former pastors of the church, the names of all who have been connected with the church in the order of their admission, an alphabetical index of names, the story of early days by Professor Parker, a brief history of each pastorate, and other information of general interest.

The Iowa Funeral Directors Association held its twenty-fifth annual session, May 16-17, 1905, at Iowa City, Iowa, the place of the Society's organization. The officers for the ensuing year are: C. M. Woods, of Waterloo, President; Henry Gray, of Des Moines, 1st Vice-president; W. Strippel, of Vinton, 2d Vice-president; J. W. Porter, of Eagle Grove, 3d Vice-president; and W. H. Rick, of Williams, Secretary-Treasurer. The next annual meeting will be held at Burlington.

The annual meeting of the Iowa State Dental Society was held at Des Moines, May 2-3, 1905. The sessions of the Society were held in the Odd Fellows Temple on Locust St., while the headquarters were in the Chamberlain Hotel. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, C. M. Work, of Ottumwa; Vice-President, F. B. James, of Wilton Junction; Secretary, C. E. Bruner, of Waterloo; Treasurer, Mae Reynard, of Osceola. The next annual meeting will be held at Des Moines.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association was held at Des Moines, June 7-8, 1905. About four hundred were in attendance, the gathering being the largest in the history of the Association. Addresses were made by Judge Ackley Hubbard, of Spencer, the President of the Association, B. F. Carroll, Auditor of State, and Mr. Henry F. Vollmer. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: D. H. McKee, of Mediapolis, President; John J. Large, of Rock Valley, Vice-president; J. T. Brooks, of Hedrick, Treasurer; and J. M. Dinwiddie, of Cedar Rapids, Secretary. The retiring President, Ackley Hubbard, was selected as delegate to the national convention.

The graduates of the College of Medicine of The State University of Iowa held a clinic at Iowa City, Iowa, May 2-3, 1905, and organized the Medical Alumni Association. The organization meeting was called to order by Dr. Walter Bierring. Dr. D. C. Brockman, of Ottumwa, was chosen temporary President and Dr. Wm. L. Allen, of Davenport, Secretary pro tem. The following persons were chosen as officers: Dr. D. C. Brockman, of Ottumwa, Presi-

dent; Dr. W. L. Allen, of Davenport, Vice-president; Dr. C. E. Ruth, of Keokuk, 2d Vice-president; Dr. W. L. Bierring, of Iowa City, Secretary; Dr. Mamie A. Coverny, of Clinton, Treasurer; and Dr. E. E. Dorr, of Des Moines, Dr. W. A. Rohlf, of Waverly, and Dr. F. W. Powers, of Waterloo, members of the Executive Committee.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Academy of Sciences was held at Grinnell, April 20-21, 1905. The presidential address was given by Professor B. Shimek on the subject, *Botany and Intelligent Citizenship*. On the evening of the 20th a reception was held at the home of President and Mrs. Dan F. Bradley. On the 21st a literary program was followed by a business session. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, M. F. Arey, of Cedar Falls; 1st Vice-president, J. L. Tilton, of Indianola; 2d Vice-president, C. O. Bates, of Cedar Rapids; Secretary, T. E. Savage, of Des Moines; and Treasurer, H. E. Summers, of Ames. The next annual meeting will be held at Ames. An Iowa branch of the American Chemical Society was formed with Professor W. S. Hendrixson, of Grinnell, as President. It will hold four meetings each year.

The latest issue of the *University of Toronto Studies* is entitled *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada*, edited by George M. Wrong and H. H. Langton, volume ix, publications of the year 1904, Toronto, 1905. This publication is a volume of 240 pages. The publications for the year 1904 relating to Canada are arranged into the following groups: i, Canada's Relation to the Empire; ii, The History of Canada; iii, Provincial and Local History; iv, Geography, Statistics, and Economics; v, Archæology, Ethnology, and Folk-lore; and vi, Educational and Ecclesiastical History, Law, Bibliography, etc. Short or extended reviews are given of the various works considered, which in most cases consist of an epitome of the subject matter of the publications along with the conclusions of the author or of the reviewers.

NOTES ON HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Washington County Historical Society was organized at Washington, Iowa, June 5, 1905, by the adoption of articles of incorporation to run fifty years. The objects of the Society are to collect the history of the pioneers of the County and to preserve the objects illustrative of their modes of life. The officers elected are: Marsh W. Bailey, President; C. H. Keck, Vice-president; A. R. Miller, Secretary; C. J. Wilson, Curator; J. A. Young, Treasurer; and H. A. Burrell, C. H. Wilson, A. H. Wallace, Col. Bell, Frank Stewart, and S. W. Neal, Trustees.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

The *Proceedings* of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its fifty-second annual meeting held October 27, 1904, has been distributed. The frontispiece is a cut of John Johnston, LL.D., one of the former Presidents of the Society, who died June 1, 1904. The volume though small is full of interesting material. Besides the reports of committees and officers, of gifts received and names of donors, periodicals and newspapers on file, etc., the various local historical societies affiliated with the State organization submit reports of their activities. The historical papers included in the volume are: *John Johnston: a Memoir*, by William Ward Wright; *Some Pioneering Experiences in Jefferson County*, by Elbridge G. Fifield; *Indian Agriculture in Southern Wisconsin*, by Benjamin Horace Hibbard, Ph. D.; *Early Times in the Old Northwest*, by Ira B. Branson; and *Recollections of Antoine Grignon*, by Eben D. Pierce.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Publication No. 9 of the Illinois State Historical Library contains the *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1904*, with the accompanying papers. The volume contains seven hundred pages and several portraits. Some of the leading contributions are: *Illinois in the War of 1812-1814*, by Frank E. Stevens;

A Trip from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1851, by W. W. Davis; *Newspapers and Newspaper Men of Illinois*, by E. A. Snively; *The Part of Illinoisans in the National Educational Movement of 1850-1862*, by Paul Selby; *Illinois in the Councils of the Nation*, by Mrs. John A. Logan; *The Country Lawyer*, by James A. Connolly; *The Salines of Southern Illinois*, by G. W. Smith; *Morris Birkbeck and his Friends*, by Daniel Berry; *Maj.-Gen. James D. Morgan—In Memoriam*, by W. H. Collins; *The Life of Gustavus Koerner*, by R. E. Rombauer; *The Scotch Irish in America*, by R. A. Gray; *The Woman's Club Movement in Illinois*, by E. C. Lambert; *McKendree College*, by M. H. Chamberlain; *Kaskaskia Church Records*, transcribed and translated by C. J. Eschmann; *Illinois Legislation on Slavery and Free Negroes, 1818-1865*, by Mason McCloud Fishback; *Illinois under the French, 1673-1765*, by Stephen L. Spear; *Chicago—Origin of the Name of the City*; *The Old Portages*, by John F. Steward; *Township Government in Illinois*, by Mason H. Newell; *Pioneer Mothers of Illinois*, by Saville T. Hinrichsen; *Forgotten Statesmen of Illinois*, by J. F. Snyder; and *Prices in McLean County, Illinois, from 1832 to 1860*, by Ezra M. Prince.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Minnesota Historical Society during the last few weeks has removed its library of about 78,000 volumes, including 6,500 bound volumes of the State newspapers, to the fireproof new State Capitol, leaving the Old Capitol, in which the Society has hitherto had its library, museum, and portrait collection.

At the same time the Society's museum is being removed to the same New Capitol to occupy the southeast room of the space allotted for the Society, which is almost the entire east half of the lower floor. The museum is being greatly increased by the display of the important archæological collections of the late Hon. J. V. Brower and another large archæological collection donated by the Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, of St. Paul. For the present, however, the principal part of the Brower collections is arranged in the former rooms of the State Auditor in the Old Capitol for classification and study

in the preparation of a report by the museum committee on the Archæology of the State with a history of its aboriginal mounds and of the modern Indian tribes of Minnesota.

The portrait collection of the Society has been exhibited quite satisfactorily by removal into the former rooms of the Governor in the Old Capitol, excepting several portraits and framed documents which are hung in the library reading room in the New Capitol, the distance between the two buildings being less than a half mile.

Hon. Jacob V. Brower, who during the past ten years has been actively engaged in archæological work in connection with the Minnesota Historical Society, died at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on June 1, 1905. While in field work of mound surveys near Fergus Falls, Minnesota, he suffered a stroke of paralysis on May 26, and survived only six days. He had made extensive archæological explorations and collections in Minnesota and a large region reaching west to the Rocky Mountains and south to Kansas. Mr. Brower was the author of the two volumes on the Itasca State Park and the headwaters of the Mississippi, published by the Minnesota Historical Society as Volumes VII and XI of its *Collections*, and of a series of quarto illustrated monographs entitled, *Memoirs of Explorations in the Basin of the Mississippi*. He was planning to publish an elaborate report on the Archæology of Minnesota, which it is now expected will be completed by the museum committee of the Minnesota Historical Society.

W. U.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY (ST. LOUIS)

The Missouri Historical Society has for some time been trying to obtain data relative to the expedition of James Mackay up the Missouri River from St. Louis in 1794-95. Reports of this expedition are known to have been made to Baron Carondelet. In Coues' *Lewis and Clark* a brief reference is made to finding, near the mouth of the Platte, the remnants of a trading post established by Mackay. Copies from the Spanish archives at Seville are now being made for the Missouri Historical Society, and it is hoped that these papers

may prove to be the ones which are so much desired. They will be translated into English for the Society after they are received at St. Louis. The manuscripts at Seville, copied for this Society two years ago, while of great interest to students of the history of the Mississippi Valley, did not tell the story of the Mackay expedition or expeditions.

Mr. David I. Bushnell, chairman of the Archæological Committee of the Missouri Historical Society, recently opened a mound at Montezuma, Pike County, Illinois, in which many chipped flint disks were found (eleven hundred and ninety-five), a number of polished beads, about forty pearl beads, and a perfect bone awl twelve and a half inches in length. The entire collection has been presented to the Missouri Historical Society.

The Society has recently issued *A History of Battery "A" of St. Louis, with an Account of the Early Artillery Companies from which it is Descended*, by Valentine Mott Porter. This work has brought into epitomized form the story of the artillery companies of St. Louis and of Missouri from the earliest times down through the Spanish War period. It has a special value in that it tells the story of the part taken by Missourians in the Mexican War, and emphasizes the wonderful march of Doniphan and his Missourians into the Mexican wilds—"the longest march of field artillery in all the annals of warfare." Mr. Porter is a member of the Missouri Historical Society and a member of Battery "A." M. L. D.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A year or so ago upon the completion of the Capitol building the State authorities prepared a room and authorized the Kansas State Historical Society to gather all the surplus publications of the State from the beginning down to the present and all general publications about the various departments in the Capitol and place them wherever possible. As a result 25,170 books and pamphlets of the State's own publications during forty years, including also some magazines and federal documents, have been placed in libraries from Maine to Cali-

fornia. Lately duplicate books and pamphlets to the number of 11,332 volumes were destroyed to make room for others. There are thousands of volumes yet remaining. State documents are exhausted up to about 1870, and editions of several publications since that date are also out of print. The last legislature made considerable reduction in the extent of various issues. In the very first instance, however, it is shown that the cut was too great. It looks as though, for a few years to come, the supply of Kansas documents will be short.

The Kansas State Historical Society has recently received six hundred letters from the estates of the Rev. John Anderson, D. D. (Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1802-1835), the Rev. William C. Anderson, D. D. (Chillicothe, Ohio, and San Francisco, California, 1827-1872), Col. John B. Anderson (New Albany, Indiana, and Manhattan, Kansas, 1845-1897), and Hon. John A. Anderson (Stockton, California, and Manhattan, Kansas, 1857-1892) which are of great historic interest along social, religious, political, and business lines. Dr. John Anderson was a pioneer and Indian missionary from North Carolina west to Natchez and through Pennsylvania to Northern Illinois. Dr. William C. Anderson, his son, was a distinguished Presbyterian divine and at one time President of Miami University. Col. John B. Anderson was a noted railroad man and interested also in educational matters, in whose honor Andrew Carnegie erected a library building without conditions for the College of Emporia. He served as a Division Superintendent of the Pennsylvania, General Superintendent of the Fort Wayne Road, and also of the Louisville and Nashville, and during the Civil War was Military Superintendent of Railroads in the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the War he became an effective promoter of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, and was the principal stockholder in the railroad contracting firm of Shoenmaker, Miller, and Company, who built the road through Kansas. The Rev. John A., son of William C., left a pastorate in California to enter the army, became connected with the Sanitary Commission, and settled in Kansas in 1868. He established the Kansas State Agricultural College

on its present basis, served twelve years in Congress, and died while Consul at Cairo, Egypt. Here were four men of remarkable power, and an assortment of 600 letters from their correspondence, covering about ninety years, and, including so much of Kansas, is of untold value to the collections of this Society.

G. W. M.

MADISON COUNTY (IOWA) HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Madison County Historical Society was organized at Winterset on March 15, 1904. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were chosen: President, H. A. Mueller; Vice-president, T. H. Stone; Secretary, J. A. Way; Treasurer, E. R. Zeller; Board of Directors, C. C. Schwaner, J. C. Clark, G. W. Poffinbarger, and O. L. Evans.

The first public program was given in the court-room at Winterset on April 22, 1904. The following papers were then presented: *Early History of Madison County*, by H. A. Mueller; *Recollections of an Early Settler of the Early Settlements on Middle River in Scott Township*, by W. S. Wilkinson; and *Trials and Triumphs of a Pioneer Life*, by E. R. Zeller.

In June, 1904, this Society became an auxiliary member of The State Historical Society of Iowa to which a copy of all papers presented before the Society and other historical matter is sent.

The second program was given on the evening of September 22, 1904, at the same place as the first one. The papers read were: *Early Schools, Religion and Politics*, by W. S. Wilkinson; and *A History of the Superintendents of Public Schools of Madison County*, by Superintendent T. H. Stone.

During the winter of 1904-05 the Society had five hundred copies of its constitution and by-laws printed.

The second annual meeting was held in the grand jury room of the court house on March 21, 1905. The program rendered was as follows: *A History of the Grange and a List of the Granges Organized in Madison County*, by Ezra Bromwell; *My Recollections of the Famous Snake Hunt of 1848*, by W. S. Wilkinson; *Early Post-offices of Madison County and their Postmasters*, by H. A. Mueller;

The Big Board of Supervisors, by W. H. Lewis; *Indian Villages and Favorite Camping Places in Lee, Union, Jefferson, and Crawford Townships*, by A. J. Hoisington.

The officers chosen for 1905 were as follows: President, H. A. Mueller; Vice-president, T. H. Stone; Secretary, E. R. Zeller; Treasurer, W. S. Wilkinson; Board of Directors, W. H. Lewis, Frederick Mott, Ezra Bromwell, and A. M. Benge.

During the past year the Society has gathered considerable material of an historical nature, such as old papers, pamphlets, courses of study of public schools, constitution and by-laws of societies, histories and maps of the county, relics of pioneer life—in short everything that may have historic value in the future.

The Society has created a widespread interest among the early settlers and lovers of history by publishing in the local papers a minute of the programs and the papers read before the Society. It has induced several persons to write short articles on phases of the history pertaining to Madison County. It was also instrumental in the organization of the "Old Settlers Society" of Madison County. And last of all, it is hoped that a history of the county will soon be published. Mr. A. J. Hoisington, a resident of Madison County from 1858 to 1873, and identified with the newspaper business at Great Bend, Kansas, for many years, is collecting material and contemplates writing the history of the County.

The Society will move its collection into its new quarters in the new Carnegie library recently built. The Library Board also gave the Society a neat walnut book case in which nearly all the collections can be nicely kept for some time.

H. A. MUELLER

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

A complete file of the *Iowa State Press* has been donated to the library by Mr. Sam E. Carrell.

Mr. Jacob Van der Zee, who for three years has been connected with the Society, has been elected to a Rhodes scholarship and will go to Oxford University, England, in September.

Mr. Dan Elbert Clark has been appointed to the position of General Assistant for the year 1905-1906.

The library has received a copy of the edition de luxe of *Ready Money*, by George H. Knox, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Through the kindness of Mr. F. R. Conaway the Society has received a set of *Progressive Men of Iowa*.

At the June meeting of the Board of Curators Miss Margaret Budington, Acting Librarian and Cataloguer, tendered her resignation to take effect at the close of the fiscal year, July 1, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the year 1905, held in the rooms of the Society on Monday, June 26, the following Curators were chosen to serve for two years: M. W. Davis, Peter A. Dey, Samuel Calvin, Geo. W. Ball, B. F. Shambaugh, Isaac A. Loos, A. E. Swisher, J. W. Rich, and Euclid Sanders.

Among the documents lately received by the Society is the government patent to a quarter section of land which now forms a portion of Iowa City. The document is signed by James K. Polk, per secretary, and is dated January 1, 1846. The State Historical Society of Iowa will be pleased to receive similar documents.

Dr. Duren J. H. Ward, lecturer on Anthropology in The State University of Iowa, has been authorized by the Society to make a study of the Musquakie Indians now living on the reservation in Tama County, Iowa. These Musquakie Indians are the remnant of the once powerful tribe of Foxes who inhabited the Iowa country in Territorial days.

The library has received some publications of the Amana Society which are used in their schools. The list includes readers, arithmetics, catechism, hymnal—in all eight volumes of German print.

The *University Studies*, University of Illinois, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-9, 1900-1905, have been received by the library. These publications treat of the following subjects: No. 1, *Abraham Lincoln: The Evolution of his Literary Style*, by D. K. Dodge; No. 2, *The Decline of*

the Commerce of the Port of New York, by R. P. Morgan; No. 3, *A Statistical Study of Illinois High Schools*, by F. G. Bonser; No. 4, *The Genesis of the Grand Remonstrance from Parliament to King Charles I*, by H. L. Schoolcraft; No. 5, *The Artificial Method for Determining the Ease and the Rapidity of the Digestion of Meats*, by H. S. Grindley and T. Mojonier; No. 6, *Illinois Railway Legislation and Commission Control Since 1870*, by J. H. Gordon; No. 7, *The Coals of Illinois: Their Composition and Analysis*, by S. W. Parr; No. 8, *The Granger Movement in Illinois*, by A. E. Paine; No. 9, *The Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1862*, by O. M. Dickerson.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD

Hon. George W. Wakefield, a pioneer jurist of Iowa, died at his home at Sioux City, March 10, 1905, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Wakefield was born at Dewitt, Illinois, on November 22, 1839. His early life was spent on a farm. At the age of eighteen he entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained for a term. At the age of twenty-one he joined the Forty-first Illinois Infantry and served until August 20, 1864, when he was mustered out as First Sergeant. During the Civil War he was present in many of the important battles in which the western armies were engaged.

On returning from the service he reentered Lombard University, and later engaged in teaching. He read law, and in 1868 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He located at Sioux City, March 6, 1868, where he has since resided. In 1869 he was elected Auditor of Woodbury County, and to this office he was reelected for three consecutive terms. In 1884 he was elected circuit judge for the second circuit of the fourth judicial district. In 1886 he was elected district judge, which position he held continuously until the time of his death.

During the year 1904, Mr. Wakefield was President of the Iowa State Bar Association. He was much interested in archaeological studies. He was a prominent member of the Sioux City Academy

of Science and Letters and served as its President during 1904-5. He took an active interest in the Sioux City Free Public Library Association and was at one time President of the Board of Trustees.

THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE IOWA
ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The seventeenth annual meeting of The Iowa Engineering Society was held at Iowa City on January 11-13, 1905. The opening session was held in the Hall of Liberal Arts of The State University of Iowa. The address of welcome on behalf of the city was given by Mayor F. K. Stebbins, and on behalf of the University by President George E. MacLean. The response for the Society was given by Professor Sylvester N. Williams, the retiring President, and Professor of civil engineering at Cornell College. Addresses were also made by Mr. L. H. Stone, of Des Moines, and Professor A. Marston, of Ames.

The annual address to the Society was given by Professor Williams. A paper on the topographical survey of meandered lake beds was read by Professor L. E. Ashbaugh, of Ames, Iowa. A paper on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. shops at Moline, Ills., was read by Mr. J. M. Brown, of Cedar Rapids. The paper by Mr. Geo. M. Thompson on *Assessing Cost in Drainage Districts* was read by Professor Magowan. Mr. J. J. Ryan discussed the construction of the Muscatine water works.

The Wednesday evening session was held in the Hall of Physics. Mr. J. D. Wardle, of Cedar Rapids, chairman of the committee on railroad engineering made a verbal report. Mr. W. L. Breckenridge, of Chicago, had prepared a paper on *Track Revision on the C. B. & Q. R. R.*, which was read by President Williams. The report of the committee on roads and pavements was given by Professor A. Marston. Mr. L. H. Stone, of Des Moines, related the experience of his city in paving and road work. Mr. C. P. Chase gave his experience with macadam roads. Professor Wm. G. Raymond read a paper on *The Capacity of Flowing Streams for Power without Storage*, and Professor S. M. Woodward treated the theme, *Power of Running Streams as Affected by Flood*.

The Thursday morning session was held in the Physics lecture room. Professor C. S. Magowan reported on the condition of sanitary engineering. Mr. Charles P. Chase, city engineer of Clinton, read a paper on *Inaugurating Sewer Improvements and Some Defects in the Iowa Laws*. Mr. Seth Dean, of Glenwood presented the report of the committee on surveying and drainage. Dr. Henry Albert presented a paper on the *Bacteriological Examination of Water as it Concerns the Sanitary Engineer*.

On Thursday afternoon the society in a body took a special car and went on an inspection trip over the new Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway.

On Thursday evening in the Physics lecture room the following program was carried out:—Mr. L. H. Stone described *The Sewerage System of Des Moines*. Mr. R. B. Slippy, of Waterloo, read a paper on *Municipal Engineering for Small Towns*. Mr. C. T. Wilson, of Waterloo, gave a paper on *The Water Problem in a City of Eighteen Thousand People*. Mr. C. A. Baughman discussed *The Marshalltown Reservoir*. Mr. Charles P. Chase read a paper giving his experiences with *Cement and Concrete Construction*. Professor C. S. Magowan talked upon *The Iowa Avenue Culvert*, the construction of which he had supervised.

Friday morning in the general lecture room of the Hall of Liberal Arts the following papers were read:—*Concrete Dams*, by Mr. B. J. Lambert; *Notes on the Cost of Relaying Brick Pavement with Cement Filler*, by Mr. C. A. Baughman; *Concrete Steel Bridge at Kankakee, Ills.*, by Mr. J. B. Marsh, was read by Mr. G. W. Miller. Professor G. W. Bissell presented the report of the committee on mechanical engineering. Mr. L. B. Spinney presented the report of the committee on electrical engineering. Mr. Chase presented the report of the committee on Iowa elevations. Mr. Allen gave a talk on land surveys and on the attitude of the courts in settling controversies over disputed division lines. Mr. Seth Dean gave a synopsis of a Mills County case, where a disputed division line was reviewed by the Iowa Supreme Court and decided contrary to the United States land laws and the established ethics of the engineering profession.

Friday afternoon was devoted to routine business and closing matters. The paper by Mr. Peter I. Peterson on *Footprints of Failure* and the one by Mr. B. Schreiner on *Potpourri* were read by title. Mr. A. J. Cox gave a verbal report of the work of the committee on special legislation. The retiring Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Cox, gave his report. A resolution was passed appointing Messrs. T. J. Fitzpatrick, Seth Dean, and Fred MacDonald, a committee to compile a history of the early sessions of the Iowa Engineering Society. A committee was appointed to write obituary notices of Professor B. S. Lanphear and General Charles W. Irish, late members of the Society. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mr. J. D. Wardle, of Cedar Rapids, President; Professor L. E. Ashbaugh, of Ames, Vice-president; Professor B. J. Lambert, of Iowa City, Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. A. J. Cox, of Iowa City, and W. H. Jackson, of Des Moines, Directors.

THE IOWA STATE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The second annual convention of the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium at Cedar Rapids, January 24-26, 1905. An exhibit was made in the Perfection Manufacturing Building. The program on the afternoon of the 24th as carried out included the annual address of the President, W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, the appointment of committees, and routine work. On the morning of the 25th, Mayor Huston gave the formal address of welcome which was responded to by Vice-president R. O. Green. Hon. Wm. Larrabee gave an address upon the subject of the *Tariffs*. Hon. G. W. Ball, of Iowa City, read a paper on *Tariffs and Interstate Commerce Laws*. At the afternoon session Judge Nathaniel French, of Davenport, presented a paper on *Some Phases of Manufacturing in Iowa*. Professor W. G. Raymond, of Iowa City, discussed *Benefits of Technical Education to Manufactures*. Other papers read were: *Indigenous Industries*, by Hon. George C. Kennedy, of Waterloo; and *Malleable Iron*, by C. A. Swallow, of Fairfield.

The morning session on the 26th was given over to the discussion of the resolutions reported by the committee. The result of the deliberations and subsequent resolutions adopted was that the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association favor Canadian reciprocity, general tariff revision, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission more power, better patent laws, the government utilization of the Mississippi River as a ship canal, and a scientific and manual training department in all the principal high schools of the State. On the other hand, the Association was opposed to pooling by the railroads, government ownership of the railroads at the present time to secure better rates, the patent bills then before Congress, and the Hepburn bill creating a new interstate commerce tribunal. A resolution was passed praying for an exhibition hall at the State fair grounds in Des Moines in which goods manufactured in Iowa may be exhibited.

At the afternoon session papers were read by Hon. Judd Welliver, of Sioux City, on *What's the Matter With Iowa?* and by L. P. Allen, of Clinton, on *Substantial Mutual Insurance for Iowa Manufacturers and Jobbers*. Mutual insurance was discussed. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: President, R. O. Green, of Fort Dodge; Vice-president, S. W. Mercer, of Iowa City; Secretary, A. Hutchins, of Des Moines. The President appointed as executive committee, R. L. Wood, of Des Moines, S. C. Lee, of Des Moines, G. G. Higbee, of Burlington, T. B. Carson, of Davenport, and F. H. Keyes, of Council Bluffs. Waterloo was chosen as the next place of meeting.

At the evening session addresses were given by Governor A. B. Cummins and Mr. John Cownie.

The officers and executive committee held a meeting at Waterloo, June 1-2, 1905. Iowa City was selected as the place of the next annual meeting of the Association. The subject of insurance was considered and steps taken to inaugurate a system for Iowa manufactures. Addresses were given by C. E. Pickett, Professor B. F. Shambaugh, and Harvey Ingham.

SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL HISTORIANS IN IOWA¹

The following suggestions are, in the main, directed to those who are engaged in compiling county histories; but the village, town, city, or district historian can readily adapt them to his special sphere.

SOME GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Above all things, the historian should keep himself scrupulously free from bias. To tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the past, should be his religious duty. Particularly must he guard against careless or incorrect statements about the dead, who cannot defend themselves. Let the historian remember, too, that other investigators will, in due time, follow him; and that posterity is sure to weigh biased historical work in the balance and find its writers wanting.

Local history is not isolated; it is a part of State history—indeed, of national and world history. Local matters have to be tested by their relation to State history, and to still larger movements.

The local historian will the better prepare himself for the task if he read what some of the masters of historical research have to suggest as to means and methods. Channing and Hart's *Guide to the Study of American History* (Boston: Ginn & Co., 1896; price \$2) contains many useful suggestions, and a bibliography which will guide the reader to more extended discussions of the subject. Small and Vincent's *An Introduction to the Study of Society* (American Book Co., 1894; price \$1.80) is also an admirable manual. In the last named work, there is told (Book II) in brief compass, the story of the development of an anonymous Western community (the reference is to Topeka, Kansas), from the arrival of the first "prairie schooner" to the final evolution of the settlement into a flourishing city. A reading of this sketch will be instructive to local historians anywhere in the United States, especially in the Middle West and the

¹This article is reprinted by permission from *Bulletin of Information No. 12*, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The changes made in this reprint are only such as are necessary to adapt the suggestions to conditions in Iowa.

trans-Mississippi country. In the first two chapters of Vol. I of Hart's *American History told by Contemporaries* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1897, price \$2), there is a discussion of historical sources and their uses, which will be found helpful.

Wherever possible the county history should be illustrated with maps. Those published and sold by the U. S. Geological Survey (apply to the Director thereof, Washington, D. C.) for 5 cents each, are the best; they are on a large scale, and minutely depict the topography of the various districts treated. Unfortunately not much of the surface of this State has been covered in this manner.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In the first place, there should be a systematic search for information. It is of primary importance that the historian should understand and preserve the distinction between original and secondary sources for historical work.

Original sources include all material—whether written or printed documents, or survivals like mounds, buildings, and relics in general—which have descended from the period which is to be studied.

Secondary sources are historical writings based upon the original sources—for examples in different forms: Salter's *Iowa: The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase*; Byers' *Iowa in War Times*; and Sabin's *The Making of Iowa*.

It is obvious that original sources, when obtainable, are the safest guides, although they will need sifting and weighing; the historian must take into account the probable opportunity of the author of the original records to know his facts, his liability to prejudice, etc. In the use of secondary sources, still greater caution is necessary, for here we have merely an interpretation of the originals, and all men are liable to err—to misinterpret, or to either consciously or unconsciously understate or exaggerate.

The local historian should, as we have above suggested, remember that in due time others will probably follow in his path and analyze his work, just as he is analyzing the work of his predecessors. If

his work is to stand, it must be good work; every assertion made must be susceptible of proof. For this reason he should fortify every statement with a footnote, citing his authority—giving the date and whereabouts of every document from which the fact is gleaned, the volume and page of the book from which he obtained it, or the name of the pioneer who informed him. If he neglects to do this his work stands in danger either of neglect by future historians, or of being discredited as a mass of unsubstantiated statements.

Now let us consider, in some detail, the various sources which will require examination:—

1. *Archæology and Ethnology*.—If there have been discovered within the county any rock-carvings, considerable deposits of stone and copper tools, earth mounds, or evidences of Indian villages and planting-grounds, these should be carefully examined, and the objects specifically described. *This survey ought not to be taken as an excuse for opening any more mounds—none but scientifically-equipped archæologists* (such as those connected with the Iowa Anthropological Association) should be trusted to do this work. For present scientific purposes, a sufficient number of Iowa mounds have probably already been opened. Local historians and historical societies should consider it one of their duties to protect and preserve what mounds there are left, not only as interesting monuments of the past, but for the benefit of scholarly investigators of a later period, with fuller basis for study than is now obtainable. The local historian of to-day will do well to have the existing mounds carefully indicated on the atlas sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey, and listed by range, township, section, etc. In this connection ascertain and cite any notable collections of prehistoric specimens, either in private hands or in museums, within the county. For an example of scientific mound study, see Ward's *Some Iowa Mounds*, published by The State Historical Society of Iowa.

2. *Official Records*.—It is no light task to examine these. The records of the county government (or of the town, the village, or the city), of the courts, the churches, and the schools should of

course be studied, and notes taken of all the essential transactions. The records of the State at Des Moines, including the printed statutes and legislative journals, and reports of State officers and bureaus should also be examined to ascertain the relations between the State and the political section (county, town, village, or city) which is to be the subject of the contemplated history. For instance: the creation of the county, with its original boundaries, will be found in some statute; other statutes will describe the boundary changes, if there have been any, and any other legislation specially affecting the county. Even petitions to the legislature, emanating from the county, may have bearing on local affairs. The reports of State officers, commissions or bureaus, may contain important matter of local interest—affecting, for example, the manufactures, fish and game, agriculture, the schools, public libraries, or charitable and penal institutions. In short, the official records, properly utilized, will prove to be a mine of reliable information.

3. *Manuscripts.*—In many localities diaries have been kept by some of the original settlers. These are valuable records, early and eagerly to be sought; for if they were written at the time of the occurrences, they establish dates beyond a question, and in many ways will assist in correcting other people's memories. Sometimes it will be found that early settlers have kept account-books, which will give prices and fix dates of other events. The account books of early storekeepers are valuable, in this connection, and should be sought and examined. Now and then a treasure will be found in some minister's "barrel," in the form of an old anniversary sermon, giving the history of his parish; or of some similar report, in the archives of a local lodge or society. In many an attic are bundles of private letters, which will be found to contain a wealth of historical material when properly used—letters written to the pioneers, in the early days, by other pioneers, or by the stay-at-homes in the old towns in New England or in "York State." These will call up a flood of memories to the survivors of those times, and contain suggestions to the intelligent historian. Better still would be old let-

ters written by Iowa pioneers to friends in the East, describing conditions in the new settlements; doubtless many of these could still be obtained from eastern garrets, if systematic efforts were made. The field-books of the early surveyors are important; so also, manuscript genealogies and the records so frequently found in family Bibles.

It should be remembered in this connection that The State Historical Society of Iowa is anxious to amass and preserve manuscript records of the various kinds mentioned under this section. Local historians will confer a benefit upon the people of the State at large if they will secure such for our archives, after they have made from them what notes they deem proper. Historical material of this sort should be carefully deposited where it will be of use to all future investigators, and the State is the most appropriate custodian. Citizens holding documents which are of historical importance should remember that so long as these remain in private hands they are liable to suffer from fire, decay, damp, theft, or the neglect of future generations which may care nothing for them; and they are practically inaccessible to the student of history. Every consideration of public policy, and of family pride, points to the importance of placing them in a great public collection like this, where for all time they will be carefully preserved and utilized.

4. *Newspaper Files.*—Newspapers are an important source of information to the local historian. In their pages are mirrored the daily life of the people. The advertising columns in the early journals must not be neglected; they will often be found to contain more available material than the news and editorial departments. The advertisements of those who cater to the necessities, the amusements, or the vanities of life, unconsciously illustrate with remarkable faithfulness the changing economic and social condition of each decade. The advertisements contained in the public journals of today will, in turn, interest the historian of a half century hence far more than the news items. Files may be sought in the offices of the respective journals or in the garrets of former editors.

5. *Other Printed Matter.*—Obviously, the local historian should familiarize himself with the published work of all previous gleaners in his field, whether in book or in pamphlet form. He should, however, as stated above, bear in mind that this material is a secondary source and needs criticism and possible correction. A local historian, of all persons, must remember that a statement is not necessarily true because it is "in print." He must not neglect, for purposes of incidental reference, such ephemeral material as the membership lists, year-books, and constitutions of societies of every kind; programs of local amusements and celebrations; or the catalogues and memorabilia of the educational or other public and private institutions within his chosen field. He will probably find less of this valuable data than he will wish had been preserved; and this discovery should inspire him with sufficient missionary zeal to induce the local public library authorities—if he be fortunate enough to have such a library in his neighborhood—to resolve hereafter to accumulate, for future local historians, all material of this sort, however apparently trivial. He will be able, from experience to inform the librarian that nothing comes amiss to the historical student.

6. *Interviews with Pioneers.*—The memories of the "oldest inhabitant" are valuable, and should of course be gathered. But it must be recognized that the human memory is the reverse of infallible; time unconsciously distorts the mental vision—incidents are apt to become confused, the relations of one event to another are not always clearly remembered; indeed the perspective, after long lapse of time, is seldom correct. For this reason we must receive with a certain amount of caution the statements of any person who, solely from memory, reports events long after their occurrence. No definite rules can be laid down in this matter, so much depends on the character of the individual interviewed, his education, and his experiences. The historian must needs have a certain intuition as to the value of this sort of historical evidence, and, whenever possible, test the results by all available records.

SOME OF THE ESSENTIALS OF A LOCAL HISTORY

The local historian having exhausted the possibilities of the above sources of information, has now to arrange his material in logical sequence and succinctly to state the results. It is impossible to prescribe hard-and-fast rules for the treatment of such matters. A few general suggestions may, however, not be deemed out of place.

No county history can be considered complete, unless the following features have received some attention—and the same general treatment may be given to smaller political units, if desired:—

1. *Geography*.—Note briefly (with the use of map or maps) the situation, size, and physical characteristics of the county; in what manner its topography, its soil, and its natural resources (such as mines, forests, and fisheries) have attracted and influenced settlement, and determined its present economic and social conditions.

2. *Antiquities*.—Give some account of the mounds, rock-carvings, copper and stone implements, etc., left in the county by the earlier tribes of people. Follow up the account of the mounds, by what may be ascertained relative to the sites of modern Indian villages and planting-fields, with their relation to the topography of the district (proximity to hills, rivers, lakes, etc.), and to the location of the later white settlements. The customs of the aborigines in the days of the pioneer whites may be described, if new light can be thrown on them. Maps would be valuable additions to the text. See also, in this connection, remarks under *Archæology* and *Ethnology* given above.

3. *Pioneer Settlement*.—The settlement of the first whites should be noted and their annals summarized, with a statement of early life, experiences, customs, and sketches of character. It would be well to show on a map, so far as can be ascertained, the original Indian trails, the early highways, first settlements, and homestead sites.

4. *Claim Laws*.—If the early settlers formed associations or organizations regulating the making and holding of claims of land, a full account should be given of these regulations and laws. An effort should be made to find the record-books of any such organizations. A map showing the location of claims would be helpful.

5. *Political Affairs.*—This may include changes in county boundaries; the organization of villages, and their development into cities; the history of the county board; lists of citizens who have represented the county in legislatures or elsewhere; and some account of the rise and progress of political parties within the county.

6. *Industries and Commerce.*—All industries should be carefully treated, laying stress upon that which is predominant, be it agriculture, lumbering, mining, fishing, or manufacturing. The process of industrial evolution within the county may profitably be traced, statistics given, and present conditions and prospects for the future outlined. An account of the growth of commerce and commercial methods will be essential. Closely allied to this is the story of the development of common roads and railways; here, again, use maps.

7. *Religious and Social Progress.*—This department of the history should include the growth of churches, philanthropy, reforms, and civic societies; but be careful not to burden the text with unnecessary details, or fulsome praise.

8. *Education.*—It is desirable to embrace a general historical account of the school system of the county, and of the cities within it; this might be extended, if thought best, to include a sketch of each school district in the county, with chronological list of teachers and school officers, and of those graduates who have taken a higher education, or in any way have achieved scholastic distinction. Of course the various colleges, academies, and parochial and private schools within the county must receive due attention under this head; so also those important adjuncts of any educational system, the various public, subscription, or school libraries. An enumeration of the literary work of citizens of the county will be of interest; it will be safest for the historian to confine himself, if he undertake such a list, to a mere enumeration of books and pamphlets without comment.

9. *Foreign-born Settlers.*—Give an account of the several groups of foreign-born settlers within the county.

10. *Military History.*—The part which both the men and the

women of the county took in the late War of Secession and the Spanish-American War, should receive full treatment. The old militia companies and the modern Iowa National Guard must not be forgotten. In the field of military history it would be well for the county historian to communicate with the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, etc.

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