

NOTES AND COMMENT

Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin has been elected to the chair of American History in the University of Chicago.

The address of Dean Chas. N. Gregory before the Iowa State Bar Association, on *American Lawyers and Their Making*, appears as a twenty page pamphlet from the press of *The American Lawyer*, New York.

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has been spending some time in Europe investigating the European sources of American history.

Professor C. H. Van Tyne has been elected Professor of American History in the University of Michigan.

At Iowa City on March 14, 1906, Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer gave an illustrated lecture before the Iowa Anthropological Association and the Iowa Society of the Archæological Institute of America on *Archæological Remains in Central America*.

The valuable library and collections of Mr. Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, were destroyed by fire on March 7, 1906.

Professor Frederick L. Paxson, of the University of Colorado, has recently been elected Assistant Professor of American History in the University of Michigan.

A portrait of the late Senator James Harlan has been presented to the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago. The presentation was made through Hon. W. I. Babb whose address appears in the columns of the *Mt. Pleasant Daily News* of Thursday, June 14, 1906.

Upon the request of the Conference, Dr. Stephen N. Fellows has undertaken the preparation of a history of the Upper Iowa Confer-

ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The volume, which will contain about four hundred pages, will be issued in 1907.

Through a special appropriation of \$10,000 Congress has provided for the publication of a new edition of the Charters, Constitutions, and Organic Laws of all the States and Territories of the United States. The old edition, edited by Ben: Perley Poore, is incomplete and out of date. The new edition will be published by the U. S. government under the joint editorship of Dr. Francis Newton Thorpe and Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh.

The ninth annual report of the Cedar Rapid (Iowa) public library, 1905, was distributed in April, 1906. The report states that the moneys on hand and received and disbursed amounted to \$26,230.94. The new building was dedicated June 23, 1905. The accessions during the year amounted to 1,638 volumes. The increase in circulation during the year was 10,211, making a total of 77,866. The number of books in the library December 31, 1905, is given as 13,436.

The third annual report of the public library of Ottumwa, Iowa, 1905, gives the following information: The library contains 18,029 books, of which 5,047 were added during the year. The number of membership cards is 6,151, an increase during the year of 862. The number of books circulated was 70,229, an increase of 7,768. Four branch libraries were established during the year. The income from the tax levy amounted to \$4,902.20, from other sources \$280.45, making a total of \$5,183.35. The amount expended was \$4,859.49.

The board of editors of *The American Political Science Review* includes the following: W. W. Willoughby, Managing Editor, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; John A. Fairlie, University of Michigan; Frank J. Goodnow, Columbia University; John H. Latané, Washington and Lee University; C. E. Merriam, Chicago University; Paul S. Reinsch, University of Wisconsin; Benjamin F. Shambaugh, University of Iowa; Eugene Wambaugh, Harvard University Law School; and Robert H. Whitten, Albany, N. Y. The first number of *The Review* will appear in November, 1906.

Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson, President of the Missouri Historical Society, and Mr. Clark McAdams, both of St. Louis, have recently issued a map showing the location and height of the several mounds of that famous group situated in Madison and St. Clair counties, Illinois, not far from St. Louis. This group of mounds has long borne the name of "The Cahokia Mounds", of which the Great Monks' mound is the most striking. According to the description given on the map this mound is 104 feet high, occupies a base 1,080 feet long and 710 feet wide, covers approximately 17 acres of ground, and contains over 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth. It is described as "the greatest aboriginal tumulus in the United States and is more than treble the size of any other similar structure in the same area". The map locates 69 mounds and gives half tone cuts of the three largest. In view of the fact that the original features of this famous group are gradually disappearing under the hand of agriculture, the gentlemen whose industry and private means have brought forth this map deserve the gratitude of students of archæology.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES IN IOWA

The Thirty-first General Assembly passed "An act providing for the care and permanent preservation of the Public Archives and making an appropriation therefor," which contains the following provisions:—

"SECTION 1. That for the care and preservation of the Public Archives the State Library and Historical Department of Iowa are hereby given the custody of all the original public documents, papers, letters, records, and other official manuscripts of the State, executive, and administrative departments, offices or officers, councils, boards, bureaus, and commissions, ten years after the date or current use of such public documents, papers, letters, records, or other official manuscripts. Provided, that the Executive Council shall have the power and authority to order the transfer of such records or any part thereof at any time prior to the expiration of the limit of ten years hereinbefore provided or to retain the same in the respective offices beyond such limit according as in the judgment of the Council the public interest or convenience may require.

“SECTION 2. That the several State executive and administrative departments, officers or offices, councils, boards, bureaus, and commissioners, are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the State Library and Historical Department such of the Public Archives as are designated in Section One (1) of this act, except such as in the judgment of the Executive Council should be longer retained in the respective offices.

“SECTION 3. That the State Library and Historical Department is hereby authorized and directed to receive such of the Public Archives and records as are designated in Section One (1) of this act and provided that the same be properly arranged, classified, labeled, filed, and calendared.

“SECTION 4. That for the care and permanent preservation by the State Library and Historical Department of the Public Archives hereinbefore designated, the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to provide, furnish, and equip such room or rooms in the Historical Memorial and Art Building (now in process of erection) as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this act, and the room or rooms thus provided for shall be known as the Hall of Public Archives.

“SECTION 5. That for carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum for three years to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the State Library and Historical Department.”

In accordance with the provisions of this act, which was approved April 10, 1906, to go into effect July 1, 1906, the Board of Trustees of the State Library and Historical Department have requested Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of The State University of Iowa, to suggest plans for the arrangement, classification, and installation of the Archives in the new Historical Memorial and Art Building.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The growing complexity of legislation in the United States is apparent to any one who attempts to keep abreast of the laws enacted

in nearly half a hundred separate jurisdictions. To keep in touch with the legislation along any one line takes more time than the average man can spare, and the problem confronting the legislator who is frequently called upon to vote "yes" or "no" upon hundreds of bills at every legislative session, is a serious one.

In other lines of activity—in professional, commercial, and business life—growing complexity has been accompanied by organization. In the business of legislating the idea of scientific method and business organization to assist the legislator to do his work intelligently and effectively is of more recent origin. Wisconsin was the first State to organize a department with the end in view of bringing to the legislature the service of trained men whose business it is to provide legislators with the means whereby they may inform themselves on any question coming up for legislative consideration. In 1901 the legislature of Wisconsin provided for the Legislative Reference Department. The following year the work was established under the direction of Charles McCarthy, Ph. D., of Wisconsin University. The purpose and the personality dominating the organization of the work guaranteed its success from the very beginning.

The Department has rooms in the Capitol in close proximity to the chambers of the General Assembly; and here it aims to keep abreast of all public questions and to collect comparative and critical data on legislation in the United States and in the whole civilized world. This material is carefully classified and kept up to date so that information on any subject may be secured at a moment's notice. To supplement books, pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles, the Department carries on continuous correspondence to secure the latest data bearing on probable or possible subjects of legislation, and during the legislative sessions free use of the telegraph is made to aid the various committees to get hold of necessary evidence in order to form intelligent judgments.

Briefly, the purpose of the Department is to get at the facts, to ascertain the truth about proposed legislation, and to place all the data obtainable at the disposal of the legislature. Further, it is not

the purpose of the Department to convince members of the legislature upon disputed points, but to aid them to get material to study subjects in which they are interested as public officials. The Department is entirely non-political and non-partisan, and could not be of practical service on any other basis. The members of the legislature employ its services so freely because they are convinced that the Department has no other interest than to supply data which will enable them to get at the facts of the questions which they are considering.

The ever present problem in the Department is how to bring the results of scientific research in the field of comparative legislation to the service of the legislator. In working out this problem the Department has developed the practical methods employed in business administration and has secured results because of its facility in obtaining data for every legislator on any question in which he may be interested.

The whole field of comparative legislation is kept in view, and various agencies are coördinated in order to produce the desired result of making the Department the source of information for any question which the legislature may have occasion to consider. The classes conducted by the Department at the University of Wisconsin work up special topics and the data obtained through the research of the students is classified and filed for future reference. The class exercises are all on live, up-to-date topics; and as the students gain practical insight into the methods of the Department and see the public value and interest of the results which they secure, they gain inspiration to do their best work. During the year the students in the course on comparative legislation have contributed articles to leading periodicals like the *American Law Review* and similar magazines.

The Department also has funds for the publication of *Comparative Legislation Bulletins*. These bulletins take up one by one the questions which are likely to come before the legislature. They present in a condensed form the leading bibliographical, historical, comparative, and critical data on the subject, and while attempting to cover the question in a summary way for the busy man they are made little guides to the subject for the man who wishes to investigate the subject for himself.

The work of the Department may be summed up as an attempt to coördinate the scientific investigations of experts with the efforts of legislators to secure practical working laws along various lines. The plan has now been tested through two regular and one special sessions of the legislature. That it has been of practical use has been evidenced by the testimony of legislators and by the public press of the State. The following statement from a recent number of the *Milwaukee Journal* indicates that the purpose of the Department is generally understood. The *Journal* says: "It is the standing criticism of political economy and political science that practical results are not attained by them. Economists, it is urged, spend all their time in theorizing on subjects of public concern and none of it in the promotion of the ideas which they advocate. It is believed by friends of the Wisconsin Legislative Department that its close connection with the University will work wonders in drawing together the two extremes in the most effective manner. No State in the Union has the excellent opportunities for this kind of work that are found in Wisconsin, where one of the best institutions of learning in the country is situated in close proximity to the State capitol. Other States, it is true, are adopting the legislative department feature, but none has so far been able to extend to the library the influence and assistance of the University, nor to the University the influence and assistance of the library."

Dr. McCarthy enjoys the unique distinction of being the one man in the history of the State who asked the legislature to cut down an appropriation provided for his Department. The legislature appreciating the services of the Department provided a liberal appropriation at the last regular session; but Dr. McCarthy believing that the Department could serve the State better by gradually developing all available resources rather than by rapid enlargement of new fields, asked the legislature to leave the appropriation at a lower amount. By a careful distribution of available funds the Department has secured sufficient clerical help, the assistance of trained cataloguers, the services of experts in legislation and in statistics, and has avail-

able funds for the employment of a draftsman for the next regular session.

With growing needs the several lines of work already done will be expanded to meet the demands made upon the department by successive legislatures.

MARGARET SHAFFNER

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
MADISON, WISCONSIN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
AMERICAN HISTORY

With a view to securing greater uniformity of treatment than now exists, the Chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, and the Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution have united in framing the following suggestions respecting the transcription and printing of historical manuscripts. It is not intended to restrict editors too rigidly to certain rules, as the individual character of the manuscript is of some importance, as well as the judgment and experience of the editor. The following rules are, therefore, to be regarded less as formulae than as suggestions, to serve in ordinary cases and to be modified if occasion requires.

EDWARD G. BOURNE,

Chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, *Library of Congress.*

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,

Carnegie Institution of Washington.

1. *The Heading of Individual Documents.* If the document is a letter, the name of the sender and that of the person addressed should be printed in small capitals immediately above its beginning, thus:

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO JOHN ADAMS.

If it is an official letter, addressed to an official as such, the form should be:

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

[Timothy Pickering]. OF

ANDREW JACKSON TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

[William Branch Giles].

If the publication consists of a series of letters written by, or to, one man, a heading of the form TO JOHN ADAMS, or FROM JOHN ADAMS will suffice. If it is not a letter, a very brief description should be placed in the heading, *e. g.*, REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

2. *The Description of the Manuscript.* This should be given in the first foot-note to the document. The reference-mark to this foot-note should be placed either against the heading described in the last paragraph or against the date, if the document bears a date as its first words. The description should present, first, a statement whether the document is entirely by the author's hand, or written by a secretary and signed, etc. For this purpose the usual symbols could be used, namely, A. L. S. (autograph letter signed), A. D. S. (autograph document signed), L. S. (letter signed), D. S. (document signed), A. N. S. (autograph note signed), A. N. (autograph note). Next should follow a statement as to the location of the manuscript indicating the public institution or private collector in whose possession it is. In the former case the volume, page, or numerical designation by which the institution has catalogued the manuscript should be given. If the main substance of the publication consists of documents of one particular collection, repetition can be avoided in the case of documents drawn from that source by initials placed at the right of the heading: *e. g.*, if the letters of Jackson were being printed and most of them were derived from the collection of Jackson manuscripts in the Library of Congress, the heading could read, in the case of such letters,

TO JOHN SMITH

J. MSS.

Thirdly, if the document whose text is being printed is not an original letter actually sent, but a draft or a copy, the fact should be stated in the first foot-note. Where the writer, though he is not the author, is a known person, his name also should be given there. In a typical instance accordingly, the first foot-note to the document might have the form, "A. L. S. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, James Wilson MSS., Vol. I, no. 26. Draft, in handwriting of John Rutledge."

3. *The Date.* If the letter or document begins with a date, this should be presented in the form which it bears in the manuscript. But if the date lies between the years 1582 and 1752 it should be repeated in a double form, presenting it in both old style and new style. Thus:

“Feb. the 11th, 1731. [February $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ 173 $\frac{1}{2}$].”

Where it is certain that all the documents which are to be printed in the proposed volume are dated uniformly in new (or in old) style, it may be sufficient to set forth the fact once for all in the preface. If the matter presented does not consist of letters, and presents no dates, or infrequent dates—for instance, in long narratives which are being reprinted—it is often desirable that the date of the transactions referred to upon a given page should be set in the running head-lines of that page. If a document is undated and the date is conjecturally supplied, it should be set in square brackets, with a question-mark if there is any doubt. In such cases it is well to scrutinize the watermark of the paper and state the date which it gives, if any.

4. *The Text.* Save for certain exceptions, to be noted hereafter, the manuscripts should be printed as written, with exactness in respect to words, spelling, and punctuation (*verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*). The actual copyist should be given no latitude in the following of this rule. He should be instructed to trace all doubtful writings, especially doubtful proper names. All drawings and sketches in the text should be reproduced by tracing. Unless the editor is conscious of having had long experience and of having published books of documents which have been approved by experts, it is perhaps best that he also should make no exception to the rule stated in the first sentence of this paragraph. But as the end to be achieved is the printing of the manuscript in the form which it would have borne if the author had contemporaneously put it into print, the following exceptions may well be observed:

a. Words which have been repeated, obviously by mistake of the penman, may be omitted.

b. Words which have been omitted, obviously by mistake of the penman, may be supplied in square brackets.

c. In the use of *u* and *v* respectively and of *i* and *j*, the modern practice may be substituted for that of the manuscript. Long *s* should never be used.

d. Abbreviations should be expanded, square brackets being used to indicate the letters inserted. With the same precaution, superior letters may be reduced to the level of the rest of the text. If such changes are extremely numerous and are uniform throughout the text, the cases in which they are open to no doubt may be mentioned beforehand in the preface, and the square brackets subsequently avoided in such instances.

e. The sign & should always be represented by *and*; the form &c., by *etc.*, the sign *y^e* usually by *the*; and so, of *y^t*, *y^m*, etc.

f. Obvious slips of the pen, aside from those mentioned in "a" above, may be corrected in the text, the original reading being stated in the foot-note. But the spelling of the original when not clearly accidental should be followed, and especial care should be exercised on proper names, as what appears to be a misspelling may be of value in indicating the pronunciation of that day.

g. Passages written in cipher should be transliterated but printed in italics, the preface or foot-note indicating that this has been done.

h. Where a gap or illegible passage in the manuscript has been supplied by a reading concerning which there is no doubt, the words or letters supplied should be placed in square brackets. Where the reading is uncertain, the symbol [?] should be added. Where it is surprising but undoubtedly has the form given, the editor may add [*sic*].

i. No attempt should ordinarily be made to reproduce in the printed text any word which the writer has erased. Where the erased word has another substituted for it and offers some indication of the mental process of the writer, it may be given in a note. In a report, or a draft of a document, where the erased parts are important they should be given in a note, or "lined type" should be employed. If the substituted or interlined words are in a different handwriting from the rest of the document, the fact should be mentioned in a foot-note.

j. While punctuation should usually follow the writer, yet when his punctuation makes confused readings and there is no chance whatever that a rational or modern punctuation would change his meaning, the latter may be substituted. If the writer habitually ends his sentences with a dash, this should be represented in print by a period.

5. *Capitalization.* In general, capitals should be printed where the writer has written capitals. If there is doubt, the editor may be governed by the assumption that the writer either intended to follow the modern rules in the matter, or to follow the old rule to begin every noun with a capital. A capital should always be used at the beginning of a sentence unless there is special need to exhibit the illiteracy of the writer.

6. *Paragraphs.* The writer's practice should be followed, except that in printing diaries or journals it is best to follow uniformly the habit of making for each date a fresh paragraph, and printing the date itself in italics.

7. *The Formal Conclusions and Subscriptions of Letters.* These should be reproduced as they stand, but it is usually unnecessary to give them when one is printing a large collection of letters written by the same man. Yet even in this case there may be instances where the mode in which he ends a letter is significant.

8. *The Addresses of Letters.* These should usually be printed. They may be of importance as indicating the location of the person to whom the letter is sent. This is a matter of some importance in a military campaign. Occasionally, also, the form of the address is important (*e. g.*, the famous instance of "George Washington, Esq., etc., etc.") The address may be given at the end of the first foot-note to the letter.

9. *Endorsements.* If there are endorsements upon the letter or document which have any historical significance, such as dates, summaries, or comments, they should be given in a foot-note attached to the end of the letter or document.

10. *Order.* It is usually best that the letters or documents should

be printed in a chronological order. A foot-note may give a cross-reference to enclosures, if they bear a different date.

11. A *List* of the letters or documents should be given in the front pages of the volume. When other documents of the same nature or relating to the same series of transactions have been printed before, and are not repeated in the volume in question, it is desirable to prefix to the volume a calendar in which both the documents printed before and those now printed are embraced in one chronological series, with a difference of typography indicating the former and the latter class. In such chronological lists each item should begin with a date, presented in the form: 1789, March 4.

12. *The Running Head-Lines* of the pages, or at any rate of the right-hand page, should not preserve one identical reading throughout the volume, but should in each case give some indication of the matter contained on the page below.

13. A page of the manuscript may with advantage be reproduced by some facsimile process to illustrate characteristic methods of the writer.

14. There should always be an *index*.

15. *Octavo* is recommended as the best size for record publications.

CONTRIBUTORS

JOHN CARL PARISH, Fellow in Political Science at The State University of Iowa. Born at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1881. Graduated from the Iowa State Normal School in 1902. Graduated from The State University of Iowa in 1905. Received the degree of M. A. from The State University of Iowa in 1906. Won the Colonial Dames Prize in Iowa History in 1905. Author of *The Bribery of Alexander W. McGregor*.

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

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

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

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

Address Communications to THE SECRETARY
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