

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Reminiscences of the Twenty-Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry Giving its Organization, Marches, Skirmishes, Battles, and Sieges, as taken from the diary of Lieutenant S. C. Jones of Company A. Iowa City: Published by the author. 1907. Pp. 166. Portraits, plates.

Personal reminiscences of the Civil War already constitute a very voluminous literature, and the end is not yet. This is as it should be. Books of this class supply a real need by way of supplement to more formal histories. The official records may be a more trustworthy source for an account of battles and sieges, but they tell us nothing of the feelings, purposes, and experiences of the rank and file.

The Twenty-second was one of Iowa's famous fighting regiments. Enlisted principally in Johnson County in 1862 and not discharged until several months after the close of the War, it served in twelve States, travelled some fifteen thousand miles by rail, on steamers, and afoot, and was attached at different times to the armies of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Banks. The most famous campaigns in which it participated were those of Grant against Vicksburg and Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Its heaviest losses in action were at the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863 (where twelve members of the Twenty-second were the only Unionists who penetrated the Confederate lines), and at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

In this regiment the author of the book under review was successively Third Corporal, First Sergeant, and First Lieutenant of Company "A". Captured at the battle of Winchester, he spent five months in the awful shambles of Libby, Salisbury, and Danville, was exchanged near the close of the War, and rejoined his regiment after Lee's surrender.

Lieutenant Jones's modest volume is correctly described by the title page. It is not a regimental history but a record of personal experiences. Except for a brief summary of the regiment's doings during the few months of his enforced absence, the writer relates only what came under his own observation, and he bases his narrative throughout upon a war diary. Indeed, he often apparently copies the diary verbatim, gaining contemporariness at the expense of literary form. Despite the extremely simple and sometimes ungrammatical language in which the story is told, the intrinsic interest of the narrative never flags, and a fine personality shines through the pages.

E. H. DOWNEY

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Grant, Lincoln and the Freedmen Reminiscences of the Civil War with Special Reference to the Work for the Contrabands and Freedmen of the Mississippi Valley. By JOHN EATON in collaboration with ETHEL OSGOOD MASON. New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1907. Pp. xxxviii, 331. Portraits, plates.

This book, as the title indicates, consists of a series of personal recollections by the author, based in part on documents contemporaneous with the events described and in part on the memory of those events. In the preface Mr. Eaton states that he has not attempted to "write in any general sense of the military career of Grant or the political life of Lincoln, but only of those incidents in connection with which I came into personal contact with these two men, and, above all, of the character and standards of each as I saw them." Moreover, in dealing with the efforts to aid the negro contraband made by the Union army during the War, he disclaims any thought of writing "a history of this work in any adequate or general sense." Within these limitations imposed by the author himself, the work is of great merit; and while it will perhaps never be used as an authoritative reference, it nevertheless should

be read by everyone who desires to gain an adequate idea of the great problem which confronted the North in dealing with the freedmen.

The reminiscences are preceded by a biographical sketch of General Eaton prepared by Ethel Osgood Mason, who is the daughter of an intimate friend of General Eaton and who assisted him in writing the book. John Eaton was born December 5, 1829, and died February 9, 1906. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1854, and in 1856 became superintendent of the city schools of Toledo, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he was appointed General Superintendent of Contrabands for the Department of the Tennessee, and in this capacity he served throughout the remainder of the War. From 1870 to 1886 he was United States Commissioner of Education, and in 1899 he became the first American Superintendent of Schools for Porto Rico.

General Eaton in his reminiscences tells very interestingly of the difficulties which arose early in the War because of the large number of negroes who flocked to the camps of the Union armies, and the manner in which these difficulties were met. He describes in detail the means adopted to relieve the suffering and destitution among the contrabands, the camps which were established for them, the plan of putting the negroes to work on the abandoned plantations, and the formation of regiments of colored troops. The author's deep interest in the work and the position which he held enable him in these reminiscences to give many vivid pictures of this phase of Civil War history, which hitherto has been given but little attention.

General Eaton's work among the contrabands and freedmen brought him into close contact with President Lincoln and General Grant, both of whom he greatly admired; and a great deal of space is given in the book to his interviews with these two men. There are many hitherto unpublished anecdotes which throw light on the character of the martyr President and his "fighting general." An especial effort is made to answer some of the criticisms which have been made upon Grant's life and actions. In regard to the

charge of intemperance, the author states his firm belief that after entering the army in 1861 General Grant was free from this habit, even though in his earlier years he was doubtless addicted to it.

The book is written in an interesting style, and the duller parts are enlivened by anecdotes which give the reader an insight into the conditions of life in the storm-center during the struggle for the Union.

DAN ELBERT CLARK

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Sixty Years and Other Discourses with Reminiscences. By WILLIAM SALTER. Boston and Chicago: The Pilgrim Press. 1907. Pp. vii, 326. Portraits, plates.

Thirty-six sermons constitute two hundred and sixty pages of this volume and six reminiscent articles make up the remainder. Specimen subjects among the former are: "The Unsearchable Riches of Christ", "The Sermon on the Mount", "The Human Hand", "The Mother of Jesus", "Repentance", "The Reformation", "Benjamin Franklin", "Asa Turner", and "The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Congregational Church at Keokuk, February 12, 1904". The titles of the reminiscences are: "Journal of a Missionary in Jackson County, Iowa Territory, 1843-1846", "Abraham Lincoln", "Italy in 1860", "In the Civil War July, August, 1864", "Preachers and Churches Abroad", and "Benjamin A. Spaulding".

The ripened religious thought and conviction of sixty years work in the ministry is garnered in these sermons. A few excerpts can be used to show his catholicity and faith. In discussing the influence of the great men of history he says: "But the man Christ Jesus stands upon an entirely different plane from any other great character. He has acquired a wider influence. He has won the love and veneration of many millions more. He has more deeply affected the world's fate and fortune. The globe is to-day full of the marks of his presence. In some mysterious but real way he is

now operative as he was in the first century, inspiring men's minds with his thoughts and sentiments, and carrying forward his ideas and plans of love and mercy, as he did of old in the land of Palestine and in other lands of the Roman empire.”

“Christianity has survived its own defects and still holds up its head and goes forth to the front in the march of civilization, to ameliorate the world and bring in the new heavens and the new earth of righteousness and peace. When petrified in dogma, or mummified in organization, Christianity loses vital force and fails to meet the changing conditions of human life, as the generations and the centuries come and go.”

Rev. Salter was a member of the “Iowa Band”—that group of eleven young men from eastern colleges and seminaries who, in 1843, came west to sow and to nurture the seeds of religion and knowledge in the Mississippi Valley. In a funeral sermon Rev. Salter pays a tribute to Asa Turner, a co-worker in this band, in these words:—“In his own parish he won men of many minds by sympathy and love, by patience and forbearance, not by imposing yokes and arbitrary rules. Controverted matters, such as the mode and subjects of baptism, he left each person to decide for himself according to his own views of duty. He made nothing but Christian character a condition of church membership. Gentleness and strength, sweetness and light, grace and truth were combined and balanced in his character. In his home and among his neighbors and friends he sustained the same principles which he exercised in the house of God and practised all the domestic and social virtues.”

Reaching Maquoketa (then Springfield P. O. in Jackson County), Iowa Territory, on November 10, 1843, Rev. Salter commenced to ride his circuit as a missionary. His account of his labors teems with interest: the hardships of pioneer life and the hospitalities of the settlers are described; he came into contact with James G. Edwards, Thomas Cox, and Ansel Briggs, men prominent in the history of the Territory and State; his ministerial work carried him into log-cabins, schoolhouses, and sometimes blacksmith shops; and long missionary tours were made to the adjoining counties. In March, 1846, he was called to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Burlington, Iowa.

Four plates are included in the volume: one showing Rev. Salter's portrait in 1906, another taken on the sixtieth anniversary of his pastorate, and a third showing the young minister in 1846. Two pictures contrast the Congregational Church of Burlington in 1846 with that of 1870. The fourth plate represents the sod-covered log schoolhouse at Maquoketa built in 1838, in which Rev. Salter preached one hundred sermons.

Rev. Salter's style is clear, dignified, and refined; while a vein of optimism and sympathy permeates the whole work. His sentences are clear cut and somewhat like those of Emerson whom he honors as "the ideal American." Literary and biblical allusions are well chosen and give ornament as well as power to his diction; while his fondness for history and biography makes historic characters and events do service on nearly every page of the volume.

For sixty years Rev. Salter fulfilled the highest expectations of his cultured and critical congregation at Burlington, discharging his ministerial duties with wisdom, dignity, eloquence, grace, and spiritual elevation and power. His life and his public ministry are intimately entwined with the history of the State which he has helped to rear and which nearly sixty-five years ago he chose for the vineyard of his labors and his home. *Iowa: The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase* is a product of William Salter, the student of history; but *Sixty Years* represents William Salter the man.

LOUIS PELZER

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Personal Narrative of Travels in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky; and of a Residence in the Illinois Territory: 1817-1818. By ELIAS PYM FORDHAM. Edited by FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1906. Pp. 248. Plates.

Elias Pym Fordham, the author of the letters now printed for the first time, was a young Englishman born in Hertfordshire,

England. He had been a pupil of George Stephenson and was a capable and promising engineer. Influenced by an uncle, George Flower, who was interested in an English settlement in Illinois Territory, young Fordham gave up his bright prospects in England and in 1817 came out with Morris Birkbeck who led over a company of ten persons. The expedition reached America at the mouth of the James River. Fordham, who had charge of the equipment purchased for the new settlement, did not accompany the main party to Illinois, but took a different route. From Norfolk, Virginia, his course lay up Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, thence overland to Pittsburg, and down the Ohio River to Cincinnati. From the latter city, Fordham proceeded by land across southern Indiana to the so-called "English Prairie" in Illinois.

Like many another traveller and transient settler in America, Fordham kept a journal and also wrote frequent letters home to England. The latter were collected for publication in 1818, but were not actually printed. They are now given to the public for the first time under the above title. The work is made up of three parts: (1) seven letters written between May 18 and November 15, 1817, on the journey from Norfolk to Illinois; (2) a daily journal kept while at or near the English Prairie covering the period from December 7, 1817, to February 26, 1818; and (3) a second series of letters written between the dates February 3, and October 30, 1818, from various points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. To the narrative of Fordham is prefixed the preface written for the edition of 1818 which was never published, and also a twenty-five page introduction by the editor. Following the narrative, the editor has appended a "Select list of Contemporary Travels", including twenty-two titles. The volume is also provided with an index.

In the introduction the editor discusses, among other matters, the sources of western population in 1818, the causes of migration thither, and the character of the settlers. So large a number of the settlers were from Europe, and especially from England, that the editor finds it necessary to explain conditions in Great Britain and to cite the chief causes of emigration. The controversy which

waged for several years between the champions of rival English colonies in America is touched upon. Fordham's personal history is spoken of briefly, and the story of his letters told. The contents of the text are outlined and the peculiar value of such material hinted at.

The letters and journal here printed cover a wide range of subjects. Prominent among these are the physical features of the different western States, climate, classes of people, manners and customs, the industrial situation, etc. The author has much to say about the land, its quality and price. He is sure it will be a good investment. The labor situation bothers him. Though opposed to slavery, yet if Illinois adopted it he would use slaves.

In his treatment of the people, of their manners and customs, Fordham is favorable to the Virginians and Kentuckians to the disparagement of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the West in general.

The author's last letter contains some interesting instructions or directions to young men of small fortune in England who may think of coming over. It will be necessary for such to raise 300£. Before starting they should learn how "to butcher a hog, cut it up, and to salt it down properly." The only articles of merchandise which they are recommended to bring are blankets. If 50£ are invested in these it will "pay you Cent for Cent." "By all means, take your passage in an American ship." "Do not bring with you any English rifles." Mattress and blankets are recommended for the trip over the mountains for the reasons that "by sleeping on your own bed, you will save from 12½ to 25 cents per night, and avoid catching anything disagreeable" in the American taverns.

On the whole the narrative is full of instructive and interesting observations. It is an unbiased account by a foreigner of good character and a high degree of intelligence. Fordham wrote from first-hand information with no idea of publishing his letters or journal. His account is therefore marked by freshness, fairness, and candor. It is cautious and conservative. He warns his friends that what he says is largely the result of first impressions only,

that ere another letter is written the situation may be changed, or he may see it in a different light.

The work is, of course, fragmentary; there is much of repetition in it and some errors. The President's name is spelled "Munro", (p. 58.) We read in the author's description of the government of Indiana that "Its Executive consists of Circuit Courts and a Supreme Court" (p. 100). Proper names are frequently misspelled, but such errors are to be expected. It will do no especial good to point them out. Fordham was not writing for publishers. If he had been, the volume might have been more free from errors, but it is a question if it would have gained in interest. The work forms a valuable addition to the literature of early American travels in the Middle West.

F. H. GARVER

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

The Great Plains The Romance of Western American Exploration, Warfare, and Settlement, 1527-1870. By RANDALL PARRISH. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company. (Second edition). 1907. Pp. xiv, 399. Portraits, plates.

In a volume of less than four hundred pages the writer covers the romantic history of the Great Plains during a period of not quite three centuries and a half. By the term used in his title he means that great stretch of grass and desert lying between the Missouri Valley and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Because the history of Texas is so distinctly separate from that of the more northern plains, he purposely omits it from consideration.

Mr. Parrish comments, in his preface, upon the writing of history. "There are two perfectly legitimate ways of writing history. One is to make a simple statement of facts; the other, to clothe the statement in language fitted to appeal to the reader's imagination." The latter method is pursued in this work, which he informs us "is written largely for those to whom history has been heretofore dry and unpalatable".

Because of the great scope of the undertaking, the author has of course only been able to touch the high lights, but he does this with an able pen. The work contains nothing philosophic or analytic but is purely narrative and descriptive, rather anecdotal in nature and somewhat inclined to be kaleidoscopic in its shifting of scenes. It is not without minor errors, but it presents an exceedingly vivid and stirring picture of frontier life.

The story is told in three parts: one treating of the long period of Exploration, one of the Struggle for Possession, and the third of the Occupation. A discussion of the nature of the Great Plains opens the volume, followed by a presentation of the Indians that roamed thereon; and from this the author launches into the narration of the Spanish and French explorers, the expeditions of Lewis and Clark, and Pike, and Long, and of the incoming of the fur-traders. A good brief account of the Santa Fe trade and trail and a chapter on early transportation complete the first part.

Perhaps the heart of the story is in the second part. The first emigrants begin to cross the plains. The great Mormon migration of 1846-1847 is vividly depicted. One sees the long line of men, women and children, hand-carts and cattle trailing out across Iowa and Nebraska despite disease and Indian attack, leaving their dead on the frozen plains but still pushing persistently on. It is but a typical chapter in the long, long tale of American frontier privation. Faces upturned to the sky and later bleaching bones marked the trail of the overland route to Oregon, the routes of the expeditions during the Mexican War, and the transcontinental journeyings of the "forty-niners." The development of the great overland stage lines following the reign of the prairie schooner is graphically described, as is that of the pony express riders. Seven chapters recounting the experiences of the army on the plains and replete with tales of Indian warfare bring the story down to the period of occupation.

The beginnings of settlement brought experiences not less interesting. Kansas received her inpouring inhabitants with years of bloody strife. But neither bloodshed nor desert nor blizzard nor locusts could stay the advancing migration. The cattle kings drove

immense herds across the plains to towns that sprang up in a night. The outstretched railroad pushed the mushroom settlements farther and farther toward the mountains, and at last the Great Plains were conquered. Mr. Parrish has a distinct appreciation of the dramatic and has clothed his statements in a style that makes a strikingly interesting narrative.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

AMERICANA

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Published as number three of volume twenty-eight of the Columbia University *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law*, is a monograph of somewhat over two hundred pages on *The Distribution of Ownership* by Joseph H. Underwood.

The sixteenth volume of the compilation of *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* appeared in the year 1907. It is a book of over one thousand pages and includes the names, alphabetically arranged, from Tracey to Wheylon.

The American Catholic Historical Researches for January, 1908, consists of a large number of fragmentary contributions, some being extracts, some letters, and many in the nature of editorial comment. The first article enumerates and discusses *Catholic Privateersmen* in the American Revolution.

An excellent publication, both typographically and from the standpoint of content is *The Scottish Historical Review*. The number for January, 1908, includes seven articles relating to the history of Scotland. Among others we note *The Relations of Mary Stuart with William Maitland of Lethington*, by Thomas Duncan; *Mr. Lang and the Casket Letters*, by T. F. Henderson; *The Market Cross of Aberdeen*, by G. M. Fraser; and *The Bishops of Glasgow*, by J. Dowden.

Geographic Location as a Factor in History by Ellen Churchill Semple, constitutes the chief article in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* for February, 1908. This paper was delivered before the American Historical Association at Madison, Wisconsin, December 28, 1907, and is a part of a book in preparation on the *Influences of Geographic Environment*.

The British Ambassador to the United States, James Bryce, contributes the opening article to the *Columbia Law Review* for March, 1908, on the subject of *The Methods and Conditions of Legislation in Our Time*. Alfred C. Coxe writes on *Admiralty Law*, and William D. Guthrie discusses *The Eleventh Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States*.

Mr. Henry C. Emory contributes a timely article to the February number of *The Yale Review* on *Some Lessons of the Panic*. The two remaining articles in the issue are a study of *The Legal Economic and Accounting Principles Involved in the Judicial Determination of Railway Passenger Rates*, by Maurice H. Robinson, and *A Statistical Study of the Yale Graduates 1701-92*, by William B. Bailey.

The National Year Book 1907 of The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is a volume of nearly four hundred pages. The Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Congress of the Society, at Denver, Colorado, June 3 and 4, 1907, are printed in full. The volume also contains data concerning the National Society, the officers of the State Societies, and a Register of new members enrolled between May 1, 1906, and June 1, 1907.

The *Report of the Librarian of Congress and Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds* for the year ending June 30, 1907, appears in a volume of one hundred sixty-seven pages. We note among the important accessions the library of Mr. Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin of Krasnoiarsk, Siberia. It comprises over 80,000 volumes relating to Russia and Siberia, of which all but about 12,000 are in the Russian language. Among

the notable acquisitions of the Manuscript Department are the papers of Justice John McLean of the United States Supreme Court and those of Justice George P. Fisher.

The proceedings of the Second Hague Conference may have seemed to the superficial observer to partake more of the nature of a conference of war than of peace, since so much time was consumed in making plans for the regulation of war. It is obvious, however, that as long as war exists all humanizing efforts applied to it are distinct steps in the cause of peace. Published by the Association for International Peace we note Document 3, consisting of an address delivered by Andrew Carnegie at the University of St. Andrews on *A League of Peace*, and Document 4, entitled *The Results of the Second Hague Conference* and containing two addresses upon this topic by David Jayne Hill and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

A new cover design consisting of a reproduction from an ancient volume in the Lenox Library, New York, is used in the first number of the second volume of *The Journal of American History*. The number appeared in January, 1908, and is dedicated to the Brotherhood of Nations. Among the articles we note *The Beginning of the Trade with Foreign Lands*, by Julius W. Pease; *American Treasures in the Archives of the Libraries of the World* which is an extended notice of Mr. Elroy M. Avery's *History of the United States*, by the editor of *The Journal of American History*. The *Memoirs of a Gold Seeker* consists of a journal kept by John Evans Brown, covering the period from March to August 1849.

The *Fourth Annual Report of the Library Board of the Virginia State Library 1906-1907* contains as an appendix a list of the manuscripts from that Library which formed a part of the Virginia historical manuscript exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. This only shows a portion of the collection, since numerous papers were also loaned from the State Archives and from the Virginia Historical Society. The department of archives and history of the State Library has been engaged largely in preparing the manu-

scripts in their possession for the use of the public. More than two thousand legislative petitions have been pressed, numbered, and filed in vertical cases and several hundred abstracts of papers have been made. About one thousand bound manuscript have been issued to readers in the last year, and a large correspondence is being conducted in answer to inquiries concerning the records. The archives are in charge of Dr. H. J. Eckenrode.

For a quarter of a century there has met annually a Conference of great interest to the American people—namely the Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent People. The *Proceedings of the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting* which occurred at Mohonk Lake, New York, October 23, 24, and 25, 1907, have been recently published. The volume contains, practically in full, the discussions which took place. The Conference at first considered only the condition of the American Indian, but later the scope of the discussions was extended so as to include matters relative to the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. The Conference met, as usual, at the estate of Mr. Albert K. Smiley upon his invitation. A large number of papers were read discussing matters of import relative to the Indians and the people of the insular dependencies of the United States. The historical address was delivered upon the last day of the sessions by Hon. Merrill E. Gates, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, his subject being *Twenty-five Years at the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference*.

The *American Historical Magazine* appears in January, 1908, in a new form. There is an increase in the size and number of the pages and a marked improvement in the cover and in the illustrations. The opening article is one on *The Honorable Mathew Forsythe and the Scottish Influence in America* by the Viscount de Fronsac. An interesting departure begun in this number is *A Pictorial History of Lincoln*. Three portraits are given and the series will continue during the year. Under the heading *Post Revolution Letters* are printed a number of letters of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Henry Whittimore contributes an article on the *Origin and Antiquity of Heraldry*. The *Political and Party*

Aspects of the National Judiciary, 1789-1801 is discussed by Don E. Mowry. The rather ambiguous title, *War Questions in Wisconsin*, is given by F. C. Winkler to a brief survey of the legal history of the State of Wisconsin as regards the causes and progress of the Civil War. The current instalment treats of the Wisconsin fugitive slave cases. The continuations from the November number are three in number, chief of which is Mr. Lyman H. Weeks's *Book of Bruce*. The March number, besides continuations, includes a sketch of *Early Massachusetts Newspapers*, by Lyman H. Weeks, with a large number of interesting extracts.

The subject of *American Waterways* is considered in the January, 1908, issue of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. It is a topic of engrossing interest to the American citizen. The Memphis Address of President Roosevelt on *Our National Inland Waterways Policy* opens the discussion, which includes twenty formal papers by members of Congress, civil engineers, foresters, representatives of transportation companies and men of academic connections. The papers treat of waterways from the Atlantic coast canals to the Columbia River and from the Great Lakes to the Panama Canal. Two articles also deal with improvements of this nature in Great Britain and in Germany. Of close interest to the Middle West are the following: *Mississippi Improvements and Traffic Prospects*, by R. B. Way; *Water-Power in the Mississippi Valley*, by Calvin O. Althouse; and *The Improvement of the Missouri River and Its Usefulness as a Traffic Route*, by Lawrence M. Jones. The *Present Status of the Panama Project* is instructively presented by Henry L. Abbot, and Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell discusses the *Legislative Program Congress should adopt for Improvement of American Waterways*.

A recent monograph issued in the series of *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* is *A Financial History of Maryland (1789-1848)*, by Hugh Sisson Hanna. The first chapter covers in a brief way the main outlines of the financing of the State during the Revolutionary War. The remaining four chapters bear the following titles which indicate in general

the method of treatment: "Period of Surplus Financiering (1789-1816)"; "Period of Indirect Taxation (1817-1841)"; "Internal Improvements and the State Debt", and "The Supervision of Interest Payments (1841-1848)."

The movement in historical circles toward the investigation of the materials for the history of United States in foreign archives depositories gains impetus through the publication, by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of a *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives (Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional, and Seville)*. The work was prepared by Professor William R. Shepherd and deals with the three repositories above mentioned, which contain the greatest amount of material for the history of the United States. The compiler has limited himself to a survey of materials relating to the continental area alone omitting mention of papers relative to the voyages of Columbus. The introduction contains a general statement of the condition of the Spanish Archives, the methods of classification, and the regulations governing the investigator. The three depositories of Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional, and Seville, are then taken up in turn. Professor Shepherd gives a short description of the quarters and of the archives themselves, in each case with lists of *Principal Items*. He also includes an interesting sketch of the history of each of the three storehouses. The oldest is that at Simancas. The papers are here housed in a medieval castle built in the thirteenth century and appropriated for the preservation of state documents as early as the sixteenth century. The collection bearing the title "Archivo Historico Nacional" at Madrid and the collection at Seville are smaller than the one at Simancas but are much more easy of access and the conditions surrounding the investigator are much more pleasant. An examination of the lists of *Principal Items* affords, of course, but a glimpse of the material for the history of the United States stored in the various depositories; but it is an illuminating and exceedingly enticing glimpse. Especially for the student of Mississippi Valley history is there a promise of great benefit from the Spanish Archives. For this reason the work of the Committee of Seven appointed at the meeting of the

American Historical Association at Madison, Wisconsin, to secure coöperation in the gathering of materials, will be watched with great interest in the States of the Mississippi Valley in particular. Professor Shepherd and the Carnegie Institution have made an excellent beginning in a work that will be of inestimable importance to the interests of United States history.

A little group of law librarians met on July 2, 1906, and organized the American Association of Law Libraries. The Association has made a progressive step by the issue, in January, 1908, of the first number of the first volume of a journal to be known as the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*. The managing editor is Frederick W. Schenk of the Law Library of the University of Chicago. The publication is a quarterly and as indicated by the title consists of two distinct parts separately paged so as to permit the binding of each part by itself. In the journal portion there will appear in each issue at least one leading article together with bibliographies, lists of new books, digests, and statutes.

The Index to Legal Periodicals appeals to us as a valuable undertaking. It is essential that one who is in search of material may have some guide which will obviate the task of looking through the various journals individually. Different publications supply this need in other lines and it is gratifying to have an index to legal periodicals undertaken by an organization which has every advantage for doing it thoroughly. The initial number has for a frontispiece a portrait of Mr. A. J. Small, of the Iowa State Law Library, President of the American Association of Law Libraries. The journal portion is devoted largely to the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Association, which occurred at Asheville, North Carolina, May 24-28, 1907. The index portion, listing both by authors and by subjects, covers thirty-six pages in this first issue. The index will be cumulated yearly in a separate volume. It is hoped to extend the scope of the work so as to include European as well as American publications.

WESTERN

In the *Records of the Past* for November-December, 1907, we note a brief article with illustrations on *Mound-Builders of the Mississippi Valley*, by Richard Herrmann of Dubuque, Iowa. The sketch deals particularly with the burial mound of Julian Dubuque and Peosta, chief of the Foxes. In the issue for January-February, 1908, W. B. Nickerson contributes an article on *Stone Graves of Northwestern Illinois*.

The Christmas number of *The Ohio Magazine* takes as its leading theme the city of Columbus. Historically considered, the article of most interest is one by E. O. Randall on *The Beginnings of Columbus*. It is illustrated by a number of good portraits and plates and traces the life and growth of the present capital city from the year 1797 when it took its being in the town of Franklinton founded by Lucas Sullivant.

Having in mind the present public interest in the improvement of rivers and harbors, William A. Meese has gathered together in a pamphlet of some fifty pages a collection of data relating to Abraham Lincoln's connection with waterways and waterway legislation. It is entitled *Abraham Lincoln on Waterways* and covers his early experiences on the rivers of the Mississippi Valley, his addresses and legal arguments, and a number of anecdotes connected with the general subject of water transportation.

Among the most important ruins in the Southwest are the ancient buildings at Casa Grande, in Pinal County, southern Arizona. The *Excavations at Casa Grande, Arizona, in 1906-07* are discussed in the *Quarterly Issue* of the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* (Volume IV, Part 3), by J. Walter Fewkes, under whose direction the work was conducted. The principal ruins consist of a rectangular enclosure surrounding not only the houses, but other compartments, some abutting the wall and some standing free on all sides. The buildings were discovered by Father Kino about 1694 and have often been visited and described since then. The

present undertaking is a restoration of the ancient works and their protection from further disintegration.

An addition to the literature on the vexing problem of the Japanese as an immigrant was prepared and published in 1907 by the Japanese Association of the Pacific Northwest under the title *Japanese Immigration An Exposition of its Real Status*. The work consists largely of statistics and conclusions drawn therefrom showing the extent and nature of Japanese immigration, the destination of the immigrants and the economic facts attendant upon their coming. A few quotations are introduced in support of the assimilability of the Japanese. The writer contends that the immigration from Japan is not proportionately large, is mostly of a high class, both professionally and educationally, and that the Japanese cannot be properly charged with lowering the wages of labor.

Bulletin 33 issued by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, is a monograph entitled *Skeletal Remains Suggesting or Attributed to Early Man in North America*, by Ales Hrdlicka. The paper was ready to be sent to the press when the Bureau received word of the discovery in Nebraska of human remains of a low type. The publication was withheld until the writer had visited Nebraska and examined the specimens. The monograph therefore includes a discussion of the "Nebraska Loess Man" found in that region by Mr. Gilder. The writer reaches the conclusion, after careful examination of the various remains in North America for which geological antiquity has been claimed, that thus far no human bones have been found on this continent which are of undisputed geological antiquity. The monograph is well illustrated by plates showing the different osseous remains.

The Migration of the Buffalo is the subject of an article in *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for November and December, 1907. It discusses the vanishing of the buffalo in America and the efforts to prevent its complete extinction, notably the recent transfer of a select group of these animals from the New York Zoological Park to a new range in Oklahoma. An article on

The Distribution of Sun Circles deals particularly with those to be found in Ohio, but gives facts to show how widespread was the worship of the sun as indicated by these remains. Robert F. Gilder under the heading *Nebraska Loess* tells of the finding of human remains in Douglas County, Nebraska, in 1906, to which has been given the name of the "Nebraska Loess Man." The writer, who was the discoverer of the relics, claims that they are an evidence of the presence of man in America in glacial times. Others, however, are inclined to look upon the bones as of only moderate antiquity.

The four main articles of the February, 1908, issue of *The American Political Science Review* are: the presidential address delivered before the fourth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association on the subject of *The Future of Representative Government*, by F. N. Judson; an article by Paul S. Reinsch on *Failures and Successes at the Second Hague Conference*; a discussion of *Political Theories of the Supreme Court from 1789-1835*, by Charles G. Haines; and a brief consideration, by E. G. Elliott, of the life and works of M. Pradier-Fodéré whose eighth and final volume of *Traité de droit international public européen et américain* has recently appeared.

The first number of volume six of the *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* is a volume of over three hundred pages. It is a treatise by S. A. Barrett on *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians*. The work was compiled from notes made in an investigation during the years 1903, 1904, and 1906. The object has been chiefly to inquire into the aboriginal boundaries and to determine the dialects and dialectic relations of the Pomo linguistic stock. The issue containing numbers two and three of volume six consists of two papers. The first, by S. A. Barrett, is a discussion of *The Geography and Dialects of the Miwok Indians*, a linguistic family of California that occupies three distinct areas. The writer describes their territorial bounds, their dialects and alphabet, and appends comparative lists of their vocabularies. A. L. Kroeber furnishes the second paper *On the Evidences of the Occupation of Certain Re-*

gions by the Miwok Indians. It is short and is mainly a comparison of facts presented in Mr. Barrett's paper and an article published recently by C. Hart Merriam on the *Distribution and Classification of the Mewan Stock of California.*

IOWANA

A special edition of seventy-five copies of *In Praise of Valor*, by Thomas E. Green, has been printed by The Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on hand-made Ioway Club paper for The Ioway Club.

Considerable Iowa history is to be gleaned from the published proceedings of the *Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa.* The 1907 meeting was the eleventh biennial session and the proceedings appear in a volume of a little more than eighty pages.

A number of articles by C. L. Lucas of the Madrid Historical Society have been appearing recently in the columns of the *Madrid Register-News.* The following topics have received attention: *Boone County's First Theft; Relic of Battle of Horseshoe Bend;* and *A Visit to the Historic Mound West of Boone.*

Numerous tributes to the life and services of Rev. Ephraim Adams appear in the *Congregational Iowa* and in *The Grinnell Review* for January, 1908. Among his many contributions to the development of the Commonwealth in which he lived so long is his service as Trustee of Iowa College from the time of its founding to the day of his death.

An appreciation entitled *In Memory of Joseph Welton Hubbard* has been recently published in Cedar Rapids. Mr. Hubbard died at Mt. Vernon, September 29, 1907, and the pages of the memorial contain the editorial tribute written by his friend, W. R. Boyd, for the *Cedar Rapids Republican*, together with a verbatim account of the funeral exercises.

A volume in memory of Mrs. John F. Dillon and entitled *Anna Price Dillon Memoirs and Memorials* has been presented to The State Historical Society of Iowa by her husband, by whom it was compiled and arranged. It is a work of nearly five hundred pages

and was printed for private circulation only. It consists largely of selections from Mrs. Dillon's letters written during sojourns in Europe and at other times.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have published in 1908 a second edition of Irving B. Richman's *Rhode Island: Its Making and its Meaning*. The former edition appeared in two volumes. The same material has been combined in the present edition in one volume. Mr. Richman's work on Rhode Island history has won very favorable criticism. He is at present engaged upon a history of the State of California.

A very commendable publication makes its first appearance in January, 1908. It is a quarterly magazine called the *Journal of History* and is published by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Lamoni, Iowa. The editors are the Church Historian, Heman C. Smith, Frederick M. Smith of the First Presidency, and Assistant Historian D. F. Lambert. Under the direction of these energetic men a good historical product may be expected. The initial number opens with greetings from the editors and a poem on *The Historian's Calling*, by Mrs. M. Walker. The principal articles include one on *Iowa's Attitude Towards the Church*, by Heman C. Smith; a discussion of the life of *William Marks* (an Elder of the Church), by the same writer; a sketch of *Joseph Smith, the Patriarch*, by Elbert A. Smith; and an article on *Polygamy in India*, by C. J. Hunt. This same number contains an article on *Church History*, an extended presentation of the *Local Historians and their Work*, a *Church Chronology*, and a list of *Current Events* for the year 1907.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY IOWA AUTHORS

Beard, J. T.,

Mine Gases and Explosions: Text-Book for Schools and Colleges and for General Reference. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. 1908.

Conard, Henry Shoemaker, and Hus, Henri,

Water Lilies and How to Grow Them. New York: Doubleday, Page, and Company. 1907.

- Fairbanks, Arthur,
Athenian Lekythoi with Outline Drawing in Glaze Varnish on a White Ground. New York: Macmillan Company. 1907.
- Green, Thomas Edward,
In Praise of Valor. [New Issue] Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Ioway Club. 1907.
- Lazell, Frederick John,
Some Winter Days in Iowa. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. 1907.
- Jones, Samuel C.,
Reminiscences of the Twenty-Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Iowa City, Iowa: Published by the author. 1907.
- Meese, William A.,
Abraham Lincoln on Waterways. Moline, Illinois: Published by the author. 1908.
- Murphy, Thomas D.,
British Highways and Byways from a Motor Car. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. 1908.
- Parish, John Carl,
The Administrative Departments Offices Boards Commissions and Public Institutions of Iowa from 1838 to 1897. Iowa City, Iowa: Published by the author. 1908.
- Parrish, Randall,
Prisoners of Chance. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Company. 1908.
- Pickard, Josiah L.,
A Retrospect of Sixty Years. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1908.
- Raymond, William G.,
Elements of Railroad Engineering, Volume II. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1908.
- Richman, Irving Berdine,
Rhode Island Its Making and its Meaning. [Second edition.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1908.
- Salter, William,
Sixty Years and Other Discourses with Reminiscences. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 1907.

Shambaugh, Benjamin F.,

A Second Report on the Public Archives. Des Moines, Iowa: The Historical Department of Iowa. 1907.

Proceedings of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Constitution of Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1907.

Shaw, Leslie Mortier,

Current Issues. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1908.

Smith, Heman C.,

The Truth Defended. [Fourth edition.] Lamoni, Iowa: Board of Publication of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. 1908.

True Succession in Church Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. [Third edition.] Lamoni, Iowa: Board of Publication of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. 1908.

Waterman, Nixon,

Sonnets of a Budding Bard. Chicago: Forbes and Company. 1907.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN NEWSPAPERS

The Register and Leader

Sketch of Life of David Blue Murrow, a pioneer of Polk County, by L. F. Andrews, December 15, 1907.

Sketch of Life of Samuel B. Garton, a pioneer of Des Moines, by L. F. Andrews, December 22, 1907.

When the Second Iowa Infantry Smashed the St. Joseph Gazette, by Rev. Fred Harris, December 29, 1907.

Reminiscences of a Pioneer Legislator, December 29, 1907.

Sketch of Life of A. G. Field, a pioneer doctor, by L. F. Andrews, January 5, 1908.

Stirring Incidents in the Career of a Pioneer County Judge—William Battin, January 5, 1908.

Calvin Thornton, Des Moines' First Cabinet Maker, by L. F. Andrews, January 12, 1908.

- Strange Chapters in Colonel Snell's Eccentric Life, January 14, 1908.
- Iowa's Oldest Public Building—the old Keosauqua Court House, January 19, 1908.
- When Famous Chums were Rivals, by L. F. Andrews, January 26, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Judge Josiah Given, February 4, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Joseph S. Lewis, a pioneer, February 9, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of W. W. McKnight, of Winterset, Iowa, February 16, 1908.
- When "Bob" Cousins "Tore Loose", February 16, 1908.
- Stewart Goodrell, A Fighter of the State Capital Location Days, by L. F. Andrews, February 16, 1908.
- Secession Ordinance Found in an Iowa Home, February 23, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Rasselas Ellis, a pioneer Iowa school master, February 23, 1908.
- Dr. Josiah F. Kennedy, Iowa State Health Board's Grand Old Man, February 23, 1908.
- Thomas Oliver, former Iowa preacher who invented the typewriter of his name, March 1, 1908.
- Allison's First Notable Fight for the Senate, by L. F. Andrews, March 1, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of William B. Allison, March 2, 1908.
- When Times Were Really Hard, by L. F. Andrews, March 8, 1908.
- "Bill" Coop and His Famous Oxen, Who Moved Iowa's Oldest Building, March 8, 1908.
- How Col. Bowers "Started Something", March 8, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Charles Aldrich, March 9, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of L. F. Andrews, March 9, 1908.
- Account of funeral of Charles Aldrich, March 12, 1908.
- When Iowa University Was Young, March 15, 1908.
- A Family of Real Pioneers, by L. F. Andrews, March 15, 1908.

The Burlington Hawk-Eye

- Twenty Years Ago, December 15, 1907. (In each Sunday issue.)
- The Romance of an Iowan's War Song, December 15, 1907.

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Sketch of Life of Mrs. Lovisy Holland, who came to Iowa in 1833, December 15, 1907.

Sketch of Life of William Penrose, an Iowa pioneer, February 2, 1908.

Iowa's Oldest Public Building—the old Court House at Keosauqua, February 2, 1908.

An Appreciation of C. E. Perkins, founder of the Burlington Railroad, February 16, 1908.

When "Bob" Cousins "Tore Loose", February 23, 1908.

Perkins of the Burlington, by Frederic A. Delano, March 1, 1908.

Sketch of Life of N. P. Grupe, a pioneer of Burlington, March 8, 1908.

The Sioux City Journal

Twenty Years Ago, items clipped from the Journal's Files, December 29, 1907. (In each Sunday issue).

Sketch of Life of Theophile Bruguier, pioneer and trader, by J. C. C. Hoskins, January 12, 1908.

Account of Early River Traffic at Sioux City, January 22, 1908.

Sketch of Life of Sergeant Charles Floyd, January 22, 1908.

From Indian Canoe to Bridge of Iron, January 23, 1908.

Sketch of Public Services of William B. Allison, March 2, 1908.

Sketch of Life of Charles Aldrich, March 9, 1908.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald

Sketch of Life of Rev. James Finley Hestwood, pioneer Iowa preacher, February 2, 1908.

Josh Carter and the Famous Grays, March 8, 1908.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

PUBLICATIONS

Forty-six articles, covering a great variety of topics concerning the Civil War and the Confederate Army and its commanders, make up Volume XXXV of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, issued in the year 1907.

The *Annual Report of the Ontario Historical Society 1907* contains the Secretary's report, financial report, an account of the annual meeting, and reports of various committees. A large portion of the work is also given over to reports from the affiliated societies.

A reproduction of *Haverhill Inscriptions* taken from the ancient Pentucket cemetery, in Haverhill, occupies the first place in the January number of *The Essex Antiquarian*. The inscriptions comprise all now to be found bearing dates earlier than 1800.

The *Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Johnson County, Kansas*, is a pamphlet of forty pages of reminiscences. The meeting was also the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Olathe, and was made the occasion for the dedication of the Santa Fe Trail monument at that place.

The 129th Anniversary of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming occurred on July 3, 1907. The *Report of the Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association* contains an address by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut which was read on this occasion. The subject was *Connecticut in Pennsylvania*.

The year-book of the Chicago Historical Society for 1907 has made its appearance. It includes a report of the annual meeting, the Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Society, reports of

the various officers, showing progress and prosperity in its numerous lines, and considerable information regarding membership, donations, etc.

The second volume of *Publications of The Cambridge Historical Society* was issued in 1907 and contained the proceedings of the Society from October 23, 1906 to October 23, 1907. A number of addresses by notable men are herein preserved, two of the meetings reported being the occasions of the celebration of the Longfellow Centenary and of the Agassiz Centenary.

The annual report of The New Haven Colony Historical Society contains reports of the officers, list of officers and members, the address of the President of the Society at the annual meeting, November 18, 1907, and a list of over fifty recent accessions to the museum.

In the January number of the *Register of Kentucky State Historical Society* we note a portrait and brief sketch of *General John C. Breckenridge*; a comment by George C. Downing on the old Stephen's Tavern near Frankfort, *Where Santa Anna was a Prisoner* in 1836; and a narration of the *Discovery of Humboldt Bay*, by L. K. Wood, a Kentucky "forty-niner." Mr. L. F. Johnson's *History of Franklin County, Kentucky*, is continued in this issue.

Two contributions are found in *The Medford Historical Register* for January, 1908. The first is a paper by Charles E. Hurd entitled *Medford Fifty-four Years Ago*; the second in a somewhat extended letter written in 1779 by Colonel Isaac Royall from Kensington, England. Royall was a New Englander who left Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War and crossed over to England.

The major part of *The Essex Institute Historical Collections* of January is taken up with a sketch of *Frederick Townsend Ward*, by Robert S. Rantoul. Ward was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, who left home, fought and died in the service of the Imperial Army and Navy of China, and was buried with pagan rites and ceremonies in Sung-Kiang in China, after a career of only thirty years.

The *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California and the Tenth Annual Publication of the Pioneers of Los Angeles County—1906* contains a list of the officers of each organization, the Constitution, By-Laws, reports of officers, and membership roll of the pioneers of Los Angeles County and a number of articles, reminiscent and otherwise, dealing with the history of California.

The first item in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January is a short memoir of *Gen. John Marshall Brown, A. M.*, by Henry S. Burrage. Among the numerous other articles of a genealogical nature we note a memoir of *Alfred Poore*, by Sidney Perley; *Robert Eames of Woburn, Mass., and Some of his Descendants*, by Arthur G. Loring; and *Some Records of Bedford, Mass.*, by Charles W. Jenks.

The December issue of the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* contains the following: *The Early German Hymn Books of the Reformed Church in the United States*, by Wm. J. Hinke; a continuation of the *Reports upon the Early History of Presbyterian Churches*, covering in this number the churches in "Baltimore Town" and "Soldiers Delight"; and the fourth part of *Records of Accomack County, Virginia, Relating to the Rev. Francis Makemie*.

The *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* for the period, May to October, 1907, opens with a sketch of *Hendrick Fisher*, by T. E. Davis. Mr. A. Q. Keasbey's discussion of *Slavery in New Jersey* is continued in this number and in the issue for January, 1908. It is an important line of research, and it would be well if every northern State would make a scientific study of the negro problem within its borders. A review of *Berkeley Hall* published in 1796 is given in the January number under the caption of *The First New Jersey Novel*.

Canadian history receives contributions of value in Volume VIII of the *Papers and Records* of the Ontario Historical Society. Some of the topics considered are: *The Insurrection in the Short Hills*

in 1838, by Lieut.-Col. E. Cruikshank; *The First Commission of Peace for the District of Mecklenburg*, by R. V. Rogers; *The Navies on Lake Ontario in the War of 1812*, by Barlow Cumberland; *Early Churches in the Niagara Peninsula, Stamford and Chippawa, with Marriage Records of Thomas Cummings, and Extracts from the Cummings' Papers*, edited by Janet Carnochan; and several articles having to do with the early history of Kingston.

In November, 1907, appeared Part I of Volume V of the *Historical Records and Studies* of the United States Catholic Historical Society. Among the articles in this excellent number we note an article on *New York's First Directory* (that of 1786), by Charles G. Herbermann, with a map of New York City in 1789. Rev. John J. O'Brien contributes a sketch of *The Rev. Gabriel Richard: Educator, Statesman, and Priest*. This number also contains a continuation of the *Letters of Rev. P. J. De Smet, S. J., Now Published for the First Time*, and a *Register of the Clergy Laboring in the Archdiocese of New York from Early Missionary Times to 1885*, by Rev. Michael A. Corrigan.

The *Year-Book* of the Swedish-American Historical Society for 1905-1907 appeared in 1907 as a pamphlet of sixty-four pages. Among other things it includes abstracts from the proceedings of the organization meeting, July 22, 1905 (at which time a constitution was adopted), and of the subsequent meetings. The general purposes of the Society are to promote the study of the history of the Swedes in America and their descendants, to collect a library and museum illustrating their development, to issue publications relating to the history of the Swedish people on both sides of the water, and to encourage the study of Swedish history and literature in American universities.

Besides the continuation of the life of *Francis Daniel Pastorius, The Founder of Germantown*, and Mr. Heydrick's *Provincialisms of Southeastern Pennsylvania*, the issue of the *German American Annals* for November and December, 1907, includes a paper on *German Archives as Sources of German-American History*, by Joseph G. Rosengarten. The phase of historical connection between

the two countries that particularly attracts the attention of the writer is the raising of troops in Germany for use by the British in the subjection of the American Colonies. His plea is for the study of German archives in a manner similar to that conducted in other European countries through the agency of the Carnegie Institution.

A sketch by Nelson W. Evans of a curiously eccentric pioneer of Ohio, Charles William Byrd, opens the January number of *The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly*. Byrd was a delegate of some prominence in the Convention of 1802 which drew up the first Constitution for the State of Ohio. Later he served for a long period of years in the position of United States Judge. The first instalment of *The Noblesse of Canada* is contributed by C. E. Lart. The continuation, in this issue, of *Selections from the Papers of Governor Allen Trimble* includes letters during the years 1828-1830. Among the articles of a genealogical nature we note one on *The John Naylor Family of Pennsylvania*, by Mrs. H. W. Naylor.

Of a documentary nature we find in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for January, 1908, besides continuations, a collection of *Documents Relating to the French and Indian War, 1755-1762*, edited by Charles E. Kemper, and a series of *Orders and Proclamations for Virginia in Regard to Prizes, Letters of Marque and the Protection of Shipping During the War Between England and Holland, 1665, etc.* There is also included in this issue the *Proceedings of The Virginia Historical Society* in the annual meeting held December 31, 1907. The President of the Society states that it is planned to adhere to the policy of publishing chiefly source material in the *Magazine* and outlines a number of valuable collections the publication of which is being considered.

Appearing in a volume of over two hundred pages, we note Number 16 of the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society* of President Cyrus Adler delivered upon that occasion. A number of profitable studies follow concerning the part taken by Jews in the history of America. Among others are: *Some Jewish Factors Society*. The report of the fourteenth annual meeting, held at Baltimore, March 25, 1906, is here given together with the address

in the Settlement of the West, by Max J. Kohler; *The Struggle for Religious Liberty in North Carolina, with Special Reference to the Jews*, by Leon Hühner; and *An Early Jewish Colony in Western Guiana, 1658-1666*, by Samuel Oppenheim.

One is forcibly reminded of the great advance in oceanic transportation during the last two centuries by an article which Henry F. Thompson writes for the December *Maryland Historical Magazine* on *An Atlantic Voyage in the Seventeenth Century*. Certain log-books of vessels trading from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, now kept in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England, furnish the data for the article. Other contributions to the December issue are *Indian Place-names in Maryland*, by Charles W. Bump; *Reports of the British Board of Trade and Plantations While Maryland was a Royal Province*, by Bernard C. Steiner; *The Restoration of the Old Senate Chamber in Annapolis*, by De Courey W. Thom; and various valuable documentary items.

The Records of an Early Texas Baptist Church, published in *The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* for October, give a clear idea of the organization and government of an early pioneer church. The part played in frontier life by these early churches is often forgotten. One is frequently reminded, in perusing the pages of these *Records*, of the church life of the Puritan of New England and the direct influence of the religious organization upon every phase of the life of the community. The *Records* cover the years from 1833 to 1847. The remaining contribution to this issue is entitled *New Light on the Tampico Expedition*. It consists of a letter to his wife from a certain George Dedrick and is written from Goliad, Texas, on February 22, 1836. Dedrick is supposed to have been a victim of the massacre at Goliad in the following month.

The History, Charter, By-Laws, and List of Officers, Members, etc., of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society (Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania) is the title of a pamphlet of forty odd pages appearing in 1907 and containing information along the lines indicated. The Society was founded February 11, 1858, and cele-

brates this year its semi-centennial anniversary. The Society is a private institution deriving its support entirely from membership dues and the income from its endowment, but opens its library to the public and is very largely visited by schools, classes, and individuals. The library consists of eighteen thousand books and pamphlets, about eight-ninths of which are on American history and genealogy and the remainder on geology. Valuable geological and ethnological collections are in the possession of the Society and are accessible to the public. Nine volumes of *Proceedings and Collections* and twenty-five pamphlet titles have been published by the Society.

The principal article in the June, 1907, number of *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* is part two of F. G. Young's *Financial History of Oregon*. This paper treats of the finances of the Territorial period, 1849-1859. The second instalment of *Recollections of an Indian Agent*, by T. W. Davenport, *Notes from a Government Document on Oregon Conditions in the Fifties*, by Thomas Prosch, and an appreciation of *Two of Oregon's Foremost Commonwealth Builders: Judge Reuben Patrick Boise and Professor Thomas Condon* complete this issue. In the September number we note particularly an article by Thomas M. Anderson on *The Vancouver Reservation Case* and one by Clyde B. Aitchison dealing with *The Mormon Settlements in the Missouri Valley*. The writer of the latter article briefly sketches the history of the early settlements of the Mormons, the trail across Iowa in 1846, the various town beginnings that marked their progress and their later course of migration to their new home in the Rockies.

The beginning of a sketch of the founding and founders of *Asylum: A Colony of French Catholics in Bradford County, Pennsylvania 1794-1800* is found in the September number of the *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society*. The *Sacramental Registers at St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia* are given for the year 1803. The continuation of the *Correspondence between the Sees of Quebec and Baltimore* covers the years 1807 to 1814. Mr. Schuyler's life of *A Typical Missionary; Rev. Sebastian Rale*,

the Apostle of the Abnakis is concluded in this issue. These last three chapters have to do with the troubles between the Indians of this disputed territory of Maine where the Abnakis dwelt and the English settlers. Father Rale who acted as priest, teacher, physician, and counsellor for the Indians is justified by the writer for attempting to fortify the determination of the Indians to resist encroachments of the English, but is defended from the charge of inciting them to unprovoked and brutal assault.

A most useful commentary upon historic events is to be found in the letters and papers of those who have taken an active part in such events. The Buffalo Historical Society has recently issued in two volumes, containing an aggregate of about a thousand pages, the *Millard Fillmore Papers*. No adequate biography of Fillmore exists, and the present volumes furnish an invaluable aid to students of a complex period of our national history. The work is edited by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Frank H. Severance, who supplies an introduction, critical notes, and an index. Mr. Fillmore's correspondence, carefully preserved through many years, was destroyed in accordance with the terms of his son's will. President Fillmore had, however, deposited with the Buffalo Historical Society, for preservation, an autobiography of his earlier years. This forms the first part of the published collection. A large number of his speeches have been gathered together for this work and form the bulk of the first volume, about seventy-five pages being devoted to his official letters. In the second volume the pages are largely given up to correspondence, dating both before and after the Civil War.

Biographical articles receive the emphasis in the *Annals of Iowa* for January, 1908. Edward H. Stiles contributes an appreciative sketch of *Henry Clay Caldwell* dealing largely with his public addresses and his judicial decisions. Professor Pammel concludes in this issue his sketch of Dr. Edwin James. He quotes many letters and among them a very interesting one from Doctor James commenting on John Brown and his raid at Harper's Ferry. The latter part of the article is devoted to the literary and scientific

work of Doctor James. Edited by William Salter is a bit of *Correspondence of A. C. Dodge and Thomas H. Benton on the Public Lands, the Homestead Bill, and the Pacific Railroad*. A eulogistic article on *Henry Clay Dean*, by J. R. Rippey, awakens somewhat of a protest in the mind of the reader who is mindful of the career of Dean during the Civil War and who is at all familiar with his writings. That he was brilliant and able is unquestioned, but one hesitates to believe that he was either "strenuous in his opposition to slavery" or "intensely patriotic." A brief but interesting *Journal of the Oregon Trail* kept by Lafayette Spencer during the year 1852 is edited by E. R. Harlan.

The *Sixth Annual Report of the Director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi*, by Dunbar Rowland, shows energetic and effective work, particularly in the line of obtaining transcripts from the archives of European countries and of Cuba. During the year 1906 Dr. Rowland visited England and France and made arrangements for the transcription of manuscripts relative to Mississippi History to be found in the repositories of those countries. The present *Report* indicates a continuation of the work in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, Spain, and in the archives at Havana, Cuba.

The *Report* shows an addition of ten portraits of deceased Governors of Mississippi to the collection of the Department. Two hundred old newspaper files dating from 1805 to 1875 have been bound during the past year. The Department has also been made the custodian of the Archives of the Synod of Mississippi of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The esteem in which the services of the Director, Dr. Rowland, are held, is attested by the recommendation of the Trustees to the legislature that his salary be increased to three thousand dollars annually. The Department announces the publication of the first volume of *Mississippi Provincial Archives, English Dominion*. From recent information from the Department we learn that up to March, 1908, there had been received ten volumes of transcripts from the British Foreign Office, London, relating to the English occupation of West Florida, three volumes

of transcripts from the Archives of Paris relating to the French occupation, and six volumes of transcriptions from the Archives of the Indies at Seville, Spain.

Professor George B. Adams contributes to the January number of *The American Historical Review* a preliminary paper on *The Origin of the English Constitution* which he hopes to expand later into a more detailed and extensive work. In the present paper he treats of "the first inclination of the constitution toward a limited monarchy", namely, the body of Magna Charta and in particular the sixty-first clause thereof, which provided a means of enforcing the remedy of abuses which the king refused to redress. Under the title of *The Greek Renaissance in Italy*, Louise R. Loomis discusses the revival of learning in the Italian cities of the fifteenth century, her main thesis being that the vaunted recovery of Greek at this time was little more than a dabbling in the language resulting in much poor translation and a superficial semblance of erudition but not a great deal of comprehension of or genuine enthusiasm for the real excellence of the Greek language and literature. *John Knox as a Man of the World* is an interesting study, by Albert Bushnell Hart, of the personal side of the reformer, his literary methods, and his work as a destructive and constructive statesman. The source upon which the writer has largely drawn is the works of John Knox, and constant quotations from sermon or writing impress upon one the bitter intensity of the uncompromising Scotchman. A brief article on *The First Hayburn Case, 1792*, by Max Farrand, treats of that case as the first one in which the United States courts declared unconstitutional an act of Congress. *The American Acta Sanctorum*, printed in this number, is the presidential address of J. Franklin Jameson before the American Historical Association at Madison, Wisconsin, December 27, 1907. It draws a suggestive analogy between the numerous records of ecclesiastical personages in America and the volumes of *Acta Sanctorum* of the Middle Ages. Contributed by Gaillard Hunt to this issue of the *Review* are two documents together with explanatory material. One is a letter written by William W. Moore to Richard K. Crallé for Joseph Gales who was for fifty years

editor of the *National Intelligencer*. The letter concerns the War Manifesto of 1812. The other is a letter from Robert Barnwell Rhett, who succeeded Calhoun in the Senate, to Richard K. Crallé, and has to do with the biography of John C. Calhoun. A communication from George W. Graham will interest those who have followed the controversy over the Mecklenburg Declaration. It deals with the *Cape Fear Mercury* which was taken from the British archives.

ACTIVITIES

On January 30, 1909, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin will be sixty years old. Preparations are being made for a Diamond Jubilee to be held at that time. The last legislature added \$5000 to the annual appropriation of the Society and made it the depository of the archives of the State.

Prof. W. W. Folwell of the University of Minnesota presented an address on the *Minnesota Constitutional Conventions of 1857* before the Minnesota Historical Society at the annual meeting on January 13, 1908. The Society, begun in 1849, has now a library of over ninety thousand titles. The bound files of newspapers, extending back to 1849, number a little less than eight thousand.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society was held on October 3, 1907, in its rooms in the Old Statehouse. The officers of the Society were reelected and G. C. Downing was added to the Executive Committee. A prominent feature of the meeting was the unveiling of a number of portraits of the Governors of Kentucky. These include portraits of Governors Christopher Greenup, John L. Helm, Proctor Knott, George Madison, and Charles A. Scott.

An oil portrait of the late Senator James Z. George was presented to the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi on the evening of January 22, 1908. The presentation was made by John Sharp Williams, recently chosen United States Senator from Mississippi, and was accepted for the Department

in a speech by the Director, Dr. Dunbar Rowland. Sincere tribute was paid by both speakers to the long and distinguished career of Senator George.

Phases of the economic history of Arkansas are now the object of investigation by the Arkansas Historical Association. Such topics as the Manufactures of the Confederacy in Arkansas, and the Cotton Tax in Arkansas after the War are receiving attention. The last Legislature of the State increased the appropriation for publications and continued the Arkansas History Commission which works under the direction of the Association. On May 21-23, 1908, the annual meeting will be held at which time the housing of the Association will be considered and the question of a future legislative program discussed.

The Buffalo Historical Society has lately acquired a large collection of titles including many volumes relating to the development of the Niagara Frontier. In coöperation with the Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association, the Society has performed a valuable work in the marking of historic sites in accordance with a plan adopted five years ago.

At a meeting on January 16, 1908, the following officers of the Society were elected: President, Andrew Langdon; Vice President, Hon. Henry W. Hill; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank H. Severance.

The Society contemplates the publication of a volume of documents relative to transportation interests, especially the canal systems of New York.

The Illinois State Historical Society held its ninth annual meeting on January 30 and 31, 1908. Five sessions were held, the last one, on Friday evening, January 31, being the occasion of an address, by Hon. A. E. Stevenson of Bloomington, on *Stephen A. Douglas*. Some of the other speakers and topics during the two days' meetings were: Mr. Horace White of New York City, on *Abraham Lincoln in 1854*, Prof. E. B. Green of the University of Illinois, on *The Writings of James Hall as Material for Western History*, and Mr. J. Seymour Currey, President of the Evanston Historical Society, on *Chicago's North Shore*.

The Madison County (Iowa) Historical Society arranged a program for March 17, 1908. Among the papers listed were the following: *The Evolution of Fencing in Madison County*, by W. S. Wilkinson; *Madison County During War Times*, by Mrs. Caroline Murray; *The Kentucky Settlement in Madison County*, by E. R. Zeller; and *Lost and Forgotten Town Sites in Madison County*, by H. A. Mueller.

The Decatur County (Iowa) Historical Society held a meeting at Leon, Iowa, January 8, 1908. Mr. G. P. Arnold, as President of the Society, called the meeting to order and the Secretary, Mr. Heman C. Smith, read the report of the doings of the organization. Ninety-one members have enrolled since the last meeting of the Society. A fossil crinoid found at Garden Grove was presented to the Society by the President; and a paper by Mr. Heman C. Smith on the settlement of Garden Grove, and one by Mr. J. E. Vail on the names of streams in Decatur County were read. An editorial Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Heman C. Smith, Mr. Stephen Varga, and Mr. Duncan Campbell, to superintend the publication of all articles read before the Society. A resolution was also passed giving the President discretionary power to send delegates to the meetings of other societies at the expense of the Decatur County Historical Society.

The Nebraska State Historical Society and the Nebraska Territorial Pioneers Association held a joint annual meeting at Lincoln, January 13 and 14, 1908. Among the principal speakers were Hon. William Jennings Bryan who spoke on the subject *History* and Judge Horace E. Deemer of the Supreme Court of Iowa who delivered an address on *The Part of Iowa in the Organization of Nebraska*. The meetings were very largely attended. In the last year the membership of the Nebraska State Historical Society has more than doubled. The museum includes about 28,000 objects, the library some 28,000 titles and nearly as many duplicates for exchange purposes. The bound volumes of newspapers number a little over 2,000 with over five hundred more ready for binding.

How can the public be made to realize that State history is an integral part of national history, and that neither can be adequately

studied without a realization of the importance of the other? This is a problem that always has confronted State historical societies. With a view to giving a greater impetus to the teaching of Mississippi History, a special program was prepared by the Mississippi Historical Society for a History Teachers' Conference at the decennial meeting of the Society, January 9-10, 1908. On the evening of the ninth, Professor Franklin L. Riley reviewed the work of the Mississippi Historical Society since its reorganization in 1898. The principal address was by Albert Bushnell Hart on *What an Historical Society Should Accomplish*. Preliminary arrangements were made for the organization of a permanent Mississippi Association of History Teachers. This appeals to us as a distinctly progressive movement. A widespread interest in and zeal for State history is necessary for the successful carrying on of the work. Ignorance and lack of interest have too often been the cause of the destruction of source materials and the consequent gaps in the record of history.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MARSHALL COUNTY

A movement inaugurated by the Spinning Wheel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution culminated in the formation of the Historical Society of Marshall County on March 7, 1908. The meeting at which this Society was organized was held in rooms of the Public Library at Marshalltown. Mr. J. L. Carney presided. Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh, Superintendent of The State Historical Society of Iowa, was present upon invitation and gave an informal address upon the work of *State and Local Historical Societies*. At the close of this address the meeting proceeded to the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers.

The officers chosen are: President, Mr. J. L. Carney; Vice President, Mrs. H. J. Howe; Secretary, Mrs. P. F. Arney; Treasurer, Mrs. May F. Montgomery; Curator, Dr. Cora Williams; Members of Board of Directors, Mr. J. L. Carney, Mrs. H. J. Howe, Mrs. P. F. Arney, Mrs. May F. Montgomery, Dr. Cora Williams, Mrs. G. W. Darling, and Mr. L. C. Abbott.

It was voted that the Society become an Auxiliary Member of The State Historical Society of Iowa. A communication was read offering the Society a room in the Public Library.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MARSHALL COUNTY

ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of this Society shall be Historical Society of Marshall County, Iowa. This Society shall be located at Marshalltown, Iowa.

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS

The Society is organized for the purpose of discovery, collection and preservation of books, pamphlets, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, relics, manuscripts, letters, journals, surveys, field-books, any and all articles and materials which may establish or illustrate the history of Marshall County, Iowa, or other portions of the State or adjoining States, and the publication of such historical matter as the Society may authorize.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Any person residing in Marshall County may become a member of the Society by signing the Constitution and by payment of the membership fee of fifty cents, which shall be in payment of dues to the first day of the following January. Membership in the Society may be retained by the payment of fifty cents annually, due and payable in each year prior to April 1st. This Society shall have the power of conferring honorary or life membership in its discretion, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS

SEC. 1. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, and a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of the foregoing officers and two additional members of the Society. The officers and members of the Board shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, and the Board shall have power to fill vacancies until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 2. The officers and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE V—BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 1. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by the Board of Directors, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws. All appropriations of the funds of the Society shall be made by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. The Society may provide for such standing committees as may be deemed necessary, and assign them such duties as may be expedient.

ARTICLE VI—MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

SEC. 1. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held the third Tuesday in March of each year, or at such other date as shall be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting called for the purpose of consideration of change of date of annual meeting.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held at the call of the President and Secretary.

SEC. 3. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. No indebtedness shall be incurred by the Board of Directors in excess of the amount of funds in the hands of the Treasurer not already appropriated, unless by the direction of a majority of the Society at a stated meeting of which there shall have been due notice to all members.

ARTICLE VII—AMENDMENTS

The Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at any stated meeting, provided a written notice of such amendments shall have been given at least thirty (30) days previous to such meeting.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Card catalogue cases, supply-drawers, magazine shelves, and a series of manuscript safes have recently been installed in the rooms

of the Society. The work is all in steel having been made especially for the use of the Society by the Art Metal Construction Company. A large steel safe has also been placed in the Curators' room for the better preservation and safe-keeping of the official papers and records.

The Society has put to press a book of about 400 pages on *Amana, The Community of True Inspiration*. It is hoped that the edition will be ready for distribution in June.

Mr. John C. Parish, author of the biography of Governor Robert Lucas, is now preparing a biography of Governor John Chambers which will be published in the *Iowa Biographical Series*.

During the last quarter the Society has added many valuable items to its collection of Iowana, among which are a number of rare publications in the Dutch language, relating to Pella, Iowa, and to other Dutch settlements in America.

A biography of Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Iowa, later United States Senator from Iowa, and still later United States Minister to Spain, is being prepared by Mr. Louis Pelzer.

From the Library of Congress and from the libraries of historical and learned societies the library of The State Historical Society of Iowa has received many odd volumes and numbers of periodicals needed to complete broken sets. The library has adopted the policy, inaugurated by the library of Congress, of issuing "Wants" and "Offers" lists from time to time. A new and revised list of "Wants" will be issued some time in May.

Since January 1, 1908, the following have been elected to membership in the Society: Mr. Heman C. Smith, Lamoni, Iowa; Mr. Smith McPherson, Red Oak, Iowa; Mr. Thomas D. Murphy, Red Oak, Iowa; Mr. John F. Dillon, New York City; Mr. G. S. Otis, Monona, Iowa; Mr. Byron L. Morgan, Fremont, Nebraska; Dr. Henry Albert, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Bernhardine Wachsmuth, Burlington, Iowa; Mr. J. H. Kelley, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Charles

A. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. W. I. Pratt, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. William C. McArthur, Des Moines, Iowa; and Mr. W. D. Cannon, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Public Library of Burlington has recently sent to the Society from its duplicate stock a number of copies of the first series of the Annals of Iowa, with the aid of which a set of this series in their original covers has been completed. It is believed that but few, if any other sets in the original covers are in existence.

NOTES AND COMMENT

In two cities of Iowa, namely Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, the Des Moines Plan of City Government has received a favorable vote and will be given a chance to prove its efficiency. Davenport and Sioux City have each voted down the proposition to institute such municipal organization.

The Board of Trustees of the Historical Department of Iowa has appointed Mr. E. R. Harlan as Acting Curator to perform the duties formerly devolving upon Mr. Charles Aldrich. Mr. Harlan has during the past year been acting as assistant to Mr. Aldrich.

During the summer of 1907 Harlan I. Smith was engaged in archaeological research in the State of Wyoming, visiting ancient stone quarries, and examining and photographing pictographs and petroglyphs.

A lecture on the *History of the West* with stereopticon illustrations from early Iowa history was delivered by Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh of The State Historical Society of Iowa, on March 2, 1908, under the auspices of the Davenport Academy of Sciences at Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. J. A. Doyle, whose death occurred in August, 1907, succeeded in preparing for publication in his last years the fourth and fifth volumes of his work on *English Colonies in America*. These latest volumes deal with *The Middle Colonies*, and *The Colonies Under the House of Hanover* and appeared in the year 1907.

On the site of Fort Boonesborough, the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, a monument was unveiled October 5, 1907. The commemoration of this historic spot where in 1775 Daniel Boone first planted Kentucky civilization has long been neglected and has now been accomplished through the instrumentality of

the Boonesborough chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution.

The first annual meeting of the Iowa Tax Revision Association was held January 21, 1908, at the Savery, in Des Moines. The Association was organized in March, 1907, for the purpose of investigating the subject of the taxation laws of the State and adopting a comprehensive plan of reform. A State tax commission is much needed in Iowa.

A dictionary of the Navaho language is being prepared for publication by the Franciscan Fathers of St. Michaels, Arizona. The work will contain a series of articles on the religion, ceremonies, arts, and industries of the Navaho Indians together with lists of Navaho terms used in connection with these interests. Lists of Navaho names for persons, stars, plants, animals, places, etc., will also be included.

A manuscript purporting to be the original Ordinance of Secession of the State of South Carolina has come to light at the town of Norway, Iowa. During the Civil War it was found by a Union officer in an abandoned building used for headquarters of a Confederate officer in South Carolina and it has since been in the possession of his family in Iowa. The manuscript will be placed in the care of the Historical Department at Des Moines, Iowa.

The *Register and Leader* of Sunday, March 1, contains an account of the annual Hawkeye picnic held in Eastlake Park, Los Angeles, California, on Washington's birthday. On that day ten thousand former Iowans, with their friends, gathered at the beautiful park for this annual reunion. There were headquarters for each of the counties from Adair to Wright, and thus in groups the people gathered and talked of olden times in Iowa. There were speeches by Ex-Governor Horace Boies and other men who have been prominent in this State.

The last General Assembly of the State of Iowa provided for an educational commission for the purpose of revising and codifying the school laws of the State. The commission was to consist of one

educator of the State and two practising attorneys, to be appointed by the Governor. The law gives the commission "power to rearrange, revise and codify the existing laws relating to the public schools, and recommend additional needed legislation." A complete report is required to be made to the Thirty-third General Assembly and to be filed with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before November 1, 1908. The commission, as appointed by Governor Cummins, consists of Professor Frederick E. Bolton of The State University of Iowa, Mr. Arthur Springer of Wapello, and Mr. William H. Baily of Des Moines.

The Iowa Society of New York held a social reception at Dur-yea's Hall, West 72nd Street and Broadway, New York City on February 5, 1908. All Iowans in the city of New York or within a hundred miles of the city were invited to this occasion. A program was given opened by remarks from Grenville M. Dodge, President of the Society. Some of those who appeared on the program were Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Mr. Henry Frank, Mrs. Ret Clarkson, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Mr. Trumbull White, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The annual banquet of the Society was announced for March 21, 1908, at which time Governor Cummins, Senator DOLLIVER, John S. Runnells, and Congressman Frank O. Lowden were scheduled to speak. The Society also has planned for two other social functions during the year, one of a literary character and the other a fishing picnic to be held in May or June.

CHARLES ALDRICH

In the eightieth year of his life and after fifty years of service to the State which now mourns his departure, Charles Aldrich passed away at Boone, Iowa, on the morning of March 8, 1908. He was a man who lived with a purpose, who followed his ideals with an intense persistence and who accomplished much—more than will be realized until the retrospect of years shows the value of his ideals. He was born at Ellington, New York, October 2, 1828. In that State he was educated and began his work in journalism, the primary occupation of his life. In 1857 he removed to Iowa and founded the *Webster City Freeman* and from that time

forward his name is inseparably linked with the history and politics of the State. In 1860, 1862, 1866, and 1870 he was Chief Clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives. At the time of his country's need he entered the Union Army, and served from 1862 to 1864 with the Thirty-second Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, acting as First Lieutenant and Adjutant. At various times he was connected with the *Dubuque Daily Times*, the *Marshall County Times* and the *Chicago Inter Ocean*. He served on numerous important commissions, was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882, made three trips to Europe, and for sixteen years was Curator of the Historical Department at Des Moines. But a mere recital of positions and deeds gives no adequate conception of the life of a man like Charles Aldrich. His life was dominated not by duties but by ideals.

As a legislator he advocated legislation against passes a quarter of a century before the State saw the wisdom of his contention sufficiently to put it into law. All his life he was an enthusiastic, indefatigable, and eminently successful collector of historical material. His collection of autographs, gathered during years of extensive acquaintance on both sides of the water, was donated by him to the State and formed the nucleus of the Historical Department. Since the organization of the Department in 1892, Mr. Aldrich has been its Curator. He has been the cause of its growth from insignificant beginnings to a splendid institution. In spite of insufficient support, of hostility that dared not meet him openly, and of apathetic indifference, he persisted in his work until the State began to realize that here was a man and an institution which deserved the best the State could give. In his last days he saw the material evidence of his years of hoping and planning built into the Historical Memorial and Art Building at Des Moines, and as the finishing work drew to a close his indomitable spirit passed away. But when the material structure has given way to the ravages of time, the work which he has accomplished for the history of the State and above all the influence which he left as a man among men will still be unforgotten.

CONTRIBUTORS

LOUIS PELZER, Research Assistant in The State Historical Society of Iowa. (See THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS for January, 1908, p. 159.)

JOHN CARL PARISH, Assistant Editor in The State Historical Society of Iowa. (See THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS for January, 1908, p. 159.)

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

ESTABLISHED BY LAW IN THE YEAR 1857

INCORPORATED: 1867 AND 1892

LOCATED AT IOWA CITY IOWA

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

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

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

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

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