

## SOME PUBLICATIONS

*Stephen A. Douglas: A study in American Politics.* By ALLEN JOHNSON. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1908. Pp. ix, 503.

Three "books" entitled "The Call of the West," "The Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty," and "The Impending Crisis" make up the contents of this volume which is an "interpretation of a personality whose life spans the controversial epoch before the Civil War."

In the first book of seven chapters Professor Johnson creates his hero, sketching his ancestry, birth, youth, education, and his marriage, with distinctness and accuracy. At Jacksonville, Illinois, young Douglas made his entrance into the profession of law and its handmaid, politics. The legislature, the United States Land Office, and participation in the State and National campaigns of 1840 were some of the formative influences in his growing power of leadership.

But for the intricate problems of law the young political leader developed neither inclination nor capacity, and as a soldier of political fortune he was acquiring neither judicial poise nor gravity. After a term in the office of Secretary of State of Illinois he next gained, at the age of twenty-seven, a seat upon the Supreme Bench, where, in spite of his slender legal equipment, justice seems to have been faithfully administered. At the age of thirty through fortune and friends, political generalship and the gerrymander, the young judge entered Congress as a Democratic Representative from Illinois.

Under the aegis of Jackson, Douglas began his Congressional career and was soon able to demonstrate his intellectual power. With fervid eloquence he pleaded for the remission of the fine imposed on Jackson many years before; the improvement of the Illinois River he urged as a National undertaking; in the annexa-

tion of Texas he secured the application of the Wilmot Proviso; and the prospect of forfeiting the Oregon Country stirred the belligerent blood of Douglas and elicited a defense containing much rhetoric but also a "substratum of good sense and the elements of a true prophecy."

With the annexation of Texas Congress also annexed a war. Against John Quincy Adams, Douglas took up the defense of President Polk and the War with Mexico. Again this defense was renewed when he was elected to the Senate in 1847. But among his many excellencies Douglas exhibited many glaring defects. "From first to last he was an attorney, making the best possible defense of his client. Nothing could excel his adroit selection of evidence, and his disposition and massing of telling testimony. . . . It goes without saying that Douglas's mental attitude was the opposite of the scientific and historic spirit. Having a proposition to establish, he cared only for pertinent evidence. He rarely inquired into the character of the authorities from which he culled his data."

Until 1845 the career of Douglas was a process of adjustment to the growth, migration, and increase of his Illinois constituency; to the expanding commercial ambition of Illinois, which rose to National greatness in the Illinois Central Railroad Bill; to the Compromises of 1850 for all of which but one he voted, and finally to the presidential games of 1848 and 1852. Ambition and a buoyant optimism for the future of America permeated his foreign policy toward Europe and Central America, increasing both his power of leadership and the number of his followers.

The climax of Douglas's legislative career is, of course, in the Kansas-Nebraska Act. "The tap-root from which squatter sovereignty grew and flourished", says the author, "was the instinctive attachment of the Western American to local self-government." The legislative history of this act is sketched in a clear and logical manner which makes the chapter devoted to it perhaps the most interesting of the volume.

Despite common belief and the verdict of many historians, Professor Johnson declares that there is ample evidence that the

Senator from Illinois had no wish or intent to repeal the Missouri Compromise with a view to opening up the Nebraska Country to slavery. The area of slavery he believed definitely circumscribed by Nature. "The regrettable aspect of Douglas's course", comments the author, "is his attempt to nullify the Missouri Compromise by subtle indirection. This was the device of a shifty politician, trying to avert suspicion and public alarm by clever ambiguities."

Senator Douglas's closing argument on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill on March 3, 1854, stimulates the admiration of the author. It exhibited the magnificent fighting qualities of Douglas, his self-reliance and his power of rebuttal against a magnificent array of oratorical and dialectic talent. It was in this speech that Douglas rechristened the term "squatter sovereignty" with the more dignified name of "popular sovereignty" and also provided it with an historical pedigree.

Chapter thirteen is a critical and discriminating treatment of "The Testing of Popular Sovereignty." The effect of the doctrine in Kansas is reviewed, the reflex action of "Bleeding Kansas" in Congress is portrayed and its bearing upon the presidential election of 1856 is discussed. "The political complexion of Illinois had changed", remarks the author at the close of this chapter. "It behooved the senior senator to take notice."

Standing sponsor for justice to "Bleeding Kansas" Douglas led a revolt when Buchanan's administration embraced the Lecompton constitution. An overwhelming defeat of this constitution was followed by the Supreme Court's action countenancing the view that Kansas was legally a slave Territory. What, then, became of the great principle of popular sovereignty? This was the question which Douglas was now called upon by Abraham Lincoln to answer.

Fifty years ago, explains Professor Johnson, it was Douglas and not Lincoln who was the cynosure of all observing eyes. The latter was a lawyer of recognized ability, a seasoned politician and a man of integrity, frankly aspiring for National honors. The campaign which saw the Lincoln-Douglas debates just a half cen-

ture ago is graphically described. From Ottawa to Alton the reader is made to see the eager throngs that attended the debates; the spirit and atmosphere of the discussions are again revived and the reader is again enabled to listen to the arguments, the personalities, and the mutual blows of the rival candidates debating the great question of the hour.

During this campaign (in 1858) Douglas made one hundred and thirty speeches. He drew upon resources which Lincoln could not command; the Illinois Central Railroad was friendly to him; undoubtedly he spent thousands of dollars from his own purse, and the constant companionship of Mrs. Douglas, whose tact and beauty placated feelings which had been ruffled by the opponent of Lincoln, was not the least of his campaign assets. When Douglas was reelected over Lincoln it was said, "Let the voice of the people rule." But, asks the author, had the *will* of the people ruled?

A chapter of critical discussion of Lincoln's and Douglas's views on slavery follows the narrative of their debates. The discussion on the campaign of 1860 is followed by a chapter entitled, "The Merging of the Partisan in the Patriot". In the strained relations between North and South Douglas put himself unreservedly at the service of the party of compromise. Secession he denounced as "wrong, unlawful, unconstitutional, and criminal;" he became the close and trusted adviser of his lifelong rival—the President; to Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers he objected because it did not call for 125,000 more; in his bodily sickness he could not forget the ills of his country and his dying words to his sons were that they should obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States.

A fuller discussion would be expected of Douglas's interest in and attitude toward the public domain aside from the questions of slavery extension over it. When it is remembered that both in the House and later in the Senate he was Chairman of the Committee on Territories and reported the bills for the admission of Texas, Iowa, Florida, and Wisconsin, his work in State-building and legislation becomes fundamental in western expansion. Greater emphasis, too, might have been placed on his work for internal im-

provements—for river and harbor bills, for railroad land grants, and for commercial routes to the west. Thirteen pages of index add to the value of the work.

Scholarship and accuracy are stamped on every page of the book. Footnote authorities on nearly every page show the critical and painstaking work by which a vast field of letters, documents, speeches, newspapers, and reminiscences have been made to do service in the preparation of this biography. In a spirit of fairness, praise and blame have been given by the author when due, while his deductions are both logical and illuminating.

Professor Johnson's style, which is epigrammatic, incisive, and interesting, invests his work with a readableness far above that of the average biography. The lay reader as well as the student and the historian can read with profit and delight this volume, which, besides being a new side-light upon the history of the antebellum period, is also a new interpretation of the man generally pointed out as the opponent of Abraham Lincoln.

LOUIS PELZER

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY

---

*The Settlement of Illinois from 1830 to 1850.* By WILLIAM VIPOND POOLEY. Madison: The University of Wisconsin. 1908. Pp. 309. Maps.

This monograph, written as a doctor's dissertation and published as a *Bulletin* of the University of Wisconsin, is a detailed study of the various settlements which sprang up and developed or died out again in the two decades following 1830. The author classes this as the third period of settlement, its general defining limits being the opening of steam navigation on the Great Lakes and the opening of railroads across the prairies.

By way of a running start, Mr. Pooley goes back to the settlement of Illinois prior to 1830 and then passes to a discussion of the causes for the settlement of Illinois. He divides these into general causes, affecting the entire Nation, and special causes, affecting different localities in varying times and manners. This chapter, in-

deed, resolves itself into a treatment of general and local causes of migration to the West, resulting in the peopling of Illinois and of other commonwealths in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The final one of these preliminary chapters deals with the routes of travel to the West, and gives numerous facts and statistics regarding overland and waterway transportation. These two subjects of migration causes and migration routes are of such large proportions that greater success in treatment would perhaps have resulted from a more careful attention to general principles rather than to individual details. Illinois, largely because of its great extent north and south and because of its location on water routes of such importance as the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and Lake Michigan, drew within its borders a population that came from all parts of the Nation. The southern and western portions received continual additions from Kentucky and Tennessee, from Virginia and the Carolinas and all the middle East that used the Ohio River as a transportation route. The north was peopled to a large extent by way of the Great Lakes. A third general tide of migration came directly west overland from the States of Indiana and Ohio.

The five middle chapters of the monograph present the growth of settlements in different sections or localities of the State, namely: the Illinois and the Fox River Valleys; the Military Tract, extending along the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to nearly the mouth of the Rock River; the Rock River Valley; Eastern Illinois; the Lead Region in the vicinity of Galena; and the city of Chicago. The sources of information regarding this growth include county histories, emigrant guides, books of travel, official reports and statistics, and local newspapers. Infinite details crowd these chapters. Statistics of growth, accounts of booms and bubbles, and descriptions of the dress, the habits and the industries of the people who settled the hundreds of early Illinois towns give an illuminating idea of pioneer life. There is generalization also, though not to the extent that one might wish. The relation of the early hunter-pioneer to the subsequent farmer-pioneer, the immigration, the intermixing and the relative propor-

tions of the southerners and the Yankees, the preference for timber land rather than the plains, receive consideration and are worthy of still greater emphasis.

Among the potent factors affecting settlement, changing its channels, and retarding or accelerating its growth were the Black Hawk War in 1832, which drove back the advancing hunter-pioneers into the southern part of the State and left a freer field for the farmer migration from the Great Lakes, the financial tribulations that were prevalent during the late thirties and early forties, and the development of the various means and routes of transportation.

The last five chapters of the work are devoted to four special topics and a resumé of the two decades. One deals with the foreign elements in the population of the State, another treats briefly of the Mormons in Illinois. The history of the sojourn of these people in Hancock County is not typical of the early settlements, but their short-lived prosperity and final ignominious departure form a striking incident in a movement that is of no mean importance in the story of the transcontinental migration. Communistic settlements receive attention in a third chapter. The most notable of these were two communities of followers of Fourier in Bureau and Sangamon counties, the Bishop Hill settlement of Swedish Jansonists, and an Icarian colony founded by M. Etienne Cabet, on the abandoned site of the Mormon city of Nauvoo. These communities, though sharing the fate of most communistic attempts, did not arouse the hostility of the neighboring settlers as had the Mormon colony.

The two decades under consideration were gradually bringing the settlers to a realization of the possibilities of the open prairies and a chapter is appropriately given to the treatment of the prairie pioneer. The first settlers clung to the timber lands along the streams and looked upon the treeless plains as waste land. The influence that wrought most effectively for the peopling of these rich prairies with farmer-pioneers, was the advent of the railroads that crossed the State and afforded a communication, the lack of which had so appalled the cautious dweller by the

riverside. Then at last "he swung clear of the timber and built his cabin on the open prairie." The concluding chapter is a short summary of the facts concerning the growth of population and settlements.

The work contains a vast amount of valuable information and where the writer has drawn conclusions they are well founded. He has assiduously gathered material from a wide range of sources. In the multiplicity of details, however, the reader is apt to lose his bearings and find himself wandering somewhat aimlessly among the statistics of population and products. More frequent generalization, and more careful synthesis and arrangement of facts within the chapters would have largely remedied this objectionable feature. The arrangement of chapters is good. The writer confines himself very strictly to the development of localities. This system has its merits, but a treatment of the general relations of the State of Illinois to its constituent points of settlement, a fuller presentation of the land laws then in operation and other similar topics might well have been introduced.

The list of authorities appended to the monograph is extensive and classified as to nature. It is a matter of some wonder to the reviewer that manuscript collections and the official records of the State of Illinois were not more often referred to. A very full table of contents is given, but the volume is seriously marred by the absence of an index. The work, however, is one of undoubted value not only to the history of Illinois but to the history of the Mississippi Valley and to an understanding of the movement of western migration.

JOHN CARL PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY

---

#### AMERICANA

##### GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The concluding installment of *The Geronimo Campaign*, by H. W. Daly; *Captain Crawford's Last Expedition*, by Lieutenant W. E. Shipp; and *Right of Trial of Soldiers in the Philippines*, by



Lieutenants Rhees Jackson and Ronald E. Fisher, may be noted as articles of particular interest in the October number of the *Journal of the United States Cavalry Association*.

The second volume of Professor Edward Channing's excellent *History of the United States* has appeared, and volume three is in preparation.

Two interesting pamphlets recently published by the American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation are: *The Approach of the Two Americas*, by Ambassador Joaquim Nabuco, of Brazil; and *The United States and Canada*, by J. S. Willison, of Toronto.

*Regulation of the Liquor Traffic* is the topic of discussion in the November number of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. There are a number of brief articles dealing with the question in all its various aspects, legal, moral, political and economic.

The close relation which exists between a period's literature and its history is clearly pointed out by P. Hume Brown in an article on *Literature and History* in *The Scottish Historical Review* for October. Another noteworthy article is one by Theodora Keith on *Scottish Trade with the Plantations Before 1707*.

*The Theory of a Pleading*, by Clarke Butler Whittier, is the opening article in the November number of the *Columbia Law Review*. Other articles are: *The New American Code of Legal Ethics*, by Simeon E. Baldwin; *Aristotle on Legal Redress*, by Paul Vinogradoff; and *The Proper Use of the Writ of Injunction — from the Standpoint of Legal History*, by Frederick W. Stevens.

The *Report of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration* contains a full account of the proceedings of the conference which was held at the home of Mr. Albert K. Smiley in May, 1908. A feature of the conference was the emphasis placed upon the part which business men, college men, editors and clergymen should play in promoting international arbitration.

Several articles of interest to the student of political and social science are to be found in *The South Atlantic Quarterly* for October. William P. Few discusses *Education and Citizenship in a Democracy*; under the heading, *The Passing of Two Great Americans*, Edwin Mims writes appreciations of Grover Cleveland and Joel Chandler Harris; and other articles are: *Robert E. Lee Once More*, by Charles F. Smith; *Governor Hughes: A New Type of Executive*, by William H. Glasson; and *Hull House, Chicago*, by William Ludlow Chenery.

The tradition of Betsey Ross and the flag, like many other legends of early American history, has no real basis or proof, as is shown by John H. Fow in a recent book bearing the title, *The True Story of the American Flag*. The author has made a careful search and finds absolutely no evidence in support of the story that the first American flag was designed and made by Betsey Ross, although he does not deny that she might have made the flag merely as a seamstress under direction of the committee of the Congress. It is to be regretted that a study so carefully made is printed and bound in a style more suitable to a child's story-book than to a serious historical treatise.

The November number of the *American Historical Magazine* opens with a second installment of *The Origin of the Book of Mormon*, written by Brigham H. Roberts in reply to Theodore Schroeder. *Washington's Army in Lowantica Valley, Morris County, New Jersey*, by Andrew M. Sherman, is an account of the quarters occupied by Washington's army during the winter of 1776-1777. A brief article by Corra Bacon-Foster, entitled *Social Amenities in Early Washington Society*, gives the reader a glimpse into social life at the national capital during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. *Heroes of the Battle of Point Pleasant*, by Delia McCulloch, is another interesting contribution to this number of the *Magazine*.

In an article on *The Chief Questions of Present American Politics*, in the September number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, John W. Burgess presents a clear-cut discussion of the great issues

which now confront the American nation, both as to foreign and internal policies. G. G. Groat writes on *The Courts' View of Injunction in Labor Disputes*; and in telling of *The Needs of the Railroads*, Logan G. McPherson treats of the railroad question from a standpoint somewhat different from that taken by most writers in these days of popular feeling against the railroad. *The Crisis and Panic of 1907*, by Joseph F. Johnson, is a study of the causes and conditions which made the crisis and panic inevitable.

The fourth number of the second volume of *The Journal of American History* appears in a cover of purple and gold designed to be symbolic of the brotherhood of nations. Among the contents are: *First Draft of a Constitution for the United Nations of the World*, by William Osborne McDowell; *Journal of the "Great Voyage" from Philippines to America*, by William Henry Wallace, in which are given extracts from the diary of an Italian named Careri who made a voyage around the world in 1697; *Investigation into the Justice of the Mexican War*, by Charles H. Owen, who defends the course adopted by the United States; and *Memoirs of an American Plainsman*, by Gilbert L. Cole, in which are told the experiences of a pioneer who crossed the plains from Michigan to Nebraska in 1852. Many other interesting things may be found in spite of the apparent lack of systematic arrangement of material. There is an attempt at an index, but it would be of little assistance to the student looking for details.

Constitution making in America is given special emphasis in the November number of *The American Political Science Review*. In an article on *The Federal Constitution and the Defects of the Confederation*, by Max Farrand, it is shown that the framers of the Constitution realized that there were defects in the Articles of Confederation, "that the convention was called for the purpose of correcting those specific defects, and that the Constitution embodied in itself little more than the remedies for those defects." *The First State Constitutional Conventions, 1776-1783*, by W. F. Dodd, is a discussion of the part played by the people in framing the early State Constitutions, and the origin of the distinction between

the constitution and statutory enactments. In addition to these two articles on closely related subjects there is a discussion of *Amendments in House of Commons Procedure Since 1881*, by Edward Porritt; and Margaret A. Shaffner's *Notes on Current Legislation*, which as usual is full of valuable information. The August number of the Review was omitted in order that in the future the volume may correspond to the calendar year.

## WESTERN

*The Culture of the Luiseno Indians*, by Philip Stedman Sparkman, is a recent number of the *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*.

A *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America* published in October contains a paper on the Nebraska "Loess Man", read before the Society in December, 1907, by Professor Bohumil Shimek of The State University of Iowa.

The histories of two Mississippi Valley States have recently been afforded places in the *American Commonwealth Series*. Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites is the author of a volume on *Wisconsin*, while the history of *Minnesota* is written by Professor W. W. Folwell.

*The Conquest of the Great Northwest*, by Agnes C. Laut, is a recent work in two volumes dealing with the history of the Hudson Bay Company and the experiences of its agents in the northwest. The work is illustrated by reproductions of old documents, portraits, paintings, and maps, and is written in a very readable style.

Volume two part one of the *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* is a monograph on the *Mythology of the Blackfoot Indians*, by Clark Wissler and D. C. Duvall. The various legends here translated from the Indian tongue are grouped under five headings: Tales of the Old Man, Star Myths, Ritualistic Origins, Cultural and Other Origins, and Miscellaneous Tales.

In the July-August number of the *Records of the Past* there are to be found several interesting western items of an archaeological and ethnological nature. Robert F. Gilder tells of *Indian Sites*

*Near Frederick, Wyo.*; George Frederick Wright contributes articles on *The Latest Concerning Prehistoric Man in California*, and on *Fort Ancient in Ohio*; and Richard Herrmann discusses *A Probable Origin of the Custom of Mound-Building*. Among the articles in the September-October number, those of special interest to archaeologists in the Mississippi Valley are: *A New Serpent Mound in Ohio and Its Significance*, by George Frederick Wright; *Relics of the Past in Minnesota*, by Anthon F. Gesner; and *Preservation of the Man Mound, Wisconsin*.

A four volume work entitled *Minnesota In Three Centuries* was distributed to its subscribers in November. The general supervision of this work has been in the hands of a board of editors, consisting of Warren Upham, Lucius F. Hubbard, James H. Baker, and William P. Murray. Mr. Upham is the author of the first volume, which, after introductory chapters on the geography, geology, flora and fauna, and the climate, comprises the history of explorations in the Minnesota country. The second volume, written by Return I. Holcombe, begins with the establishment of Fort Snelling in 1820, and extends to the admission of Minnesota into the Union in 1858. General Hubbard and Mr. Holcombe, in the third volume, tell of the Indian outbreak, the Civil War, and the progress of the State down to 1870. The fourth volume, by Frank R. Holmes, continues the history to the present time, and also contains chapters on the industries and resources of Minnesota, with a general index to the four volumes. The entire work comprises nearly two thousand pages, and has many portraits and illustrations.

#### IOWANA

A special edition of the student paper, *Scarlet and Black*, issued on December 2, contains a brief history of Iowa College at Grinnell.

The *Masonic Bulletin* is a new Iowa publication which made its appearance in October. It is printed at Des Moines and contains much of interest to Iowa Masons.

On Tuesday, September 8, during the special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, memorial exercises in honor of the late

Senator Allison were held in the hall of the House of Representatives. A full account of the proceedings has been printed in a pamphlet issued from the office of the State Printer.

In the *Year Book* of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs for 1908-1909 it is shown that there are in the Iowa federation three hundred and sixty-four clubs, having a total membership of thirteen thousand three hundred and five.

J. E. Conner, United States Consul at Saigon, is the writer of a brief article entitled *In the Oriental Tropics*, in the October number of *The Iowa Alumnus*. In the November number there are short biographical sketches of Judge W. D. Evans and Lieutenant Governor George W. Clarke, by O. A. Byington and John B. White respectively.

The first volume of the *Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion* has appeared. This valuable compilation, which will consist of eight large volumes, is being published by authority of the General Assembly, under the direction of Adjutant General Wm. H. Thrift. The first volume includes the roster and records of the first eight regiments of Iowa Infantry.

Among the contributions to the October number of the *Journal of History* published by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are: *Brief Glimpses into a Century of the Past*, by M. Walker; *Character Sketch of Lucy Mack Smith*, by Vida E. Smith; a biographical sketch of *Edward Partridge*, by H. H. Smith; and a continuation of the *Autobiography of Charles Derry*.

*Pioneers of Polk County, Iowa and Reminiscences of Early Days*, by L. F. Andrews, is a splendid item of Iowana recently distributed. The work is in two volumes, and consists, as the title indicates, of sketches of the leading pioneers of Polk County, written by a man who has a personal knowledge of them all. Each sketch is accompanied by a portrait. As a specimen of the bookmaker's art, as well as in content, this work is of a high order. Excellent paper, clear print, and good binding combine to make the volumes unusu-

ally attractive. To Lowell Chamberlain, whose "generosity and public spirit" made possible the publication in such excellent form, the work is dedicated by the author.

On the occasion of the fifth biennial convention of the Modern Brotherhood of America held at Davenport in October, the Commercial Club of that city issued an attractive souvenir program bearing the title, *Davenport, the Eastern Gateway of Iowa*. In addition to the program of the convention there are included within the sixty-four pages of this booklet a historical sketch of Davenport, numerous views of the city, past and present, and descriptions of the various institutions, public utilities and business enterprises of the city.

The November number of *Midland Municipalities* contains the minutes of the eleventh annual meeting of the League of Iowa Municipalities held at Ottumwa, September 16-18, and the report of the Committee on Legislation, in which many recommendations are made looking toward the betterment of municipal government. In the December number there may be found the report of a Committee on Judicial Opinion, and an address on *Six Months of City Government by Commission*, in which is told the success of the new plan in Cedar Rapids.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY IOWA AUTHORS

Andrews, L. F.,

*Pioneers of Polk County, Iowa and Reminiscences of Early Days*. Des Moines: Baker-Trisler Company. 1908.

Baker, Hugh Potter,

*Native and Planted Timber of Iowa*. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1908.

Bessey, Charles Edwin,

*Botany for High Schools and Colleges*. (New edition) New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1908.

Bingham, C. W.,

*Selections from Fielding*. Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press. 1908.

- Brown, Charles Reynolds,  
*Gospel of Good Health*. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 1908.  
*Strange Ways of God: Study in the Book of Job*. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 1908.
- Bryan, William Alanson,  
*Pacific Scientific Institution*. Chicago: Published by the author. 1908.
- Butler, Ellis Parker,  
*That Pup*. New York: McClure Company. 1908.
- Carter, Blanche C.,  
*Some Des Moines Poems*. Des Moines: Register and Leader. 1908.
- Durley, Ella Hamilton,  
*My Soldier Lady*. Boston: C. M. Clark Company. 1908.
- Ellis, Katherine Ruth,  
*Wide Awake Girls*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1908.
- Franklin, William Suddards, (Joint author)  
*Elements of Electricity and Magnetism*. New York: Macmillan Co. 1908.
- Fultz, Francis M.,  
*The Making of the Surface and the Soils of the Upper Mississippi Region*. Bloomfield: Public School Publishing Co. 1908.
- Garland, Hamlin,  
*The Shadow World*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1908.
- Griffith, Helen Sherman,  
*Help Wanted: A Comedy in Two Acts*. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. 1908.
- Guthe, Karl Eugen, (Joint author)  
*Text-book of Physics*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co. 1908.
- Hornaday, William Temple,  
*Camp Fires on Desert and Lava*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1908.
- Hough, Emerson,  
*The Young Alaskans*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1908.



Hrbek, Jeffrey D.,

*Linden Blossoms.* Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press. 1908.

Huntington, Ida M.,

*Peter Pumpkin in Wonderland.* Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 1908.

Lazell, Frederick J.,

*Some Spring Days in Iowa.* Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press. 1908.

Lillibridge, William Otis,

*Quest Eternal.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1908.

Newton, Joseph F.,

*David Swing: Preacher-Poet.* Chicago: Unity Publishing Co. 1908.

Pelzer, Louis,

*Augustus Caesar Dodge.* Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1908.

Raymond, William Galt,

*Modern Turnout Formulas.* Troy: Arthur M. Allen. 1908.

Ross, Edward A.,

*Sin and Society.* Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. 1908.

Stapp, Emilie Blackmore,

*The Trail of the Go-hawks.* Boston: C. M. Clark Co. 1908.

Walker, Margaret Coulson,

*Bird Legend and Life.* New York: Baker-Taylor Co. 1908.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS

*The Register and Leader*

Sketch of Life of B. F. Wright, September 14, 1908.

G. M. Hammond — A Des Moines Booster from Away Back, September 20, 1908.

James J. Daily, A Real Pioneer, by L. F. Andrews, September 20, 1908.

Brief History of Iowa Wesleyan College, September 20, 1908.

Jonathan W. Cattell, a Pioneer Polk County Lawmaker, by L. F. Andrews, September 27, 1908.

Sketch of Life of W. O. Curtiss, Pioneer Des Moines Lawyer, September 29, 1908.

- Sketch of life of William Salter, October 4, 1908.
- General John H. Looby, an Iowa Veteran, by L. F. Andrews, October 4, 1908.
- The Home Was the Subject of Pioneer Legislation, by L. F. Andrews, October 11, 1908.
- An Iowa Statue and its Story — Statue of Chief Mahaska, October 11, 1908.
- The Rise of the House of Mandelbaum, October 11, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Levi B. Dunton, October 11, 1908.
- The Tragedy of an Iowa Author's Career — Incidents in Life of Miss Jessamine Jones, October 18, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of William H. Lear, by L. F. Andrews, October 18, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Ambrose A. Call, founder of Algona, October 24, 1908.
- Samuel Kirkwood, Miller and War Governor, November 8, 1908.
- The "Big Stick" of the Iowa Band, November 15, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Albert Grefe, Sr., by L. F. Andrews, November 22, 1908.
- Sketch of Life of Herbert M. Hoxie, by L. F. Andrews, November 22, 1908.
- When Prouty and Hamilton were Rivals, November 29, 1908.
- Simon B. Keffer — a Pioneer of the Fifties, by L. F. Andrews, November 29, 1908.
- Augustus Newton — a Pioneer Business Man, by L. F. Andrews, December 6, 1908.
- Incidents in Life of Lorenzo S. Coffin, December 6, 1908.
- A. S. Bailey, Last Surviving Member of Famous Pioneer Mormon Band, December 6, 1908.
- Passing of the Picturesque Rafting Days, December 6, 1908.
- W. C. Brown — From Section Hand to Railroad Magnate, December 13, 1908.
- David Rittenhouse Ewing, Pioneer and Philanthropist, by L. F. Andrews, December 13, 1908.
- Hunting in Iowa in Days Gone By, by John G. Smith, December 13, 1908.

*The Burlington Hawk-Eye*

- Twenty Years Ago. (In each Sunday issue).  
Sketch of Life of B. F. Wright, September 16, 1908.  
Meeting of Fremont Voters at Fairfield, September 17, 1908.  
Sketch of Lives of R. F. Hosford and Jedediah Bennett, Burlington pioneers, September 19, 1908.  
Fort Madison — Oldest Town in Iowa, September 20, 1908.  
Old Fort Madison, by William Salter, October 3, 1908.  
With the Third Iowa, October 6, 1908.  
Life at Old Fort Madison, October 7, 1908.  
Major John F. Lacey, Patriotic Republican, October 11, 1908.  
Dr. William Salter — Father of the Burlington High School, November 8, 1908.  
Story of a Pioneer — Judge C. C. Nourse, November 8, 1908.

*The Cedar Rapids Republican*

- Down the Cedar River, by F. J. Lazell, September 13, 1908.  
Biographical sketch of J. O. Stewart, Iowa's Oldest Printer, September 20, 1908.  
Taxpayers of Cedar Rapids Fifty Years Ago, September 20, 1908.  
With the Third Iowa, October 6, 1908.  
Diary of the Twentieth Iowa, October 16, 1908.  
Letter from L. D. Blair, a Veteran of the Twentieth Iowa, October 23, 1908.

*The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*

- Brief History of St. Vincent de Paul Society, October 4, 1908.  
Sketch of History of Liquor Legislation in Iowa, November 15, 1908.  
Sketch of Life of William K. De Lorimier, a Dubuque pioneer, December 3, 1908.  
Estimate of Senator Allison's Power in the Senate, December 8, 1908.

*The Sioux City Journal*

- Twenty Years Ago. (In each Sunday issue).  
Some Recollections of Col. William P. Hepburn, September 20, 1908.  
Sketch of Life of George Weare, a Pioneer of Sioux City, November 6, 1908.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

### PUBLICATIONS

*Some Contrasts Suggested by the Massacre of Wyoming*, is the subject of an address delivered by Henry Budd before the Wyoming Commemorative Association on July 3, 1908. The address is printed in the *Proceedings* of the Association for 1908.

A biographical sketch of *Galen James*, by Helen T. Wild; an article entitled *An Old Physician's Record*, by John H. Hooper; and *Unpublished Manuscripts of Caleb Swan*, with editorial notes, make up the October number of *The Medford Historical Register*.

An appreciation of *Grover Cleveland*, by Lyman Abbott, is the opening contribution in the October number of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. Another article of more than local interest is one by the Viscount de Fronsac on the *Lords of Manor of New York*.

A concise historical discussion of *Legal Qualifications of Voters in Massachusetts*; a list of *Haverhill Inscriptions: Walnut Cemetery*; a genealogical account of the *Descendants of John Brown of Ipswich*; and an article on *Salem in 1700*, by Sidney Perley, may be found in the October number of *The Essex Antiquarian*.

*Heath: A Historic Hill Town*, by Edward P. Guild; *Fifty Years of Probation Work in Massachusetts*, by Frank B. Sleeper; *Colonel William Prescott's Regiment*, by F. A. Gardner; *Massachusetts Pioneers in Michigan*, by Charles A. Flagg; and *Some Massachusetts Historical Writers*, are among the articles in *The Massachusetts Magazine* for October.

*Der Krieg der Flachköpfe und Regulatoren im südlichen Illinois, 1831-1850*, is the title of the opening contribution to the October number of the *Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter*. Under the heading, *Amana, die Gemeinschaft der Wahren Inspiration*, there is copied from the *Davenport Demokrat* a review of Mrs.

Shambaugh's book on Amana. Among the other articles there is a continuation of Heinrich Bornmann's *Geschichte der Deutschen Quincy's*.

In the *Journal of The Presbyterian Historical Society* for September there are to be found the following articles: *The Centenary of the Town Steeple of Frederick, Maryland*, by E. R. Eschbach; *James Duncan Ferguson: 1837-1906*, by Charles S. Cleland; and a continuation of *The Presbyterian Church of Monmouth County*, edited with introduction and notes by James Steen.

The June to September number of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* contains the papers read at a joint meeting of Wisconsin scientific societies held at Milwaukee in February, 1908. Among the many interesting papers are: *The Progress of Archaeological Science in Wisconsin*, by Warren K. Moorehead; *Archaeological Work in Wyoming*, by Harlan I. Smith; and *A Mandan Village Site*, by Herbert C. Fish.

The leading article in the October number of *The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly* bears the title, *Ye Andersons of Virginia and Some of Their Descendants, Bye One of Ye Famile*. Other contributions are: *Israel Clark, An Ohio Pioneer*, by Orra Eugene Monnette; and *Judge Byrd's Journals*, by N. W. Evans. There are also printed the rules and regulations and the by-laws adopted by the Society on June 25, 1908.

The July number of *The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* contains two excellent contributions to the source material of Texas history. One of these, entitled *The Records of an Early Texas Baptist Church*, is a continuation from a previous number of the *Quarterly*, and covers the years from 1847 to 1869. *The Recollections of S. F. Sparks* is a story of early days in Texas, told by a man who settled in that country in 1834.

Among the contributions to *The Essex Institute Historical Collections* for October are the following: *The Early Church Plate of Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury and Rowley*, by John H. Buck; *Transcripts of the Lost Registers of Rowley, Co. York, England*, by J. Henry Lea; and a continuation of *Revolutionary*

*Letters Written to Colonel Timothy Pickering*, by George Williams, and of Robert S. Rantoul's biographical sketch of *Frederick Townsend Ward*.

In the July number of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* there is printed an address on *Anthony Wayne*, delivered at Valley Forge in June, 1908, by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, on the occasion of the dedication of a monument to General Wayne. Another article of more than local interest is one by Charles Henry Hart, which bears the title, *An Original Portrait of Doctor Franklin, Painted by Joseph Wright, Belonging to the Royal Society, London*.

Three contributions make up the contents of the *German American Annals* for September and October. The first is a brief article on *The Palatines in New York and Pennsylvania*, signed J. G. R. Then follows a somewhat detailed discussion of *German American Researches*, by Richard E. Helbig, in which the writer tells of the growth of the German American collection of the New York Public Library during 1906 and 1907. The last article is by Edwin M. Fogel and bears the title, *The Himmelsbrief*.

With the exception of *Revolutionary Pension Declaration from Pittsylvania County, Va.*, the October number of *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* is devoted to continuations of original material. The most valuable of these contributions are perhaps: *The Randolph Manuscript*, and *Journals of the Council of Virginia in Executive Sessions, 1737-1763*. In order that in the future the volume of the *Magazine* may correspond with the calendar year, the July and October numbers are made to constitute volume sixteen.

*The Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, while unpretentious in size, is proving to be an excellent addition to the list of historical periodicals. The third number of this new publication appeared in October, and contains much of interest. The opening article, entitled *Old St. Augustine*, by De Witt Webb, is accompanied by a view of St. Augustine harbor printed from an engraving made about 1650. Caroline Mays Brevard concludes her biographical

sketch of Richard Keith Call, and John Y. Detwiler writes on *Antiquities at and near New Smyrna, Florida*. There is reprinted from the August number of the *Magazine of History* an article by Geo. B. Utley on the *Origin of the County Names in Florida*.

The leading contribution to the September number of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* is a paper on *Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq. Governor of the Province of Maryland, 1727-1731*, by Bernard C. Steiner. Under the title, *Babylon's Fall in Maryland A Fair Warning to Lord Baltimore*, there is reprinted for the first time in this country, a pamphlet dealing with the struggle between Parliament and the Proprietary's forces in Maryland in 1655. The remaining contributions consist largely of extracts from the Calvert papers.

The slavery question and early western transportation facilities are the topics discussed in *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* for September. T. W. Davenport, in a well written article on the *Slavery Question in Oregon*, relates his own recollections of the slavery agitation in Oregon Territory and its influence on Oregon politics. The "*Free-State Letter*" of Judge George H. Williams, which is reprinted from an early Oregon newspaper, is an able argument against the attempt to establish slavery in Oregon. Under the title, *Oregon's First Monopoly — The O. S. N. Co.*, there is a scholarly account of the origin and early development of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, by Irene Lincoln Poppleton. Under the heading of documents there is printed a *Subscription List for Railroad Survey Funds* made in 1863.

The July number of *The Washington Historical Quarterly* contains a number of brief articles on a good variety of subjects. Rollin J. Reeves, in writing on *Marking the Washington-Idaho Boundary*, tells of his own experiences as officer in charge of the work which was done in 1873. *History of San Juan Island* consists of a few reminiscences by Charles McKay, the only surviving member of the colony of Americans who settled on the island in 1859. Under the title, *Seattle and the Indians of Puget Sound*, Thomas W. Prosch discusses the origin of the name of city of Seattle. There is a second installment of Edward McMahan's *Stephen A. Douglas:*

*A Study of the Attempt to Settle the Question of Slavery in the Territories by the Application of Popular Sovereignty — 1850-1860*, which is written in a scholarly and scientific manner. Three other articles and a number of documents complete this number of the *Quarterly*.

Charles Clinton Nourse, whose late retirement from active life closes a long and useful legal career in Iowa, writes reminiscently on the subject, *Beginning Fifty Years of Practice at the Iowa Bar*, in the October number of the *Annals of Iowa*. Under the heading, *Report upon the Propriety of Abandoning Forts Armstrong and Des Moines*, there is printed a document which has recently come into the hands of the Historical Department, but of which the authorship is not definitely known. William Salter again contributes a number of *Old Letters* from the correspondence of such men as Henry Dodge, A. C. Dodge, James W. Grimes, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and others, as well as a few received by himself during the fifties. The other contributions are a *Diary Kept by William Edmundson, of Oskaloosa, While Crossing the Western Plains in 1850*; an article on *Handling the Panic of 1907*, by A. C. Miller; and a brief discussion on *Climatic Changes*, written by the late Charles Aldrich.

Early in August there was held at Berlin a great gathering of historians from all over the world. A similar meeting was held at The Hague in 1898, and another at Rome in 1903. All of the meetings thus far have been successful and it is hoped that they will be continued at intervals of five years. Under the heading, *The International Historical Congress at Berlin*, Charles H. Haskins gives an account of the meeting last summer, in the October number of *The American Historical Review*. There is also printed the address delivered before this congress by Ambassador David J. Hill on *The Ethical Function of the Historian*. Ferdinand Schevill writes on *San Galgano: A Cistercian Abbey of the Middle Ages*. James W. Thompson, in an article on *Some Economic Factors in the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, discusses some of the economic conditions and movements leading up to this famous event rather than the economic results. The concluding article is a con-



tribution to the political history of the United States, by St. George L. Sioussat, bearing the title, *Some Phases of Tennessee Politics in the Jackson Period*. Under the heading of documents there may be found *Letters of Sir George Simpson, 1841-1843*, edited by Joseph Schafer.

There is a fascination in the study of prehistoric man in America which few can resist who have delved even lightly into its mysteries. The life history of the Mound Builders remains a closed book to which no key has yet been found. But the material products of his civilization have survived the ravages of time and are in evidence throughout the length and breadth of the continent and especially in the Mississippi Valley. From these ancient remains science and scholarship may some day gain a clue to the character and life of their builders. One of the many scholars who have become deeply interested in this subject is Mr. E. O. Randall, Secretary of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. He is the author of a little book entitled *The Masterpieces of Ohio Mound Builders*, which has recently been published by the Society. Only the hill-top fortifications are discussed in this volume, which, as the author states in the preface, aims to give a clear and accurate description of the mounds rather than a scientific or technical treatise of them. A few pages at the beginning are devoted to the famous Cahokia Mound in Illinois which the author visited in 1904. The most important of the hill-top fortifications which are to be found in Ohio are then enumerated and described, while a somewhat extended chapter is devoted to Fort Ancient. It is claimed that there are more localities in Ohio which give evidence of the existence of a prehistoric race of people than in all the rest of the country, and hence this little volume will be of peculiar interest to archaeological students. It is written in a pleasing style and gives the reader a very good idea of the Ohio mounds. The author hopes soon to produce another volume dealing with the lowland enclosures, mounds, and village sites of his State.

## ACTIVITIES

The Minnesota Historical Society has recently distributed volumes twelve and thirteen of its *Collections*.

The Mississippi Historical Society has recently published the *Proceedings* of the Mississippi Association of History Teachers, a new auxiliary organization under the auspices of the Society. Volume ten of the *Publications* of the Society is now in press.

The Kentucky State Historical Society now occupies quarters in the new capitol at Frankfort. During the past quarter the Society's activities have been mainly along the line of organizing county historical societies and of marking historic sites in the city of Frankfort.

Among the manuscript collections of the Chicago Historical Society is the Diary of James K. Polk, which in the manuscript consists of more than a score of volumes. The Society is planning its publication in the near future. The editor will be Professor Charles W. Mann.

At a meeting of the Pottawattamie County Historical Society at the city library in Council Bluffs, on Saturday, November 28, Judge Horace E. Deemer delivered an address on *The Influence of Iowa Men in the Organization of Nebraska*. At this time also there was presented to the Society a book containing the record of the organization in Pottawattamie County of a patriotic society of the early sixties known as the "Union League of America."

The Buffalo Historical Society has acquired a large collection of original letters, being the correspondence received by Millard Fillmore while Vice President and President of the United States. These letters, gathered in forty-five volumes, have for many years been supposed to have been destroyed, but lately were found in the garret of a house in Buffalo, which was being dismantled. The papers had been preserved by their late owner, the last surviving executor of the will of Millard Powers Fillmore, the President's son. The collection includes nearly three hundred and fifty letters from Daniel Webster, many of which have never been published; letters

from the members of Fillmore's cabinet; and others from many of the prominent men and women of his day, such as Edward Everett, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Louis Kossuth, President Arista of Mexico, Mrs. James K. Polk, and scores of others.

An interesting manuscript recently acquired by the Kansas State Historical Society is the memoirs of Dr. Alexander William Reese, of Warrensburg, Missouri. This manuscript, which occupies two volumes with a total of nine hundred pages, relates the experiences of the writer in Missouri from 1855 to 1866, and tells of conditions during the territorial troubles with Kansas and during the War. The thirty-third annual meeting of the Society was held December 1, 1908, and ex-Governor George W. Glick was elected President for the year 1909.

Organized in 1897, The Texas State Historical Association has for ten years been making a heroic struggle against the disadvantages of inadequate financial support. The Association, which is closely connected with the School of History of the University of Texas, now has a membership of nearly sixteen hundred, but receives no aid from the State, its main income being from membership dues. The high grade of work being done under these adverse conditions is evidence of the immensely greater service which the Association would render if supported as such an institution should be.

The Montana Historical and Miscellaneous Library is endeavoring in a most praiseworthy manner to make itself of service to the citizens of the State, especially in an educational way. Circular letters have been sent to the colleges and public schools throughout the State, urging the teaching of State history and offering to loan material to aid in making this work possible, and also offering to loan material pertinent to the question being debated in the Montana High School Debating League. Still more significant is the work which the Library is planning to do as a Legislative Reference Department. Circular letters have been sent to all the members of the State legislature calling their attention to the fact that the Library desires to aid the legislators by furnishing all available

information, both historical and current, not only on the great questions of legislation in which all are interested, but also on any special subject which is of interest to any individual legislator.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has recently spent about eleven thousand dollars for improvements in the way of increasing its storage and office capacity in the catalogue, newspaper, and manuscript departments. New shelving, catalogue cases, drawers, lockers, and other modern conveniences have been installed in these departments. The ethnographical material in the museum is being reclassified and relabeled according to modern methods. The Society has in preparation volume nineteen of its *Collections*, a new volume of Draper manuscripts, and the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1908. The annual meeting was held October 15, and, with a few exceptions, no changes were made in the official staff.

#### THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

At a meeting of the Board of Curators on Wednesday evening, January 6, Mr. John E. Brindley was elected to the position of Research Assistant in The State Historical Society of Iowa.

Professor F. H. Garver, of Morningside College, and a member of The State Historical Society of Iowa, read a paper on the *Story of Sergeant Charles Floyd*, at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Richmond, Virginia, on December 30.

Mr. John E. Brindley, of the State Agricultural College at Ames, who has for some time been engaged in research work for the Society, of which he is a member, has been appointed Legislative Reference Assistant to the Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa.

Much interest was manifested in Mr. Curtis's fine collection of photographs of North American Indians on exhibition in the rooms of the Society during the months of October and November. The photographs were arranged according to subject, and a catalogue was printed for the convenience of visitors.

The Society has recently issued four neat folders describing its nature, purposes and activities. One folder contains a list of the

members of the Society; another describes and enumerates the publications; a third deals with research in the Society; while the fourth is a description of the library.

Mr. W. O. Hart, of the New Orleans bar, and a member of The State Historical Society of Iowa, is the author of a pamphlet called *Fragments of Louisiana Jurisprudence*. It consists of a number of lectures delivered by Mr. Hart in 1907 in the law college of the State University of Louisiana.

The biography of *Augustus Caesar Dodge*, by Louis Pelzer, was distributed early in December. This is the third volume to appear in the *Iowa Biographical Series* and is a book of three hundred and sixty-nine pages. Augustus Caesar Dodge served the people of the Territory of Iowa as Delegate to Congress; he was Iowa's first Senator; and he represented the United States as Minister to Spain. Hence Mr. Pelzer's volume is a valuable contribution, not only to Iowa history, but to the diplomatic history of the Nation as well.

On Thursday evening, December 3, Mr. Irving B. Richman delivered an address on *Some Researches in California History*, before the members of The State Historical Society of Iowa and their friends, in the auditorium of the Hall of Liberal Arts. Mr. Richman, who is a Curator of the Society, has been engaged for some time in gathering material for a history of California, and he told in an entertaining manner of his experiences, and of some of the romantic episodes in the history of this interesting State. Preceding the address a dinner was given at the Burkley Imperial Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Richman and other guests of the Society. At this time brief remarks were made by Governor Garst, Mr. Richman, President A. B. Storms of the State Agricultural College, and President Charles E. Shelton of Simpson College.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership: Mr. Paul A. Korab, Iowa City, Iowa; Judge Horace M. Towner, Corning, Iowa; Mr. E. B. Limpus, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. J. G. Henry, Des Moines, Iowa; Professor Bohumil Shimek, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. C. B. Robbins, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Willard J. Welch, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. T. Will Runkle, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. O.

A. Byington, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Clifford Powell, Red Oak, Iowa; Miss Edna Stone, Logan, Iowa; Mr. John Springer, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. J. L. Gillin, Iowa City, Iowa; Hon. W. L. Harding, Sioux City, Iowa; Hon. J. A. White, South Amana, Iowa; Hon. G. W. Clarke, Adel, Iowa; Mr. Chas. J. Deacon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Kenneth Colgrove, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Miss Gertrude Branson, Iowa City, Iowa; Hon. A. F. Dawson, Preston, Iowa; Mr. C. F. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Hon. C. G. Saunders, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Hon. Frederic Larrabee, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mr. Lowell Chamberlain, Des Moines, Iowa; Hon. A. B. Cummins, Des Moines, Iowa; Hon. Robert Hunter, Sioux City, Iowa; Mr. Wesley Martin, Webster City, Iowa; and Hon. A. C. Savage, Adair, Iowa.

## NOTES AND COMMENT

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Cedar Rapids, October 20-22.

Dr. Karl F. Geiser, formerly of the Iowa State Normal School, is now Professor of Political Science in Oberlin College.

The American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association and the Bibliographical Society of America all held their annual meetings at Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Virginia, December 28-31. On December 30, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its semi-annual meeting at Richmond.

An international congress of administrative sciences will be held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1910 during the International Exhibition in that city. The purpose of this congress is to bring together from all over the world those interested in both the theory and practice of the administration of government in all its branches. It is expected that the proceedings will be published in a series of volumes.

On November 5 and 6 there was held at Iowa City a joint meeting of the Iowa Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Iowa Anthropological Society, and the Iowa Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society. The principal addresses were by Professor Oscar Montelius, the Curator of the Royal Museum of Antiquities in Stockholm, Sweden, and Professor Frank B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago.

A thorough investigation of the management of farms in Iowa is soon to be begun by Professor M. E. McCulloch, formerly of the State Agricultural College, under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture. Before taking up a more intensive study, Mr. McCulloch will gather information concerning the agricultural history of the State, its climatic and physical features, the acreage and yields of the various crops, facilities for marketing and prices received. After this preliminary general work is accom-

plished, he will take up a careful study of the types of farming that prevail in the various sections of the State with reference to the adaptability to local conditions, their effect on the fertility of the soil and on the standard of living of the farmer. Detailed investigations will be made of the management of farms which seem especially successful, and the results will be published. The work will be one of great magnitude and will doubtless do much to promote intelligent and scientific farming in this State.

## GEORGE C. DUFFIELD

On September 4, 1908, George C. Duffield, a prominent Iowa pioneer, passed away at his home near Keosauqua, Iowa. Mr. Duffield was born in Ohio in 1824, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1837 and located in Van Buren County. He served with the Third Iowa Cavalry during the early part of the War for the Union. He attended the first Republican convention held in Van Buren County, and was a delegate to the first Republican State Convention at Iowa City in 1856. He was a worthy type of the men who built and developed Iowa.

## JOHN W. JAYNE

John W. Jayne, one of the oldest residents of Johnson County and a member of The State Historical Society of Iowa, passed away at his home in Lone Tree on July 26, 1908. Mr. Jayne was born in Pennsylvania on January 28, 1820, and came to Iowa during the fifties, first settling in Muscatine County. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company B of the 8th Iowa Infantry and served during the early years of the war. Most of his life since that time was spent on his farm or in business at Lone Tree. He was a member of the first Republican State Convention held in Iowa, and although he never held any important office, he always took an active interest in politics. He collected a large private library and was a man who read widely. Mr. Jayne retained his physical and mental vigor to a remarkable extent even to the date of his death.



## WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON

William Boyd Allison, Iowa's veteran and beloved Senator, passed away at his home in Dubuque on Tuesday, August 4, 1908. The end came quite suddenly and without warning except to those nearest to the Senator in the last few months when his health failed rapidly.

Senator Allison was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on March 2, 1829. He was educated at Wooster Academy in Pennsylvania and at Western Reserve College in Ohio. For some time after completing his college work he practiced law in Ohio, and in 1854 he married Miss Anna Carter who died in 1860. In 1857 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he immediately began to take a prominent part in affairs. He was a member of the Republican State Convention in 1859, and in 1860 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Lincoln. Governor Kirkwood chose him as a member of his staff in 1861 to aid in raising regiments during the early years of the War for the Union. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from Iowa and until 1871 on various committees and on the floor of the House he helped to tide the Nation over the perils of war and reconstruction. In 1872 he was elected to succeed James Harlan in the United States Senate, in which body he served the people of Iowa continuously until the date of his death. He married Miss Mary Neally in 1873, but in 1883 he suffered his second great bereavement.

In the House of Representatives William Boyd Allison's career began on the same day as that of James Garfield and James G. Blaine, and he was one of the last survivors of that group of statesmen who were the trusted counsellors of Presidents during the War and the troublesome years that followed. His experience in the House of Representatives gave him a preparation and a standing which enabled him to assume a leading position in the Senate almost from the beginning. For thirty years he was a member of the Senate Committee on Finance, and for twenty-five years he served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. His leadership was especially pronounced in all problems of finance, revenue, or the tariff. Senator Allison possessed the friendship and

confidence of every Republican chief executive from Lincoln to Roosevelt, and was several times offered desirable positions in the Cabinet, but he preferred his post of power and influence in the Senate. He had ardent friends and admirers among the leaders of both parties, and had but few enemies.

In private life as well as in his public career Senator Allison was rigidly honest and upright. His home life and his devotion to his invalid wife are described as beautiful by those who enjoyed the close personal friendship of the Senator. Both as a private citizen and as a public servant William Boyd Allison's influence will long be felt among the people of the State and Nation which he served so well for so many years of his life.

## CONTRIBUTORS

FRANK HARMON GARVER, Professor of History and Politics in Morningside College. (See THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS for July, 1908, p. 500.)

JOHN E. BRINDLEY, Research Assistant in The State Historical Society of Iowa and Legislative Reference Assistant to the Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa. Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the State Agricultural College at Ames, 1907-1908. Born at Boscobel, Wisconsin, 1878. Graduated from the State University of Wisconsin, 1902. Instructor in Political Economy in the University of Oregon, 1907.

# THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

ESTABLISHED BY LAW IN THE YEAR 1857

INCORPORATED: 1867 AND 1892

LOCATED AT IOWA CITY IOWA

## FORMER PRESIDENTS

JAMES W. GRIMES *First President*

RALPH P. LOWE

S. J. KIRKWOOD

F. H. LEE

W. PENN CLARKE

ROBERT HUTCHINSON

M. J. MORSMAN

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND

GEORGE G. WRIGHT

JOSIAH L. PICKARD

## OFFICERS

BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH.....SUPERINTENDENT

PETER A. DEY.....PRESIDENT

ISAAC A. LOOS.....VICE PRESIDENT

LOVELL SWISHER.....TREASURER

FRANK E. HORACK.....SECRETARY

## BOARD OF CURATORS

*Elected by the Society*

*Appointed by the Governor*

M. W. DAVIS

PETER A. DEY

GEO. W. BALL

ISAAC A. LOOS

ARTHUR J. COX

A. E. SWISHER

J. W. RICH

EUCLID SANDERS

LAENAS G. WELD

HARVEY INGHAM

JOHN SANDHAM

IRVING B. RICHMAN

E. W. STANTON

L. W. PARISH

J. J. MCCONNELL

O. B. CLARK

CHARLES E. SHELTON

WILLIAM MILCHRIST

## MEMBERSHIP

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 \$3.00.

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

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

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

*Address all Communications to*

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY IOWA CITY IOWA