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TWENTY-FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CURATORS


OF THE

State Historical Society of Iowa

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

1903

DES MOINES: 
H. MURPHY, STATE PRINTER
1903

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, September 15, 1903.

To the Governor of the State of Iowa:

Pursuant to the provisions of the law, the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa submit herewith their twenty-fourth biennial report.

F. E. HORACK,
Secretary.

REPORT.

The biennial period from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1903, has been characterized by an increased activity on the part of the State Historical Society of Iowa, and by a much greater interest generally in the history of our commonwealth. It is, moreover, natural and proper that these larger efforts of the State Historical Society and this livelier enthusiasm in our state and local history should have come at a time when both the state and the nation were celebrating, or were preparing to celebrate, the centennial anniversary of the acquisition of the Province of Louisiana—of which area Iowa forms so important a part. Thus by a renewed zeal in its labors and by an increased devotion to the work committed to it by the people of this commonwealth, the State Historical Society of Iowa fittingly commemorated the great event of 1803.

That the people of our commonwealth have always been more or less interested in the better preservation of their state and local history is attested by the fact that the organization, founded by the pioneers under the name of THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA and supported from the first by the state as a state institution for the express purpose of collecting, preserving, and publishing the materials of that history, has had a continuous existence for nearly a half century.

I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The revision of the constitution in 1857 seems to have been the event which occasioned the first formal expression of the conviction that the history of this state was worthy of preservation. And yet this conviction itself had surely been born of earlier days. That it had been maturing gradually for more than two decades was natural and could hardly have been other-

wise. The courageous pioneers, who in the thirties and forties of the last century crossed half a continent to make permanent homes in Iowa, must have realized as they blazed their names on primæval oaks or drove their stakes deep into the prairie land that their lives were indeed a part of a great movement which would some day become truly historic.

Many rare and inspiring experiences were in store for those who crossed the Mississippi prior to 1857. The beauties of nature untouched were theirs; and theirs, too, was the freedom of opportunity. During the lifetime of a single generation the pioneers beheld the evolution of a community of men and women from a few simple families to a complex society; and as participants in that social and political transformation they successfully established and maintained law and order on the frontier. These early settlers founded social and political institutions. They participated in the organization and administration of the highest form of territorial government which the genius of our people has yet devised. Earnestly they mingled their labors with the virgin soil of the richest prairies of all America. Beneath their eyes a thousand hills were stripped of forests and more than a million acres of prairie land were turned into cornfields. The hardships and privations which they endured remain largely untold.

During the early forties the pioneers took part in an agitation for a state government. In 1845 they twice rejected the boundaries prescribed by Congress. In 1846 they formed the constitution under the provisions of which Iowa was organized as a state and admitted into the union. Having witnessed the birth of "the only free child of the Missouri Compromise," these Iowa pioneers enthusiastically applauded their governor when in 1854 he declared that it was fitting that this state of Iowa should let the world know "that she values the blessings which that compromise has secured her, and that she will never consent to become a party to the nationalization of slavery." In 1856 they made preparations for a third constitutional convention and witnessed the birth of the political party which, with but one exception, has dominated the politics of the state even unto this day. Finally, in the eventful year of 1857 they were seriously engaged in drafting anew their code of fundamental law.

Many of the pioneers had now passed middle life. With axes and plows they had bravely fought the battles of the frontier;

and now they had begun to enjoy some of the fruits of victory. They loved to tell the story of "the early days." At the fireside they lived over and over again the history of their lives. The hardships and privations through which they had passed were now endeared to them. They were proud of the great commonwealth which they had founded. The marvelous transformations which they had witnessed stirred their imaginations. They felt that somehow their own humble lives were really a part of history; and so they resolved "to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers." Thrice fathers—fathers of the frontier, fathers of the territory, fathers of the state—the unschooled pioneers of Iowa now became fathers of our local provincial history.

It was in January, 1857, while the third constitutional convention was revising the constitution of the state in the old stone capitol at Iowa City, that the Sixth General Assembly, which was then in session in the same historic building, voted a permanent annual appropriation "for the benefit of a State Historical Society."

To be sure, discussion of the importance and value of such a society had preceded and in a way called forth this action of the General Assembly; but the movement was not fully organized until February 7, 1857, when a constitution for the "State Historical Society of Iowa" was adopted. The provisions of this simple instrument have continued to be the basis of the organization of the society for more than forty-five years.

According to the original constitution of 1857, the State Historical Society of Iowa consisted of members who were admitted upon election of the society, or by the board of curators, and the payment of an "admittance fee" of three dollars. The members of the society held regular annual meetings at which officers were elected and new members admitted.

The officers of the society consisted of "a president, six vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, librarian, and eighteen curators," who were chosen annually. Article seven of the constitution constituted the curators "the executive department of this association" with "full power to manage its affairs." In April, 1869, a series of "by-laws" was adopted, which, among other things, provided for officers and monthly meetings of the board of curators, fixed the quorum thereof, prescribed an order of business, and named the standing committees.

After the lapse of nearly half a century it is interesting to observe the aims and functions of this historical society as indicated in Chapter III of the Constitution of 1857. This chapter, which is entitled "Object," reads as follows: "The object of this society shall be to collect, embody, arrange and preserve in authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers; to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius, progress or decay of our Indian tribes, to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present resources of the state; and to promote the study of history by lectures, and diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of Iowa."

At the outset the state seems to have maintained no direct control over the organization and administration of the society. As time went on, however, the feeling arose that the State Historical Society of Iowa should be brought into closer relations with the state. This was certainly a legitimate demand, since the society existed for public purposes, and was supported by state appropriations. Accordingly, the Fourteenth General Assembly passed "An Act to Reorganize the State Historical Society," which was approved April 23, 1872.

The act of 1872 was for the most part a compilation of the provisions of the constitution and by-laws which the society had previously adopted. Some significant changes were, however, introduced. The curators were thereafter to hold office for two years, and nine of the eighteen were to be appointed by the governor of the state. The annual meeting of the society was to be held "on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year." Section five empowered the board of curators to "choose annually, or oftener, if need be, a corresponding secretary, recording secretary, a treasurer and a librarian,from the members outside of their own number." These officers were to serve as officers both of the society and of the board of curators. A president was likewise chosen by the curators but from their own number. He presumably held the same office in the society. It was further provided by this act that "no officer of the society, or of the board, shall receive any compensation from the state appropriation to the society."

Whatever may have been its political and legal status prior to 1872, it is certain that by the act of April 23rd of that year the State Historical Society of Iowa was made a *state institution* in the fullest sense of the term. Since 1872 no change of any importance has been made in the organic law of the society, so that to-day the code provisions are substantially those of the act of 1872.

It can hardly be said that the State Historical Society of Iowa was, in its earlier years, liberally supported by the state. The idea seems to have prevailed that the library and collection would somehow grow by voluntary contributions, and that with little or no expense the materials of history would find their way to the store rooms of the society. By the act of January, 1857, the sum of \$250 was appropriated as a permanent annual allowance. In 1860 this annual allowance was increased to \$500. Twenty years later it was fixed at \$1,000. And finally, in 1902, the permanent annual support of the society was raised to \$2,500. In the meantime several special appropriations were voted for the benefit of the society. The first special appropriation was made in 1868, when, in "An Act in relation to the State Historical Society," \$3,000 annually for two years was appropriated. In 1892 a second special appropriation of \$1,000 for the biennial period was voted. Again, in 1900, the society received a special appropriation of \$2,000. The last of the special appropriations was made in 1902, and amounted to \$9,500.

In the original act of appropriation, as well as in subsequent statute and code provisions the State Historical Society is referred to as "in connection with and under the auspices of the State University." Precisely what was to be understood by these words was not clearly defined. The expression, however, has never been interpreted to mean that any organic connection existed between the two institutions. The State Historical Society of Iowa remains to this day an independent state institution, whose organization, support and management are in no way connected with the State University. It is probable that the provisions of the act of 1857 aimed to secure the permanent location of the society at Iowa City, where it would "be fostered by the literary and scientific influences of the university."¹ The

¹At a meeting of the Board of Curators in 1903, Col. S. C. Trowbridge said that "he [Trowbridge] was at the first organization of this society, which was born after the politicians had swapped off all the public institutions that had been located at Iowa City, and arranged for their removal to other parts of the state, and the object of placing the historical society under the auspices of the university was to insure its permanent location at this point. If allowed to remain here it will be fostered by the literary and scientific influences of the university."—From the records of the Board of Curators, March 2, 1866.

only material assistance which has ever been rendered by the university consisted of providing rooms for the society from 1857 to 1868, and again from 1901 to this day.

Although Iowa City, the historic capital of Iowa and the seat of the State University, has been the most fitting location for the State Historical Society; the library and collections of this society have not always had satisfactory accommodations. At first rooms in the old stone capitol were assigned by the trustees of the university. These quarters were occupied by the society until September, 1862, when other rooms were assigned in the "Mechanics Academy." This building was occupied by the historical society until March, 1865. It was at this time that the trustees of the university passed a resolution authorizing the society to use "the library room and cabinet of the university for their purposes as a society, with leave to hold the annual meetings of the society in the university chapel." This arrangement proved unfortunate in that it gave rise to misunderstanding, controversy, and no little ill feeling between the two state institutions.

In June, 1866, the trustees of the university "*Resolved*, That the historical society be requested, as soon as they can, to surrender the government of the society to the trustees of the State University, and after thorough examination, if they consider that they have not sufficient authority to do so, that they petition the legislature for such authority; and in the meantime, as a condition of occupying a room in the university, that they employ as their librarian the librarian of the university, and on failure to comply with this condition by the first day of September, 1866, the executive committee are hereby authorized and empowered to have the effects of the historical society removed from the university building at the expense of the university." The curators of the historical society, believing that the performance on their part of such an act would be clearly a violation of their oath of office did not comply with the request of the trustees.

Again, in June, 1867, the trustees of the university, after a further consideration of the relation of the historical society to the university, passed this resolution: "*Resolved*, That the State Historical Society be permitted, until otherwise ordered, to occupy the present library room upon the removal of the present library of the university therefrom, which occupancy shall only be upon the following conditions: The State Historical Society

shall at their first annual meeting adopt the following: 1. The property in the custody of the State Historical Society shall be, and remain, under the ultimate control of the board of trustees of the State University, and in case said board deem it for the security or preservation of said property to assume such control, they may do so. 2. That said property in the custody of the society shall not be removed from the university buildings except by the consent of the said board of trustees. 3. That at each regular annual session of said board of trustees, the said historical society shall report to the board the conditions and operations of the society generally. 4. That regulations shall at all times exist by which the instructors and pupils of the State University shall have access to the collections of the society for the proper uses of the university. 5. That at the coming session of the legislature, the general assembly be requested to declare and define a permanent connection to exist, as above contemplated, between the State University and the State Historical Society. 6. That the immediate management of the operations of the State Historical Society be left to the society itself."

Again the curators declared that they could not, "in view of their obligations to the historical society and the laws of the state under whose authority they are acting," accept rooms in the university on the conditions proposed by the trustees. When they met in August the curators rejected *seriatim* and by unanimous vote all of the conditions of the resolution. A few months later the curators submitted to the governor their regular biennial report, in which, after adverting to the relations then existing between the society and the university, they made the following appeal to the general assembly:

"It is, therefore, earnestly desired by the society that the true intent and meaning of the relation intended by the legislature, as expressed in the word 'auspices,' in the law referred to, may be clearly set forth.

"If a *bona fide* relationship is therein intended, we ask that the trustees of that institution shall be instructed to provide an appropriate and permanent place for the use of the society, and that they may be taught to regard it as having a claim upon the protection and aid of the state through and derivable from the appropriations made to the State University.

"On the contrary, if there is no tangible link of connection, then we respectfully request that an appropriation for the purpose of procuring and fitting up a room for the society be made

direct to it, to be disbursed by some authorized responsible party." The only direct and evident result of this appeal was the special appropriation of 1868, which enabled the society to secure and fit up for its special uses rooms outside of the university buildings.

In June, 1868, the curators leased the "old stone church" on Burlington street, and soon thereafter the association of the State Historical Society with the State University was completely severed. In the meantime the society had fortified its independence still further by securing articles of incorporation. The historical library remained in the damp, musty basement of the "old stone church" until the fall of 1882, when it was removed to better quarters in a building on Washington street. In September, 1901, the library and collections of the society were finally transferred from the Washington street building to the Hall of Liberal Arts on the campus of the State University.

From the provisions of the law and of its constitution it is clear that the publication, as well as the collection and preservation of the materials of history, is one of the principal objects for which the State Historical Society of Iowa was established. The various publications which have been issued since 1857 may be grouped under four heads:

First, the official biennial reports which have appeared regularly every two years since the organization of the society in 1857. These reports appear in the set of *Iowa Legislative Documents*.

Secondly, the quarterly publications, of which there are three series, namely: (1) *The Annals of Iowa*; (2) *The Iowa Historical Record*; and (3) *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. The first number of *The Annals* appeared in January, 1863. Thereafter the quarterly numbers were issued regularly until December, 1874, when the series was suspended for want of funds. *The Annals* complete consists of twelve volumes. These volumes are now out of print and complete sets are exceedingly rare. In January, 1885, the first number of *The Record* was issued. This was "the resumption in fact of *The Annals of Iowa*." Of *The Record* series there are eighteen volumes. The last number bears the date of October, 1902. The first number of *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* bears the date of January, 1903.

Thirdly, the miscellaneous publications, of which the most important are:

1. *Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa*, 3 vols., pp. 287, 288, 325.
2. *Fragments of the Debates of the Iowa Constitutional Conventions of 1844 and 1846, along with Press Comments and Other Materials on the Constitutions of 1844 and 1846*, pp. 415.
3. *The Constitution and Records of the Claim Association of Johnson County, Iowa*, pp. XIX, 196.
4. *The Constitution of Iowa* (pocket edition), pp. 105.
5. *Iowa City, a Contribution to the Early History of Iowa*, pp. 116.
6. *Amish Mennonites in Iowa*, pp. 60.
7. *Iowa Historical Lectures, 1892*, pp. 92.
8. *Iowa Historical Lectures, 1894*, pp. 135.
9. *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, 4 vols., pp. 487, 524, 472, 392.

But more inspiring than statutes, appropriations, or publications are the names of the men who, as officers and members, have been connected with the society during the past forty-five years. At the head of the list stands the name of James Wilson Grimes. As the first president, both of the society and of the board of curators, Mr. Grimes was indeed a worthy predecessor of such men as Ralph P. Lowe, Samuel J. Kirkwood, William G. Hammond, George G. Wright, Josiah L. Pickard, and Peter A. Dey.

Among the vice-presidents of the society were men of the same high character and public renown, as witness the names of James Harlan, Charles Mason, Thomas S. Wilson, William M. Stone, John F. Dillon, Lucien H. Langworthy, John P. Irish, and William B. Allison.

In the long line of curators one meets the names of J. B. Grinnell, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., T. S. Parvin, G. W. McCleary, P. M. Casaday, Charles Negus, Silas Totten, William Penn Clarke, James Wilson, J. F. Duncombe, John A. Kasson, D. N. Richardson, and Geo. D. Perkins.

The roll of members is longer and somewhat more provincial. But even here one finds the names of George Bancroft, Jared Sparks, William Cullen Bryant, William H. Prescott, Horace Greeley, and Theodore Parker.

Such are the historical beginnings of the State Historical Society of Iowa as founded and fostered by the pioneers. With-

out, perhaps, much knowledge of critical history and without academic training they sowed the seeds of a local provincial history which have grown and matured into ripened grain. To gather the harvest and withal to sift the grain is the duty of the present hour.

II.

ORGANIZATION.

The present organization and authority of the State Historical Society of Iowa are based upon the provisions of the Code of 1897 (Title XIII, chapter 18, sections 2882-2888, page 975), which reads as follows:

OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECTION 2882. Appropriation—objects. There is annually appropriated for the support of the state historical society at Iowa City, etc. * * *, to be expended by that society in collecting, embodying, arranging, and preserving in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the state and its history, to save from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures, to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius and progress or decay of our Indian tribes, to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the state, and to aid in the publication of such of the collections of the society as it from time to time regards of value and interest, to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in paying other necessary and incidental expenses of the society. [18 G. A., Ch. 71, C. '73, § 1900; R. § 1959.]

SEC. 2883. Board of Curators—meetings. The board of curators of the society shall consist of eighteen persons, nine of whom shall be appointed by the governor, and nine elected by members of the society. Their term of office shall be two years, and they shall receive no compensation. The governor shall make his appointments on or before the last Wednesday in June in each even-numbered year, and the terms of the persons appointed shall commence on that day; and, at the annual

meeting of the society in each odd-numbered year, the others shall be elected by ballot from the members of the society, for the term next ensuing, which annual meeting shall be held at Iowa City, on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June. [C. '73, §§ 1901, 1903.]

SEC. 2884. Members. Members may be admitted to the society at any time under such rules as may be adopted by the board of curators. [C. '73, § 1902.]

SEC. 2885. Officers. The board shall appoint annually, or oftener if need be, a corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer and librarian from the members of the society outside of their own number, who shall hold office for one year, unless sooner removed by a majority vote of the board. Said officers shall hold the same position in the society as upon the board of curators, and their respective duties shall be determined by said board. No officer of the society or board shall receive any compensation from the state appropriation thereto. [C. '73, § 1904.]

SEC. 2886. President. It shall also appoint from its members a president, who shall be the executive head of the board, and hold office for one year and until his successor is elected. [C. '73, § 1905.]

SEC. 2887. Executive Board. The curators, a majority of whom shall reside in the vicinity of the university, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall be the executive board of the society, and have full power to manage its affairs. It shall keep a full and complete account of all its doings, and of the receipt and expenditure of all funds collected or granted for the purposes of the society, and shall annually report the same to the governor on or before the fifteenth day of August. [22 G. A., Ch. 82, § 34; C. '73, § 1906.]

SEC. 2888. Reports and Documents Furnished. Twenty copies of the reports of the supreme court and all other books and documents published by the state, or upon its order, shall be delivered to the society for the purpose of effecting exchanges with similar societies in other states and countries, and for preservation in its library, or other purposes of the society. [C. '73, § 1907.]

III.

BOARD OF CURATORS, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS.

CURATORS.

The board of curators, as now constituted, consists of the following persons:

Appointed by the Governor in 1902.

Harvey Ingham.....	Des Moines
H. W. Byers.....	Harlan
Irving B. Richman.....	Muscatine
E. W. Stanton.....	Ames
L. W. Parish.....	Cedar Falls
J. F. Mitchell.....	Des Moines
Charles E. Shelton.....	Indianola
J. J. McConnell.....	Cedar Rapids
William Milchrist.....	Sioux City

Elected by the Society in 1903.

M. W. Davis.....	Iowa City
Peter A. Dey.....	Iowa City
Samuel Calvin.....	Iowa City
George W. Ball.....	Iowa City
B. F. Shambaugh.....	Iowa City
Isaac A. Loos.....	Iowa City
W. C. Wilcox.....	Iowa City
A. E. Swisher.....	Iowa City
J. W. Rich.....	Iowa City

OFFICERS.

The officers of the State Historical Society, as elected in 1903, are as follows:

Peter A. Dey.....	President
Isaac A. Loos.....	Vice-President
Lovell Swisher.....	Treasurer
Frank E. Horack.....	Secretary
Margaret Budington.....	Acting Librarian

It will be observed that Mr. M. W. Davis has retired from the office of secretary of the society, a position which he had filled continuously for twenty-one years. The faithful service of Mr. Davis for so many years, when the work of the society was carried on in the face of many obstacles, is worthy of special commendation. Mr. Davis has been succeeded by Frank Edward Horack, A. M., Ph. D., whose term of service began July 1, 1903.

MEMBERSHIP PROVISIONS.

Applications of persons interested in Iowa history and desirous of becoming members of the State Historical Society of Iowa as well as the enhanced value of the publications of the society led the board of curators in October, 1902, to adopt the following provisions for 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 \$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 during the period of their membership."

MEMBERS.

Under these new regulations relative to the admission of members the following have, upon election by the board of curators and the payment of the required fees, become members of the State Historical Society of Iowa:

Alonzo Abernethy.....	Osage
Charles Aldrich.....	Boone
Lew W. Anderson.....	Cedar Rapids
W. I. Babb.....	Mt. Pleasant
George W. Ball.....	Iowa City
F. W. Beckman.....	Council Bluffs
Virginia Slagel Berryhill.....	Des Moines
U. C. Blake.....	Cedar Rapids
Luther A. Brewer.....	Cedar Rapids
Margaret Budington.....	Iowa City
Caroline C. Burbank.....	Des Moines
Geo. R. Burnett.....	Iowa City
Samuel Calvin.....	Iowa City
John H. Charles.....	Sioux City
T. L. Cole.....	Washington, D. C.
A. D. Cromwell.....	Humboldt

A. N. Currier	Iowa City
M. W. Davis	Iowa City
Peter A. Dey	Iowa City
G. M. Dodge*	New York, N. Y.
T. J. Fitzpatrick	Iowa City
Tracy Garrett	Creston
T. M. Garrett*	Chicago, Ill.
Elinor E. Gordon	Fargo, N. D.
Helen E. Gunsolus	Tipton
A. N. Harbert	Shellsburg
Phil Hoffman	Oskaloosa
Parker K. Holbrook	Onawa
F. E. Horack	Iowa City
Adda B. Hulbert	Fontanelle
W. H. Ingham	Algona
Isaac A. Loos	Iowa City
Frank O. Lowden	Chicago, Ill.
Max O. Lorenz	Madison, Wis.
Thos. H. Macbride	Iowa City
S. W. Mercer	Iowa City
Dwight G. McCarty	Emmetsburg
J. J. Mosnat	Belle Plaine
E. M. Nealley	Santa Ana, Calif.
B. F. Osborn	Rippey
S. E. Paine	Iowa City
Newton K. Parvin	Cedar Rapids
Daniel T. Patton	Des Moines
H. G. Plum	Iowa City
Chas. L. Powell	Des Moines
Edith Prouty	Humboldt
W. C. Putnam	Davenport
J. W. Rich	Iowa City
S. K. Stevenson	Iowa City
Euclid Sanders	Iowa City
B. F. Shambaugh	Iowa City
F. K. Stebbins	Iowa City
S. G. Stein	Muscatine
A. E. Swisher	Iowa City
S. A. Swisher	Iowa City
H. O. Weaver	Wapello
L. G. Weld	Iowa City
W. C. Wilcox	Iowa City
B. L. Wick	Cedar Rapids
Harriet A. Wood	Cedar Rapids

* Elected for life.

LIBRARY MEMBERS.

The response of the libraries of the state to the provisions for library membership has been especially gratifying in that it indicates a general and wide-spread interest in the publications of the State Historical Society. Thus, through the provision for library membership, the historical society disseminates throughout the state a knowledge of state and local history, fosters a wholesome pride in our own institutions, and creates a greater respect for our own provincial character. The following have availed themselves of library membership in the State Historical Society of Iowa:

Agricultural College Library	Ames
High School Library	Ames
Free Public Library	Anamosa
Public Library	Arnold's Park
Ericson Public Library	Boone
Free Public Library	Burlington
Public Library	Carroll
State Normal School Library	Cedar Falls
Coe College Library	Cedar Rapids
Free Public Library	Cedar Rapids
Iowa Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids
Free Public Library	Chariton
Charles City College Library	Charles City
Public Library	Charles City
Public Library	Cherokee
Public School Library	Cherokee
Free Library	Clinton
Wartburg College Library	Clinton
Free Public Library	Colfax
Amity College Library	College Springs
Public School Library	Columbus Junction
Free Public Library	Council Bluffs
Public Library	Davenport
Luther College Library	Decorah
Drake University Library	Des Moines
Highland Park College Library	Des Moines
Historical Department	Des Moines
Iowa Library Commission	Des Moines
Public Library	Des Moines
Iowa State Library	Des Moines
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library	Dubuque
German Theological School Library	Dubuque
Public Library	Eldora
Public School Library	Emmetsburg
Public Library	Estherville
Free Public Library	Fairfield

Upper Iowa University Library.....	Fayette
Public Library.....	Forest City
Tobin College Library.....	Fort Dodge
Cattermole Memorial Library.....	Fort Madison
Womans' Club Library.....	Glenwood
Free Public Library.....	Grinnell
Iowa College Library.....	Grinnell
Public School Library.....	Hamburg
High School Library.....	Harlan
P. E. O. Public Library.....	Harlan
Free Public Library.....	Hawarden
High School Library.....	Hawarden
Lenox College Library.....	Hopkinton
Humboldt College Library.....	Humboldt
Public School Library.....	Independence
Public Library.....	Indianola
Simpson College Library.....	Indianola
Public Library.....	Iowa City
State University Library.....	Iowa City
Free Public Library.....	Iowa Falls
Public Library.....	Keokuk
School Library, Ind. Dist.....	Lake City
Free Public Library.....	Le Mars
West Union College Library.....	Le Mars
Boardman Library.....	Maquoketa
Marion Library Association.....	Marion
Public Library.....	Marshalltown
Public Library.....	Mason City
High School Library.....	Moulton
Free Public Library.....	Mt. Pleasant
Iowa Wesleyan University Library.....	Mt. Pleasant
Cornell College Library.....	Mt. Vernon
P. M. Musser Public Library.....	Muscatine
Public Library.....	Nashua
Free Public Library.....	Newton
Free Public Library.....	Odebolt
Public Library.....	Onawa
Sage Free Public Library.....	Osage
Free Public Library.....	Oskaloosa
Penn College Library.....	Oskaloosa
Public Library.....	Ottumwa
Guthrie County High School Library.....	Panora
Public Library.....	Sanborn
Public Library.....	Sheldon
Morningside College Library.....	Sioux City
Political Science Library (M. College).....	Sioux City
Public Library.....	Sioux City
Buena Vista College Library.....	Storm Lake
Free Public Library.....	Stuart
Tabor College Library.....	Tabor

Free Public Library.....	Tipton
Western College Library.....	Toledo
Public Library.....	Waterloo
Kendall Young Library.....	Webster City
Free Public Library.....	West Liberty
Public Library.....	Winterset

IV.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

General (Code) Fund—Total receipts, including balance of July 1, 1901.....	\$ 2,412.48
Act Twenty-eighth General Assembly fund—Total receipts, including balance of July 1, 1901.....	1,001.24
Special (Publication and Membership) Fund—Total receipts, including balance of July 1, 1901.....	622.38
General 1902 Fund—Total receipts.....	1,500.00
Special 1902 Fund—Total receipts.....	4,750.00
Total receipts all funds.....	\$10,286.10

EXPENDITURES.

BALANCE.

General (Code) Fund—Total expenditures.....	\$2,406.51	\$ 5.97
Act Twenty-eighth General Assembly Fund—Total expenditures.....	989.08	12.16
Special (Publication and Membership) Fund—Total expenditures.....	250.00	372.38
General 1902 Fund—Total expenditures.....	1,477.55	22.45
Special 1902 Fund—Total expenditures.....	4,584.49	165.51
Total expenditures all funds.....	\$ 9,707.63	\$ 578.47
Total balance all funds.....	578.47	
Total receipts all funds.....	\$10,286.10	

For itemized financial statement, see report to the Executive Council for the biennial period under review.

V.

PUBLICATIONS.

It is, perhaps, the most important function of the State Historical Society to (1) collect the materials of history and (2) to disseminate, as far as practicable, the information therein contained through publications. The publications of the State Historical Society of Iowa consists of: (1) A Quarterly Journal; (2) Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa, including the Public Archives; (3) Monographs, Essays, Bibliographies, Lectures, etc., on special subjects.

THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

During the biennial period under review the name of the quarterly journal of the historical society has been changed from *The Iowa Historical Record* to *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. Along with this change in name there has gone a considerable change in the size, scope, and character of the quarterly publication. *The Iowa Historical Record* was a forty-eight page journal devoted largely to biographical articles and the reminiscences and recollections of the pioneers and of pioneer days. *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, which consists of about 136 pages, is an effort to bring to the study of Iowa history a critical and scholarly attitude. For it is believed that the time has come when the study of state and local history should be characterized by the same scholarship and the same critical methods which stamp the best efforts in the field of general American history. With the October, 1903, number the first volume of *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics* will be completed. So cordial has been the reception of this publication, not only in the state, but throughout the United States generally, that the enlargement of the quarterly issue from 136 to about 200 or 250 pages is contemplated.

THE MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA.

In accordance with the provisions of the special appropriation made to the State Historical Society of Iowa by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, the society has undertaken the compilation and publication of *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*. Four volumes, averaging about 500 pages each, have already been issued, and a fifth volume is now

in press. It is estimated that three additional volumes (VI, VII, VIII) will be necessary to bring the compilation down to 1904. When the complete work of eight volumes is published, the society contemplates the publication of an index volume (IX). This is undoubtedly the most valuable compilation of documentary materials which has thus far appeared in the field of Iowa history. It is believed that Iowa is the first state in the union to make generally available for reference purposes the messages and proclamations of its governors.

In this connection it is proper to call attention to the fact that in the publication plans of the State Historical Society of Iowa, the series of *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa* does not stand alone. It is, indeed, but a part of a general plan already conceived and largely matured by the State Historical Society of Iowa, which contemplates the systematic collection, compilation, editing and publication of all those valuable source materials of Iowa history which have been preserved in the archives at Des Moines, Iowa, Madison, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere. For it is believed that the publication of the materials of Iowa history should not be taken up spasmodically and carried on in piecemeal fashion, but that such publication should proceed according to a well conceived, well arranged and well thought out system. It is such an orderly system of publications which the State Historical Society contemplates as an important part of its work in the future.

Considerable material has already been collected for a volume of documentary material illustrative of the history of political parties from the organization of the territory down to the present day.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Under the head of miscellaneous publications the State Historical Society has issued, during the period under review, the following original articles as reprints from *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*:

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE IN IOWA,

By LEONARD G. WELD.

THE POLITICAL VALUE OF STATE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

By FRANCIS N. THORPE.

HISTORICO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES IN IOWA,

By DUREN J. H. WARD.

- STATE HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS,
By Edmund J. James.
- THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE,
By Joseph W. Rich.
- THE WISCONSIN GERRYMANDERS OF 1891, 1892,
By Francis N. Thorpe.
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION IN IOWA,
By Duren J. H. Ward.
- CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTING IN IOWA,
By Paul S. Peirce.
- A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF IOWA STATE PUBLICATIONS FOR 1900-1901,
By Margaret Budington.

In this connection mention should be made of two historical bibliographies which have been prepared for publication by the State Historical Society: (1) *A Bibliography of the Scientific Literature of Iowa*, and (2) *A Bibliography of Iowa Public Documents*.

The bibliography of the scientific literature of Iowa is compiled by Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, M. S., who is an active member of the State Historical Society of Iowa. For some years Mr. Fitzpatrick has been collecting the scientific literature of Iowa (to which he himself has made a number of valuable contributions), and it is believed that his private collection is the most complete in the state.

The bibliography of Iowa public documents is compiled largely by Miss Margaret Budington, who, in *A Bibliography of Iowa State Publications for 1900 and 1901* is the first to take up in a comprehensive and scholarly manner the compiling of bibliographies of the publications of this state. The *Bibliography of Iowa Public Documents* includes the following:

1. The Constitutions of Iowa; Journals of Iowa Constitutional Conventions; and Debates of Iowa Constitutional Conventions.
2. The Codes of Iowa.
3. The Statute Laws of Iowa.
4. The Journals of the Upper House of the Legislature.
5. The Journals of the Lower House of the Legislature.
6. The Iowa Legislative Documents.
7. The Reports of the Supreme Court.

Up to the present time no adequate check lists or reliable bibliographies of the publications of this state have been compiled and published. Libraries, as well as individual collectors, have had to carry on their work without authoritative guides. But now the rapid growth and development of public and col-

lege libraries throughout the state makes such guides to the historical, political, and statistical literature of the commonwealth absolutely necessary. Therefore, it is proposed to make the compilation and publication of bibliographies a feature of the work of the State Historical Society in the future. The preparation of a complete bibliography of all of the publications of the state is contemplated.

In the line of miscellaneous contributions the State Historical Society is looking forward also to the publication of:

(1). *The Proceedings of the Fifth and last meeting (1889) of the Tri-State Old Settlers Association of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa*, the manuscript of which is now in the possession of the society.

(2). *An Anthropological Survey of the State of Iowa*, with map, which will include the designation, location, and description of the mounds and other evidences of prehistoric inhabitants.

(3). A biographical series to be issued under some such title as *The Iowa Statesmen Series*, which will include biographical sketches of a selected list of men who have been prominent in the history of Iowa.

VI.

THE LIBRARY.

The library, along with the other collections of the State Historical Society of Iowa, is now located on the third floor of the Hall of Liberal Arts. The removal to these fireproof quarters was made in September, 1901. Although the library is very much crowded at present, it is hoped that additional space may be secured adjoining its present rooms so as to afford reasonable accommodations until the proper time has arrived for the erection of a building by the state for the use of the State Historical Society.

The library which now contains about 28,000 volumes is made up largely of books and pamphlets bearing upon Iowa and American history. Owing to the meager income of the society the library had never, prior to its removal to the Hall of Liberal Arts, been properly organized, and the books, pamphlets, and

newspapers had never been properly accessioned, classified, and catalogued. But in accordance with the provisions of the special appropriation made by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly steps have been taken by the board of curators which will put the materials of the library in a condition where they may be easily referred to and consulted. The library is now open daily to the public.

Miss Margaret Budington, who as acting librarian and cataloguer, has been placed in charge of the library by the board of curators, is a graduate of Vassar College and is experienced in the technique of library work. Her special training for library work was obtained at the library school which is connected with the University of Illinois. In 1901 Miss Budington occupied the position of assistant cataloguer in the Cincinnati University, and in 1902, when elected to her present position in the State Historical Society of Iowa, she was serving as assistant cataloguer in the library of the State University of Iowa.

Miss Budington began her work in the library of the State Historical Society October 1, 1902. By June 30, 1903, she had organized the materials of the library, and had classified, shelf listed, accessioned, labeled, and arranged on the shelves 2,900 books and pamphlets. But the task of accessioning and cataloguing the entire collection of 28,000 volumes, and of caring for the exchanges and the other additions which are constantly being made to the library, will necessitate additional assistance in the future. In addition to the ordinary library duties, which demand the attention of a librarian, Miss Budington has taken up the work of compiling bibliographies of the publications of the State of Iowa, and of indexing *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*. This line of work alone, if properly carried out, would easily take the entire time of a trained cataloguer for a period of years.

An important feature of the library of the State Historical Society of Iowa is the exchanges. Through *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, and the other publications of the society, the library secures by exchange, in addition to about sixty newspapers, over 150 regular publications from the historical societies of other states and from foreign nations, from scientific organizations, and from colleges and universities.

In making additions to the library, either by exchange or by purchase, the board of curators aim, first of all, to secure the materials of Iowa history. Then, to facilitate the study of com-

parative state history, which must be carried on in connection with any thorough or comprehensive study of our own local history, an effort is made to secure the most important historical publications of other states and territories. And finally, that the history of Iowa may be properly studied in its larger relations to the nation, works in general American history are from time to time added to the library. Thus the building of a great reference library in Iowa, State, and American history proceeds along lines definitely marked out.

During the biennial period from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1903, approximately 4,149 volumes have been added to the library. Of this number 3,484 were obtained through gift and exchange, and 665 through purchase.

VII.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT RECOMMENDED.

In order to accomplish more fully the objects and purposes for which the State Historical Society of Iowa was established, and for which it has been fostered for years by the state, and in order to carry on the various lines of work which have already been so successfully begun, the board of curators, confident that the time has arrived for a generous encouragement of earnest, responsible, and well-directed efforts to preserve and publish the history of our commonwealth, recommends that at least fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) be now added to the annual support fund of the society. And to the end that the various purposes for which such appropriation would be used may be clearly set forth, the following specific enumeration is made:

First. For the continued publication of *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*.

Second. For the immediate completion of the compilation and publication of *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*.

Third. To continue the collection and publication of the documentary materials of Iowa history, and herein to systematically publish such of the archives of the state as are of prime historical importance.

Fourth. For the publication of original historical monographs, biographies, essays, lectures, bibliographies, etc.

Fifth. For the proper maintenance of the library of the society, for the collection and purchase of books, pamphlets, maps, and other matter pertaining to or illustrative of Iowa and American history, and for the proper accessioning, cataloguing and indexing of such books, pamphlets, etc.

Sixth. For the carrying out of a systematic and scientific anthropological survey of the state, and the scientific gathering of data relative to the Indian or other early inhabitants of our state and country.

Seventh. For meeting the incidental and other necessary expenses incurred in connection with the legitimate work of the society.