

Statue of James Harlan

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bourne); number nine, Portland (Dowds-Leando); number ten one mile above Iowaville. Considerable work was done on dams numbers eight, nine and ten. Number eleven was to be about three miles above Eldon; number twelve near Cliffland; number thirteen at the mouth of Sugar Creek, two miles below Ottumwa. Number fourteen was just above Ottumwa, where a canal was employed to shorten the channel. Number fifteen was three miles below Chillicothe; number sixteen near Chillicothe; number seventeen three miles below Eddyville, at the mouth of Brown Creek; number eighteen two miles above Eddyville; number nineteen was at Rocky Ripple, west of Given; number twenty was at Talley's Ford, now Belle Fountain, where a canal led across the large bend and back into the main channel three miles below, through a lock over nineteen feet in height. Number twenty-one was half a mile above the mouth of English Creek; number twenty-two was at Amsterdam, southwest of Pella; number twenty-three at the mouth of Whitebreast Creek where another canal led across the large bend at the lower end of which was a lock twelve and a half feet in height. Number twenty-four was just below Red Rock, now Dunreath; number twenty-five at Bennington near Swan, where a canal led out on the north or left bank of the river for some six miles through two locks of a height aggregating twenty-four and one-fourth feet, returning to the main channel near Dunreath. Number twenty-six was at Lafayette, southwest of Runnels where was another canal of one mile. Number twenty-seven was at Dudly southwest of Adelphi, where another canal of one-fourth mile in length cut off about four miles of channel and is now the river bed; number twenty-eight near Levy raised the water to the Raccoon fork five miles above and turned the channel into a canal three miles long and through a sixteen-foot lock.

STATUE OF JAMES HARLAN.

Section 1814, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that each State may furnish statues in marble or bronze, to be placed in the National Statuary Hall, "of two deceased

persons, who have been citizens thereof and illustrious in historic renown or for distinguished civic or military service." A preamble to chapter 226, of the acts of the 22nd General Assembly of Iowa states: "Whereas, the Hon. James Harlan, Senator of Iowa and Secretary of the Interior, under Lincoln, now deceased, is worthy of being selected as one of the citizens of Iowa whose statue shall be placed in said National Statuary Hall," etc., and proceeds to appropriate the sum of \$5,000.00 for the purpose. It clothed the Executive Council with authority to contract for a clay model of such a statue, which, when completed to their satisfaction, is to be cast in bronze and placed in Statuary Hall. The Council has before it the duty thus imposed. The act was passed largely through love engendered by Senator Harlan in his noble old age. Men of middle age had most to do with bringing about the appropriation. But when the selection of a model presents itself, the question of the age at which the man is to be portrayed rises into some significance. The sculptress, Miss Nellie V. Walker, a former resident of Moulton, Iowa, visited the Historical Department in search of aids to the study of a full length portrait. On being asked at what age she proposed to represent him, she replied, "just as he is remembered by those who are now living." The writer professed a vivid remembrance of Senator Harlan's appearance within the last twenty-five years but advised a selection from the broader consideration which both the federal and state laws appear to embrace, namely, the appearance of the man when eminent in civic affairs. Any other view would seem untenable for this most dignified and permanent embodiment of the appearance of a face and form. Art is said to look to posterity for its own approval. The remote future, if interested in Senator Harlan, will search the literature of our day and the records of our nation, wherein, with his own hand, he wrote the measure of his own attainments. There will be disclosed a man whose public career ended at the age of fifty-two and with the period of reconstruction. They will show a man whose position is affected by his relation to men of eminence and by events the most pregnant in our country's history. If the eminence of the man is the consideration for this ex-

pression from his State, then his statue should portray him at that instant when he reached his zenith. That event may have been in senate or in council, in 1864 or 1865, or in his famous championship of Grant's San Domingan policy in 1871, certainly not after the latter date. It is inappropriate to represent a soldier in civilian garb and perhaps but little more a public man as he appears a full generation after his public service ended. One may see dedicated at the same time memorials typifying the soldier in the rebellion and in the war with Spain, the one as of middle or advanced age and the other in youth. The error is manifest. It is to be hoped no mistake in art will be made in this expression of a State for no higher consideration than the preference of those of us who knew and loved Senator Harlan. We are but a few, as to the population of the State and of a few days as to the time this expression will endure.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Dedication of monuments erected by the State of Iowa, commemorating the death, suffering and valor of Her Soldiers on the Battlefields of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Shiloh, and in the Confederate Prison at Andersonville. November twelfth to twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and six. Compiled by Alonzo Abernethy, for the committee.

General Assemblies of Iowa provided a total appropriation of \$249,370.28 wherewith to erect monuments and memorials in honor of her troops who participated in the Siege of Vicksburg, Battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Shiloh, and those who were confined in the confederate military prison at Andersonville. Commissions of Iowa ex-soldiers were appointed who should have charge of the erection of the structures. The 31st General Assembly in 1906 appropriated \$7,500.00 to defray the expense of a joint dedication of the memorial structures. The 32d General Assembly directed the publication of this complete report of the ceremonies. This volume sets out the personnel of the official party which made the itinerary and formally received on the behalf of the State the work of the different committees and on same behalf turned it over to the national government. A general introduction to the volume is supplemented by a special introduction for each of the four groups of ceremonies. The programs of these and the proceedings of each are presented in full. At Vicksburg and Andersonville there were single programs, while at Chat-

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