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Collecting Early Nebraska Sociology: Selections from the collections of Mary Jo Deegan and Michael R. Hill

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Deegan, Mary Jo and Michael R. Hill, (Curators). 2000. “Collecting Early Nebraska Sociology: Selections from the collections of Mary Jo Deegan and Michael R. Hill.” An exhibit commemorating the centennial of the University of Nebraska Department of Sociology. Wick Alumni Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, March 4.
COLLECTING EARLY NEBRASKA SOCIOLOGY

Selections from the Collections of Mary Jo Deegan and Michael R. Hill

An Exhibit Commemorating the Centennial of the University of Nebraska Department of Sociology 1900-2000

The increasingly scarce materials in this exhibit are typically found today only in specialized archives and a few university collections. The first editions displayed here are rarely available to private collectors. The presentation and personal copies are inherently unique.
1. Howard, George E. 1890. *Development of the King’s Peace and The English Local Peace-Magistracy*. *University Studies*, Volume 1, Number 3. Lincoln, NE: Published by the University. Cloth, gilt stamped title, paper label glued on spine, 65 pp. This presentation copy was given by Howard to the Minnesota Historical Society. Stamped “Withdrawn.” Purchased from a book dealer in Minnesota.

This early Howard monograph was published in the first volume of Nebraska’s *University Studies* series. Howard chaired the Nebraska sociology program and was a president of the American Sociological Society.


Tremain, first woman to earn a masters degree at Nebraska (1890), was a student of George E. Howard’s institutional approach to history. This publication is her MA thesis.


Warner, the author of *American Charities*, was a Nebraska graduate, studied under George E. Howard, taught at Nebraska, and was a Stanford colleague of Edward A. Ross and Howard. This memorial volume was published following Warner’s untimely death in 1900.

University of Nebraska Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews supported the Lincoln Charity Organization Society as did several sociologists, including Charles A. Ellwood, C.E. Prevey, George Elliott Howard, and Hattie Plum Williams.


Williams’ doctoral dissertation, one of the earliest Nebraska sociology doctorates, is here published as a monograph in Nebraska’s *University Studies* series. She was a student of George Elliott Howard and Lucile Eaves. Williams later chaired the Nebraska sociology program.


This is Abbott’s personal copy of the report she wrote for the “Wickersham Commission.” Roscoe Pound served as a Commissioner and Hattie Plum Williams completed a field study for another report issued by the Commission. Abbott, in 1900-01, was a student, at Nebraska, of Edward A. Ross and Roscoe Pound.
1. This early monograph was published in the first volume of the *Nebraska Studies* series in 1890. George Elliott Howard chaired the Nebraska sociology program and was a president of the American Sociological Society.
III. — On the Development of the King's Peace and the English Local Peace-Magistracy.

By GEORGE E. HOWARD.

1. EVOLUTION OF THE PUBLIC PEACE.

With the Compliments

of the Author.

more than make selection from the confused mass of customs relating to the peace — a confusion caused by the absorption of diverse tribes into the kingdom — and prescribe new or

1 Hallam, Middle Ages; Forsyth, Trial by Jury, 69. On the prevalence of perjury in the early middle ages, cf. the interesting remarks of Bernardi, De L'Origine et des Progrès de la Legislation Française, 87-8; and those of Michélet, Origines du droit Français, pp. li.-lii.

2 See Guizot, History of Civilization, II, 184 ff., for an analysis of these codes. For a critical examination of the Lex Salica, Das alte Recht of Waitz should be consulted. Behrend, Lex Salica, has provided an admirable edition of the text, together with a glossary. On the Lex Ribuaria, see Sohn in Zeitschrift für Rechtsgeschichte, Band 5, Heft 3.
SLAVERY
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
THE POLICY OF CONGRESS AND THE
STRUGGLE FOR ABOLITION

BY
MARY TREMAIN, M.A.

2. Mary Tremain, first woman to earn a masters degree at Nebraska, was a student of George E. Howard's institutional approach to history. This publication is her MA thesis.
CONTENTS.

Chapter I. The Choice of the Seat of Government

The general aim—Two questions to be determined—Sectional spirit shown—The scheme of the Eastern members—The House chooses the Susquehanna—The Funding and Assumption measures—The capital given to the South—Regarded as a Northern victory—Slavery does not enter into the question.

Chapter II. Congressional Government in the District

The territory offered by Maryland and Virginia accepted—The first measure of legislation adopted 1801—Character of the laws thus adopted—Inconveniences arising from it—Difficulty of legislating for the District—Neglect of Congress to remedy matters—Appointment of the Committee on the D. C.—Agitation for retrocession—Attempt to give the District a local or territorial government—The uniform code—Codes of 1818 and 1857—None as yet adopted—Spirit shown by Congress—The District Committee—Before 1829 Congress not subservient to the slave power in legislating for the District.

Chapter III. The Slavery Laws

White indentured servants—First mention of slaves—Maryland and Virginia laws for emancipation—Against importation—Against kidnapping—Laws to insure good treatment of slaves—Negroes and slaves as witnesses—Punishment of crimes committed by slaves—The Runaway Law—Case of Gilbert Horton—Mr. Ward’s resolutions—Proposed amendments to the law—Judge Cranch’s opinion on commitments—Kidnapping—The slave trade—Codes of 1818 and 1857—Washington City laws.
CHAPTER IV. THE STRUGGLE FOR ABOLITION

Early anti-slavery opinion in the South—First attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, 1805—Jesse Torrey and The Philanthrophist, 1817—Another movement beginning 1824—Memorial from Baltimore, 1827—Inhabitants of the District ask for abolition, 1828—Mr. Miner’s resolutions, 1828—Report of the committee—Adams opposes abolition—Change in the situation since 1830—The three parties—Reception of petitions—The struggle of 1835-6—Mr. Pinckney’s resolutions—Mr. Calhoun’s motion in the Senate—Unconstitutionality of abolition—“Vindication of the South”—Plan of the abolitionists—Secession from the House, 1837—Patton’s rule—Mr. Atherton’s resolutions—Standing rule Number Twenty-one—Position of the States on abolition—Presidential campaign of 1836—Abolition of the slave trade, 1850—Lincoln’s bill, 1849—Seward’s amendment, 1850—Wilson’s bill, 1861—Number of slaves freed.

LIST OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED
Amos Warner, author of American Charities, was a Nebraska graduate, studied under G.E. Howard, taught at Nebraska, and was a Stanford colleague of Ross and Howard. This memorial volume was published following Warner’s untimely death in 1900.
CONTENTS

EDITORIAL NOTE ................................................. 6
Biographical, by George Elliott Howard .......................... 7
Preface. By Amos Griswold Warner ............................... 11
   I. In Default of Demonstration ................................. 13
   II. The Triumph of Evil ........................................ 25
   III. When Changes Come ....................................... 39
   IV. Vicarious Sacrifice ........................................ 53
Bibliography ....................................................... 67
EDITORIAL NOTE

The author of the addresses here printed was a student and afterward a lecturer in the Johns Hopkins University. In Baltimore he began also the official career which led to his recognition as an authority upon scientific charity. It is fitting, therefore, that the publications of the department in which his advanced studies began, should contain a brief memorial of an honored friend and contributor.

Professor Howard’s biographical sketch was delivered at a memorial meeting held at Stanford University, January 23, 1900. The addresses of Professor Warner were delivered before the Chapel Union of the same University in the autumn of 1897. The preface was written by his own hand in December of that year.
4. Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews supported the COS as did several sociologists, including Ellwood, Prevey, Howard, and Williams.

\[ HPW = \text{Hattie Plum Williams' Personal Copy} \]
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5. H.P. Williams’ doctoral dissertation, an early Nebraska sociology doctorate, is published here as a monograph in Nebraska’s University Studies series. She was a student of G.E. Howard and Lucile Eaves. Williams later chaired the Nebraska sociology program.
A SOCIAL STUDY OF THE RUSSIAN GERMAN

BY HATTIE PLUM WILLIAMS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

For several years the writer has been engaged in a sociological study of the Russian German community in Lincoln, Nebraska, the results of which will be published ultimately under the title, The Czar's Germans: a Study of an Immigrant Group in the Midwest. An understanding of the sociological problems presented has made necessary an extensive historical survey of these people.

The subjects of this study come from the two Volga provinces of Saratow and Samara, located in the southeastern part of European Russia. Their ancestors emigrated thither from various parts of Germany, particularly the southern states, in response to the manifesto of Catherine the Great in 1763. They are a part of the same stream of emigration from Germany which brought the Pennsylvania “Dutch” to the American colonies and which, after the middle of the eighteenth century, was diverted for some years into various European countries.

The Volga “colonists,” as they have been called in Russia, have lived, during the past one hundred and fifty years, in their exclusively German villages, retaining their own language, customs, and religion. They have been influenced but slightly by the life about them, and untouched entirely by the great forward movements in the world at large. This is due to the facts that they did not consider the Russian civilization worth emulating, and that they were cut off from the world at large, and from their
NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

REPORT
ON
CRIME AND
THE FOREIGN BORN

No. 10  JUNE 24, 1931

6. Edith Abbott’s personal copy of the report she wrote for the so-called “Wickersham Commission.” Roscoe Pound was a commissioner and H.P. Williams completed a field study for the commission. Abbott, in 1900-01, was a student of E.A. Ross and Roscoe Pound at Nebraska.
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UNITED STATES
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REPORT ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN RELATION TO THE FOREIGN BORN

FOR

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

BY EDITH ABBOTT

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS BY

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