



[Solon J. Buck Papers.](#)

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58 EAST WASHINGTON STREET CHICAGO



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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

March 10, 1921.

Professor Solon J. Buck,  
University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Buck:

At Ford's suggestion I am sending you herewith a carbon of our article on Minnesota with the request that you be good enough to look it over. As I think you know, we are trying to get down to the juvenile mind, but we want to avoid any unnecessary errors. If you could let me have this back inside of two weeks I should be very grateful.

If you get down to Chicago any time between now and June I should be glad to have you look me up.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

SBH-MH

*Samuel B. Harding*

March 29, 1921

Dr. Samuel B. Harding  
F. E. Crompton & Company  
58 East Washington Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Harding:-

I owe you an apology for not having returned the enclosed article on Minnesota within two weeks as requested in your letter of March 10. After reading it myself I turned it over to one of my assistants who has been compiling some similar data recently and she failed to give it back to me until today. With several of our staff sick and our legislative campaign on, we are all very busy and occasionally something gets overlooked.

I was very glad to have the privilege of checking over this article and will call your attention to the following points, not all of them important of course, but it will do no harm for me to note them.

(1). The population of the state is 3,386,371 that of Minneapolis is 390,582 or in round numbers 380,000 rather than 385,000 as you have it.

(2). It is true that the usual translation of "Minnesota" is "sky-blue water" but the literal meaning of the word in the Dakota language seems to have been "clouded water!"

(3). I should omit the statement that "severe destructive winds are seldom felt." It seems to me that tornadoes are as common in Minnesota as anywhere in North America. We had one in the southwestern part of the state only a couple of days ago and there are two or three almost every year. It is commonly believed that the air of Minnesota is very dry but a scientific friend of mine says that this is a fallacy and that records show that the average humidity is higher here than in New England.

(4). The expression "rich dark<sup>r</sup>-brown or black sandy soil" does not seem very clear. I can't tell which of the adjectives modify sandy and which modify soil. I do not know much about soil but I don't believe I ever saw any "black sandy soil."

(5). The statement that "Lumbering and mining have hampered agricultural developments" is, I believe, absolutely untrue. On the contrary, I think that they have promoted agricultural developments, first, by clearing away the forest and second by providing a market. I would suggest that the statement be changed to read "where the development of lumbering and mining has exceeded that of agriculture."

(6). I understand that most of the iron ore on the Minnesota ranges is of a low grade rather than "rich"

(7). The steel mines are located in Duluth but see

but some distance up the St. Louis River. I would suggest that you change the sentence to read "near Duluth."

(8). The packing industry is located in South St. Paul which is a separate city a few miles down the river from St. Paul.

(9). "Virginia" is the correct form, not "Virginia City."

(10) The general impression that Minnesota's school funds has been built up from royalties from mines is erroneous. About one fourth of it is from that source another fourth from the sale of timber and about one half came from the sale of the lands themselves. In the course of time, however, the proceeds from royalties will probably exceed the other items.

(11) The sentence about "magnificent high schools" etc., might give the impression that such things were common in towns of five or six thousand inhabitants in Minnesota. They may exist in a few such towns on the range but they are not common. The expensive schools in the range towns result from local taxation of mining property, not from the state school fund.

(12) I think there are many more Germans and Irish in Minnesota than Russians and Finns.

(13) If you refer to the actual physical construction of the fort the date 1830 is correct. I would suggest however, that the expression be changed to read "established in 1819," as that was the year in which a military post was located at the mouth of the Minnesota River. The words "and settlement begun" ~~at this sentence might better be omitted~~. Fur trading establishments in Minnesota and a few refugees from the Red river country settled on the Fort Snelling Reservations about 1837 but the real beginning of settlement did not take place until after the treaties of 1837. These treaties, by the way, did not secure the cession of "all lands east of the Mississippi" but only such as lay south of a line drawn through Mille Lac and the mouth of the Crow Wing River.

You will be interested to know that I am preparing an article on Minnesota for the supplementary volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. This will deal mainly, however, with developments during the last ten years.

I understand that Ford has written you about the opening in our department for next year. I shall be delighted in getting you to Minnesota if only for a single year. I do not see much prospect of my being in Chicago this spring, but I appreciate your invitation.

*of his success*

July 8, 1921

Dear Harding:-

I have been very much pressed for time lately; otherwise I should have written you before this to tell you how very much pleased I am that you are going to be with us next year. It will be a curious coincidence that the two people to whom I am the most indebted for assistance in the early stages of my professional career will then be in the same department with me -- yourself and Alvord.

If I can be of any assistance to you in getting located in Minneapolis, do not hesitate to call upon me. I will be here until after the middle of August at least. When do you expect to arrive?

B/P

Sincerely yours

Dr. Samuel B. Harding  
F. E. Compton & Co.  
58 East Washington St.,  
Chicago, Illinois

July 21, 1921

Professor Samuel B. Harding  
Long Beach  
Michigan City, Indiana

Dear Harding:-

Mrs. Buck and I are doing all we can to find a house for you. Houses are very scarce in the University section, however, where I am sure you will want to live -- for that matter, they are scarce everywhere in Minneapolis. Since you will not want your lease to begin until September, I think it would be desirable to insert a "want ad" in one of our Sunday papers, for in that way we might learn of something which will be available in September but is not yet on the market.

Would you consider a duplex, either lower or upper, if no suitable house appears to be available? I doubt very much if a satisfactory furnished house can be found unless some member of the faculty suddenly decides to go away for the year. We shall probably be away when you arrive, but we will not leave until about August 20, and I hope that your arrangements may be completed by that time.

As you suggest we will get into touch with Mrs. Haggerty in case we learn of anything at all suitable. Your plan of driving up from Chicago is an excellent one. I have made the trip several times and like it very much. You will find the most interesting country by way of Madison and La Crosse, but possibly not the best roads.

Sincerely yours

B/P

July 29, 1921

Mr. Samuel B. Harding  
Long Beach  
Michigan City, Indiana

Dear Harding:-

Your letter of July 23 was duly received and we will do our best to find satisfactory quarters for you. I am not going to advertise in next Sunday's papers because we are going to be out of town from Sunday until Thursday, and consequently would miss the calls, but I will get an "ad" in the papers of Sunday, August 7, and think it will produce results. I had thought of offering a premium for information and will do so, but think that fifteen or twenty dollars will probably serve the purpose as well as fifty. None of the "ads" of that sort which I have seen here so far offers more than ten dollars.

We are going to drive up to Battle Lake on Sunday for a little vacation and to look the place over. It is located about 190 miles from here in the northwestern part of the state. The Fords and Coffmans are there now and the Fords are building.

If you decide to drive up through Wisconsin, I would suggest that you write to the State Highway Department at Madison for a copy of their road map. The Wisconsin roads are numbered and all marked and with one of these maps it is almost impossible to lose your way. You could probably get information from them also about the best route to take, which varies from time to time because of construction work.

Sincerely yours

B/P

*Ward*

JUL 25 1921

Long Beach  
Michigan City, Ind.  
July 23, 1921

Dear Buck:

It is very kind of you and Mrs. Buck to undertake so formidable a task in our behalf, and I can assure you that Mrs. Harding and I appreciate it very much.

What we really want is an eight room house, for we must have three bedrooms and should like to have a fourth for a nursery, but we realize that in these days one can not always get what he wants in the housing line. A duplex, especially a lower (on account of the children) and with a minimum of seven rooms would do in case a house is not available. Your idea of an advertisement is a good one, and I shall be very grateful if you will go ahead with it, not sparing the cost. I don't know whether the offer of a premium of say \$50 for information concerning a suitable place would do any good or not, but it has worked to my knowledge in Chicago.

We have been fairly comfortable here in spite of the hot weather, for we have all city conveniences--a great boon when you have children. I am glad to know you think well of the plan to drive through. So far we have done little driving about here, partly because the roads are not very favorable.

Cordially,

*Samuel Harding*

a resort colony here, and we have all the advantages of Gas, electricity, telephone, and 10-cent bus fares into the city. I bought a car shortly before coming down here (a Mitchell) and we drove down here in it but the motoring along the beach is rather difficult on account of the narrowness of the road and the steepness of some of the hills and so I have not used the car as much as I should if I were more experienced. The weather has been pretty warm, but our cottage is well shaded, the swimming is fine, and it is always cool at night even on the hottest days.

We shall probably drive through to Minneapolis, arriving about Sept. 10, so as to have plenty of time to get settled before the opening of the University. I should like if possible to have the housing problem all settled before we arrive. Mrs. Haggerty has been written to by Mrs. Harding in the matter, and if you hear of anything and it is not too much trouble you might get her opinion on it, as she knows pretty well what we need, I think.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel B. Harding

JUL 15 1921

Long Beach,  
Michigan City, Ind.,  
July 14, 1921

Dear Buck:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of the 8th. It will certainly be a pleasure to be in the same department with you again, and indeed I am looking forward to all aspects of my work at Minnesota for next year with pleasure. First and last I have quite a number of friends at Minnesota, and all the accounts of the University--with one or two features excepted--are attractive.

I appreciate especially your offer of assistance in getting settled, and shall be very grateful indeed if you can give me information in regard to houses. We want a house--not an apartment--of at least six or seven rooms, and in some ways should prefer it furnished. However, if a suitable furnished house is not forthcoming I shall be glad to hear of an unfurnished one conveniently located. We have two babies, the oldest 28 months old and for that reason want a house, where they will not be cooped up so much as they have been in Chicago, where perforce we have had to content ourselves with an apartment.

My connection with the Compton company ended June 1st, and since the 10th of that month we have had a cottage on the dunes four or five miles out of Michigan City. There is quite

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Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT 332 ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

1921 AUG 3 PM 12 31

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MICHIGANCITY IND 11A 3

PROF SOLEN J BUCK

650

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY STPAUL MINN

TYLER WIRES REGARDING LEASE FURNISHED HOUSE SEVEN BLOCKS FROM  
UNIVERSITY HAVE ASKED HIM TO DEFER DECISION UNTIL THURSDAY AND  
CONSULT YOU PLEASE DECIDE FOR US ON GROUNDS OF COMFORT AND  
SITUATION GIVE YOU FULL AUTHORITY

SAMUEL B HARDING.

this place it will be unnecessary to advertise or to take any further steps looking to another place. Incidentally I am very glad that we shall not be obliged to put you to that bother.

Thanks very much for your suggestions in regard to touring up to Minneapolis. We have already secured a booklet from the united hotel-keepers of Wisconsin and I shall write to the Highway Commissioners. We expect to leave here soon after September 1st. By the way, just when do things begin in the University?

Cordially yours,

*Samuel Haggerty*

AUG 3 1921

Long Beach,  
Michigan City, Ind.  
August 2, 1921

Dear Buck:

The upper duplex which you describe looks so promising to us that I inclose a check for the first month's rent, to secure the lease in case the proposition looks as promising to you on second view as it did on first. It gives us just about the number of rooms we need, the garage is something to be thankful for, and I take it from your letter that the location and surroundings are not objectionable. From your account I take it that it is the next best thing to a whole house (I assume there is no objection on the score of the first floor occupants), and we realize the difficulty of getting a house almost anywhere. The price seems to me quite reasonable. You do not mention it, but I presume there is electric lighting, and I trust that the floors are hardwood, so that rugs and not carpets will be called for.

A letter from Mrs. Haggerty came this morning. They are in Vancouver, where he is lecturing in the University of British Columbia, so any conference with her is out of the question. Under the circumstances it seems to me that the thing to do is to close the deal unless some reason should appear to you otherwise. As you say, in case anything better should turn up--decidedly better, I mean-- we can probably dispose of our lease in some way without a great sacrifice. And I am tremendously indebted to you for your kindness in finding this place for us. Of course if we secure the lease for

August 5, 1921

Professor Samuel B. Harding  
Long Beach  
Michigan City, Indiana

Dear Harding:-

Your letter and telegram and check for sixty dollars awaited me upon my return; also a somewhat excited Tyler. As we left the city early Sunday morning, we bought the Sunday papers, but we did not get around to look at them until Monday afternoon; then we discovered an advertisement of an eight room furnished house in Southeast Minneapolis, which appeared to be just what you wanted. We were at Stony Point at Battle Lake where Ford is building a cottage, so I talked the matter over with him and we decided to telegraph Tyler to look into the place and take it up with you. As Ford was expecting to drive through the town of Battle Lake, he sent the telegram, with the result that Tyler did not know that I had anything to do with it. It worked out all right, however, as he succeeded in extending the option until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

I went over and looked at the place with him and decided very quickly to take it for you. It has several advantages over the other place: it is furnished, it is a house, and it is in a much better location. There were several other people after the place but the woman who owns it seemed to like the idea of renting to university people. Tyler said she was averse to children at first, but he succeeded somehow in discovering the approximate ages of yours and Mrs. Tyler convinced her that they would not be destructive. The rent is eighty dollars a month and I paid it for one month in order to bind the bargain. They will have a lease drawn up. You will have to lease it for one year from September 1, but I don't think you will have any difficulty in disposing of the lease for next summer if you do not want to stay there.

The lot is a narrow one and the houses are rather close on both sides, but the back yard extends a long ways back, giving lots of room for garden and playground. There is no garage on the place, but I think you will have no difficulty in renting something in the neighborhood, but better still, you could put up a portable garage in the back yard.

It is a stucco house. An enclosed porch runs across the front; then comes a sort of combination living room and hall, which also reaches clear across the front; back of that is the dining room with a built in side board; a good

S. B. H. 8/5/21--2

kitchen and a very small room which could be used as a study. Up stairs there are one ~~large~~ bedroom, one medium sized bed room, one small bed room, and a sleeping porch which is practically another room. There is also a store room which the owner desires to retain for herself.

The furniture is fairly satisfactory and includes dishes. You will have to furnish linen, of course. There is a good basement with hot water heat. The floors are hard wood and the wall paper, etc., are in good condition. The lighting is electricity, of course. The house is located about a block from the William Stearns Davises and there are University people all about.

The first classes at the University will be on Wednesday, September 28. I suppose you ought to be on the job sometime the latter part of the preceding week. If you come up about the first of September, you might have time to spend a week or two at some lake in Minnesota after you get settled. Mrs. Buck and I will probably go back to Battle Lake near the end of August and camp for two or three weeks on the lots which we just bought there. You could probably rent the Fords' cottage there for a week or two in September if you wanted to, as they are planning to return about the end of August.

Doubtless there are a lot more things about the house which you or Mrs. Harding will want to know and if so, ask me about them and I will answer as fully as possible.

Sincerely yours

B/P

spared the blow-outs and breakdowns which cool the tourist's ardor.

Thanks for the information concerning the opening of the university. I shall be there a week or so before the opening, in order to get my books unpacked. By the way, please give me the address of the house, as we may wish to have some things forwarded. I presume, however, we can get all that from the lease when it comes.

Your plan for camping on your lots sounds good. I am very fond of that sort of thing usually, though our babies just now are too young for roughing it. If we defer our arrival in Minneapolis until about the middle of September, as now seems likely, we shall have no opportunity to borrow the Ford's cottage, as otherwise we might be glad to do.

Life here is peaceful and quiet, with few amusements beyond swimming and driving. It is giving me a much needed rest, however, and it is fine for the family.

Cordially yours,

*Samuel B. Harding*

Long Beach  
Michigan City, Ind.  
August 10, 1921

Dear Buck:

It is quite a weight off our minds to know that you and Tyler have taken that house for us and that we shall have a habitation all ready furnished and ready for occupancy when we arrive. Please accept my heartiest thanks, which I am also conveying to Tyler--whom by the way I have never met, I think, and whose kindness is therefore all the more appreciated. We will sign the lease any time it is sent on, and I take this occasion to forward you my check for the \$20 balance. We shall try to live up to the landlady's preference for university tenants, and trust that our two infants may not belie the picture drawn of them by Mrs. Tyler. Your description of the house is very attractive, and I am sure that we shall be very comfortable.

Now that we shall not have the bother of an unfurnished house confronting us, we may decide to postpone our departure from here a week or so. We have this place taken for the season, which lasts on until October or even later. On the other hand, if we have a chance to sublet for September we may start out as planned and take longer time in touring the country. I am getting quite taken with the notion of roaming the country in an automobile, for I have had just enough experience to give me a fair measure of confidence, and so far have been

August 11, 1921.

Dr. Samuel B. Harding,  
Long Beach,  
Michigan City, Ind.

Dear Harding:

Herewith I am sending you  
the lease for your house which was  
sent to me for forwarding. You can  
return it directly to Mr. Sehl at  
the address of the house, as the fam-  
ily is living there now.

I hope that you will find  
this a satisfactory place in which to  
live.

Sincerely yours,

B/N  
Encl.

February 26, 1921

Dean Charles H. Haskins  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Haskins:-

Mr. John D. Barnhart, an assistant in our department in the University of Minnesota, is applying for a scholarship in history at Harvard University next year. This is Mr. Barnhart's second year with us and he has done much of his work with me.

He is a capable young man, with a very good personality and I take pleasure in recommending him for a Harvard scholarship. He is a thorough student, a serious worker and intelligent; and, while not as brilliant as Paul Smith, whom we sent to you last year, I believe that he has the capacity to take advantage of the opportunities which Harvard affords for training in historical work. His work with me has been mainly research in intensive courses and seminars, and he has shown an unusual ability and initiative in locating pertinent material. His teaching has been in European history, and consequently has not come under my observation, but I understand from other members of the department that it has been very well done.

As you will doubtless learn from his application, he had completed his work for his master's degree before coming here, but he has not been able to carry full work here because of his teaching. He hopes, I believe to spend two years at Harvard, working for the doctorate. I think that the Harvard training is just what he needs, and should he receive a scholarship there, I believe that he will make good.

Sincerely yours

B/P

HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
CAMBRIDGE

—♦—  
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

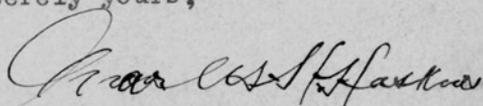
24 UNIVERSITY HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

4 March 1921

My dear ~~Mr.~~ Buck:

Thank you for your letter of 26 February regarding Mr. John D. Barnhart. Your statement will be of much help to our Committee on Fellowships.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles S. Hudson".

Professor Solon J. Buck.

485 - AUG 10, 1921

St. James, Minn.  
August 10, 1921

Mr. Nelson J. Buck,  
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Dr. Buck:

I wonder if it would be asking too much to request you to write two testimonials, or whatever they should be called, for me. I have irons in the fire at Colorado College, and at the University of Oregon. Professors R. C. Clark, Eugene, Ore., and Pres. Clyde A. Dunaway, of Cushing & Cushing, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal., are the men to whom I would like you to write. I dislike very much to ask anyone to do a favor of this kind for me, but since my friend Digley has gone to China, I simply have to go outside the family circle to find anyone who knows about my work - that is, from the historian's point of view.

At present we are on our way to Missouri to visit all the Hicks tribe there, and show off the new wife. So far the weather has been good, but I tremble to think of what it may become. I'm following in the foot-steps of the illustrious Mason W., <sup>in</sup> getting fat, sleek, and shaven.

It was my good fortune to stand up with  
friend Lingley in his hour of trial. He went thru  
with it like a man — much better than I did.  
A card from him to-day says that he takes ship  
August 11 from Vancouver. I envy him the  
opportunity he has to visit the Far East at this  
time.

Please accept my sincerest thanks  
for the trouble this letter of mine will  
make you.

Very truly yours,

John D. Hicks.

Hicks

August 11, 1921.

Professor R. C. Clark,  
University of Oregon,  
Eugene, Oregon.

My dear Professor Clark:

Understanding that Dr. John D. Hicks of Hamline University is being considered for a position on your faculty, I am taking the liberty of writing to you about him.

Hicks is, in my opinion, one of the most promising young men in the American history field at the present time. He has very distinctly made good at Hamline University and is, I am told, one of the ablest and most influential members of the faculty of that institution. I have seen quite a little of him during the four or five years since he came to St. Paul and have been familiar especially with his research work. He has made extensive use of manuscript and newspaper materials in the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society and has produced a number of excellent articles and papers, some of which have been read at meetings of the Minnesota Historical Society. He has also written a number of book reviews for our magazine. I know whereof I speak, then, when I say that his work is distinguished not only for its scholarship but for its literary form as well.

I have no first-hand information about his teaching ability, but he has a reputation for being a good teacher and he has a very attractive personality. I feel that the institution which secured him for a permanent member of its History Department will be very fortunate.

Sincerely yours,

Superintendent,  
Minnesota Historical Society, and  
Professor of History,  
University of Minnesota.

B-N

Hicks

August 11, 1921.

President Clyde A. Duniway,  
Care of Cushing & Cushing,  
First National Bank Building,  
San Francisco, California.

My dear Mr. Duniway:

Understanding that Dr. John D. Hicks of Hamline University is being considered for a position on the faculty of Colorado College, I am taking the liberty of writing to you about him.

Hicks is, in my opinion, one of the most promising young men in the American history field at the present time. He has very distinctly made good at Hamline University and is, I am told, one of the ablest and most influential members of the faculty of that institution. I have seen quite a little of him during the four or five years since he came to St. Paul and have been familiar especially with his research work. He has made extensive use of manuscript and newspaper materials in the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society and has produced a number of excellent articles and papers, some of which have been read at meetings of the Minnesota Historical Society. He has also written a number of book reviews for our magazine. I know whereof I speak, then, when I say that his work is distinguished not only for its scholarship but for its literary form as well.

I have no first-hand information about his teaching ability, but he has a reputation for being a good teacher and he has a very attractive personality. I feel that the institution which secures him for a permanent member of its History Department will be very fortunate.

Sincerely yours,

Superintendent,  
Minnesota Historical Society, and  
Professor of History,  
University of Minnesota.

B/N

Miss Hinshaw has been a graduate student and has held a scholarship or assistantship at the University of Minnesota during the year just ending. My only contact with her has been in a course on the History of the West which she took with me one term and in which she did excellent work. I also attended her oral examination for the master's degree which was very creditable. From other members of the department with whom she has been more in contact I understand that her work has been uniformly excellent, but they will doubtless give you first hand information about it.

I know of no physical defects and I am sure that her character, personal appearance, and dress are all that could be desired.

University of Minnesota History

August 21, 1920

Prof. Homer C. Hockett  
Ohio State University  
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Hockett:-

Alvord tells me that you are considering Cole for the vacancy in your department and I am seizing a moment, just before I leave for my vacation, to tell you that I believe you would make no mistake in getting him if possible. I knew him for several years at Illinois and have been somewhat in touch with him since I left there.

He has great intellectual ability, is a hard and thorough worker, and is said to be a very good teacher. He has, moreover, a very attractive personality and an interesting family. I believe that if given half a chance, he will rise rapidly in the profession. Confidentially, I may say that in my opinion, if you get him, you will be the gainer by the exchange. It is true that he does not always think along conservative lines with reference to current problems, but his radicalism is not of the bumptious variety and his difficulties at Illinois were, I understand, due almost entirely to a local member of the Board of Regents, who "sees red" on the slightest provocation.

Give my regards to Mrs. Hockett and remember me to Kelley when you see him.

Cordially yours

B/W

NOV 26 1920

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

2

DEPARTMENT OF  
AMERICAN HISTORY  
GEORGE WELLS KNIGHT  
HOMER C. HOCKETT  
ARTHUR C. COLE  
GEORGE A. WOOD  
CARL WITKE  
EUGENE H. ROSEBOOM  
ELMER B. RUSSELL

W. O. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT

316 W. 8<sup>th</sup> Ave.,  
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23, 1920.

My dear Buck;—

I note that the Minnesota  
History Bulletin is still going to my  
last year's Philadelphia address. Will  
you please divert its course to the OK  
address above?

Can't you stop in Columbus again  
this year, either going to Washington or  
coming home? We should like very  
much to have you with us again.

Yours ever,

H. C. Hockett

Cole is making a very favorable  
impression here, and I think is going  
to prove to be a fine acquisition for  
the department.

November 29, 1920

Professor Homer C. Hockett  
316 West 8 Ave.,  
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Hockett:-

We have changed your address in our mailing list. If you have missed out on any of the Bulletin, let me know and I will supply them. The November number is not yet out.

I regret to say that neither the Historical Society nor the Buck family can afford the cost of a trip to Washington this year. If I were going, I should very much like to stop in Columbus and I appreciate your kind invitation.

I am glad to hear that Cole is making good. Can't you make a start toward the establishment of an Ohio Historical Survey along lines similar to the Illinois Historical Survey at the University of Illinois? Cole would make a first class man for director. Hulbert is doing good work with his Marietta publications, but it can never get very far without state support.

By the way, I have been somewhat amused at the receipt of identical letters, one via the University and the other via the society, from one of your graduate students, Miss Ruth Higgins, asking for the names of the three libraries in Minnesota "of the most interest to the student of American history." I take it that either you or Cole are running a bibliographical survey and the lady decided to go to headquarters for her information. Instead of answering her questions in full, with true pedagogical instincts, I referred her to sources of information.

Sincerely yours

B/P

November 29, 1920

Professor Homer C. Hockett  
316 West 8 Ave.,  
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Hockett:-

We have changed your address in our mailing list. If you

MAR 5 1921

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF  
AMERICAN HISTORY

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W. O. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT

COLUMBUS March 2, 1921.

Dr. Solon J. Buck,  
Minnesota Historical Society,  
Minneapolis, Minn. 2

Dear Buck:--

There is no real occasion for this letter, unless it be to thank you for your courtesy in correcting my mailing address for your Bulletin.

I might take this occasion, however, to thank you also for looking after the wants of Miss Higgins as represented by the identical letters which reached you last November. As one of the questions was a request for any citation of bulletins or other matter which would give the detailed information ~~you~~ sought, your answer was exactly what we wanted. It is amusing to see the answers that we received from some institutions. I have one in mind that ran to the effect that it would take weeks to give the data called for. This was the same as to admit that the society in question, although much more than a century old, had never prepared a statement about itself of the kind that the public is entitled to.

We like Cole more and more. I agree with you that he is the man to push such a work as a state historical survey. We need him so badly in the class room, however, that I do not see any immediate prospect of sparing enough of his time to make the other work really go. Schlesinger nearly wore himself out, giving his time or two-thirds of it, to the work of the State Historical Commission. That is to say, the University gave his time. His salary came wholly from the University, and the members of the Department carried most of his courses for a year and a half, while he nursed that project. In the end he was quite disheartened by the failure to get any real support. Still, such things nearly always move slowly, and sometimes when once fairly started, go pretty well. Mr. Galbreath, who succeeded Mr. Randall, is a good man to work with. As for myself, my interest is primarily in the department, and my time is more than occupied there. So I find the effort I can give to these other matters is quite limited. Cole, of course, is just now hardly in position to take much initiative because of his recent arrival. In a quiet way I have been trying to be something of a policy maker here, and this state work is one phase of the policy, but you know that to move such a ponderous mass of machinery as is involved is no small matter when most of us have to work overtime on the main job.

Hope to see you again one of these days. Have seen Kelley just once, for a second, since I returned from my leave of absence.

Yours,

H. C. Hockett

OCT 27 1920

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*Publishers*



*New York*

19 WEST 44TH STREET

October 23, 1920.

Dr. S. J. Buck,  
State Historical Society of  
Minnesota,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

We have recently published Professor Frederick J. Turner's The Frontier in American History, a complimentary copy of which we have just sent you.

One of the leading professors of American history, who read the book in proof, writes:

"These essays are a great contribution to American history. They afford for the first time to my knowledge that view of American expansion which is so essential to an understanding of our history."

Although you may not be able to use this book with a class as it is not primarily a text-book but rather a book for reference and collateral reading, we are confident you will find the book of interest.

Very truly yours,

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

JEA/P

*J. E. Albire*

October 28, 1920

Henry Holt & Company  
19 West 44 St.,  
New York City

Attention Mr. J. F. Abshire

Gentlemen:-

Please accept my thanks for the complimentary copy of Turner's The Frontier in American History which you were kind enough to send me. It seems to me very desirable that these essays be thus assembled in a single volume, as ~~it~~ will give them a wider circulation than they have had heretofore.

The views of Professor Turner, as set forth in these essays, have, in my judgment, had a greater influence on the study and interpretation of American history during the last twenty-five years than any other factor. The book will be a great convenience to those of us who, like myself, are giving college courses on the West in American history.

Very truly yours

B/P

V  
Out-17

May 4, 1921

Professor Archer B. Hulbert  
Colorado College  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

My dear Hulbert:-

I have your letter of April 21 and needless to say I am interested in your proposition. I believe that a market might be found for the right kind of a book on "The Science of Local History," and I think it probable that we could prepare such a book, but the difficulty is that I see very little prospect of my having the requisite amount of time to devote to the matter for a couple of years because of other obligations. I would, however, like very much to see your manuscript as it now stands and think the thing over. I might be able to make some useful suggestions even if I could not undertake to collaborate.

Sincerely yours

B/P

April 3, 1931

Professor Archer Butler Hulbert  
Colorado College, Colorado Springs  
Colorado

Dear Hulbert:-

Some months ago you sent me a copy of your syllabus of lectures on "American History and the Natural Sciences," which I looked over with very great interest. I intended to acknowledge it at once but it got mislaid somewhere and I have only just now come across it again.

It strikes me that you have a very interesting and valuable point of view in these lectures and I wish it might be possible for me to hear them sometime. I am particularly interested in the last one "The Study of Local History" because I am attempting to stimulate work along these lines in Minnesota. I wonder if you have a copy of your lectures of a more detailed outline. If so I should very much like to use it.

Wouldn't something along this line make a good article in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review? I wish that I might hope to see you at the Madison Meeting of the M. V. H. A. but I suppose that Colorado is too far away for you to plan to attend.

Sincerely yours

B/O

*from  
Hubbert, with  
regards to the new  
wife - (Calo College  
Calo Springs  
Calo.)*

## AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE NATURAL SCIENCES:

### Emphasizing Soil and Vegetation Factors in American Expansion.

#### LECTURE ONE. THE HANDMAIDENS OF HISTORY.

The Relation of the Natural Sciences to History—The Geographers' First Notable Contribution—Geographical Interpretations of History—The Reaction Against the Geographer—The Conferences on the Relation of History to Geography—Geography One Factor Only—Unscientific Use of Words—Results of the American Historical Association Conferences—National Geographic Society Monographs—Generalizations To Be Guarded Against—The Hudson Valley Route of Migration—The New Type of Intensive Studies—The New School and Its Mission—Other Handmaidens of History—Geology and Physiographic Mapping—Geologic and Adelpic Factors Compared—The Lessons which Geology Offers in a Study of Our Soils—Climatology—Lines of Precipitation Counterbalanced Physical Obstacles in American Migration—Hydrography and Aerography as History's Handmaidens—The St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers Compared, Hydrographically—No Handmaiden of History Can Be Ignored—In the Use of Factors of Any Science Carelessness Will Be Penalized.

#### LECTURE TWO. THE BASIS OF PROVINCES.

Importance of Studying the American Background of American History—The Confidence Which Comes From Properly Assaying Background Factors—An Illustration From New York State—Importance of the Background History of American Rivers—Necessity of Understanding River Sources—The Background Origin of Rivers—Methods of Teaching the Relationship of Rivers to Highlands—The Archaean Period—The Island Blue-Print of Our Continent—Development of the Continental Plan—Progress in the Paleozoic and Devonian Periods—Development in the Mesozoic and Carboniferous—The "Gulf of Mexico" Line Established and the Land Between the "Fall Line" and Present Coast Reclaimed—The Ice Age—Our Physiographic Regions and Their Lack of Uniformity—The Geological and Biological Basis of Provinces.

#### LECTURE THREE. CLIMATIC INFLUENCES ON MAN AND VEGETATION.

Can the Subtle Influences of Climate be Constructively Studied?—Enthusiasm vs. the Product of Enthusiasm—The Main Lines of Climatic Influence—Climate and Architecture—Climate and Education—Climate and Social Organizations—Climate and Transportation—Influence of Climate on Canal-Building—Climate and the Movement of Crops—The Range of Climatic Investigation—The Relation of Climate to Biology—A Student of Plant Life Correctly Established the Site of the Norsemen's Colony of "Wineland the Good"—Biological Factors in American Expansion—Influence of Soil-and-Plant Factors Projected from Eastern Hives Westward—The Analogy Between Plant and Human Migration—Seeming Compact-Making Plants Compared to Compact-Making Forms of Pioneering—Character of Plants Formed by Their Struggle for Existence Suggests the Like Among Pioneer Popu-

lations—Arts by Which Plants Defend Themselves—The Replanting of the Glaciated Region—The Service Performed by the Southern Alleghenies—Men, Like Floristic Species, Establish Themselves in Zonal Relations to Which They Had Been Bred—Devotion To Physical Country a Type of "Patriotism" in Nature and in Man—Lines of Precipitation Influenced Vegetation and Human Migration—The Indirect Study of Climate Through Influences of Vegetation Most Satisfactory.

#### LECTURE FOUR. THE WATERWAY KEYS TO THE CONTINENT.

The Promise Which Aerography and Hydrography Hold Out of Clarifying Our Early History—Ocean Tides and Currents Operate Today as in the Day of Columbus—Permanency of the Main Air Currents—Development of Aerography in the Age of the Airplane—These Sciences Will Explain Vagaries of Early American Exploration—Professor Davidson's Researches—Pacific Explorers Tracked and Drake's Bay Identified—Checking Early Estimates of Longitude and Latitude—Director McAdie's Aerographical Studies—Dr. Bauer's Proof of the Reliability of Ocean Wind Currents—Drake Could not Have Gone North of 43 Degrees—Weather Factors Prove That "Nova Albion" Was Named at Point Reyes—New Historical Interpretations to be Sought at the Hands of Hydrographers and Aerographers—Air Currents as Factors in Future World-Commerce—Rivers as Keys to Continents—Relation of Rivers to Provinces—Relation of Rivers to Soil Series—Rivers Often Keys to Many Soil Provinces—Rivers as Heralds of Continents—Rise of the "Northwest Passage" Theory—The Arctic Current and the Gulf Stream—Relation of the Cod Fishing Zone to Exploration—Information of Fishermen on the American Coast Aids in Explaining Seventeenth Century Awakening in Colonization—The St. Malos and Bristols of the Old World Superceded by the Salems and Gloucesters of the New—Rivers and Fur Trade.

#### LECTURE FIVE. ASPECTS OF RIVER CONTROL.

Rivers Are Factors Only as They Meet Man's Need—The Trend of Our Northern Rivers—New England Rivers Led to Regions of Short Growing Seasons—Meadow-Land and Intervals dominated New England Migrations—Illustration from Old Nutfield—Rivalries Common to Inter-State Rivers—Relation of rivers to Commercial Development and Political Homogeneity—The Inherent Homogeneity of Old New York—Rivers as Boundary Lines—Bassett's Study of Political Influence of River Boundary Lines—North Carolina's Boundary Line Handicap—Isolation of Albermarle—Social and Political Effects of This Isolation—The Westfield and Juniata—Northern Rivers and International Boundary Lines—Five Important Routes Leading to and From Canada—The Rivers of the Atlantic Plain and Piedmont—They Gave Access to the Interior—Southern Rivers and Lines of Precipitation—They Paralleled the Line of Westward Migration—The Rich "Back of Beyond" to Which They Offered Passageway—The Positive and Negative Influence of Rivers—Lack of Rivers Develops other Transportation Facilities—Rivalry Between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

#### LECTURE SIX. THE RIVERS OF THE PIEDMONT.

The Headwaters of the Atlantic Streams—Orography and History—Orographical Influences of the Alleghenies—Orographical Effects Best Studied from the Standpoint of Waterways—Motives of Western Migration—The Barrier in the Northern Alleghenies of Poor Soil and French and Indian Hostility—The Problems of the Potomac—Hydrography of the Potomac Dainage—Its

Northern Tributaries—The Harper's Ferry-Williamsport Region of the Potomac—The Potomac not a Guide to the Valley of Virginia—The Rivers of Virginia's Northwestern Valleys—Cumberland, Md., and Its Strategic Position—The Meadow Tablelands of the Northern Alleghenies—The Forage of the Tablelands—The Ohio Company's Route to the West—The Interlocking System of Virginia's rivers—The tributaries of the James—The Zone of the upper James a Connecting Link Between the Shenandoah and the New River—The Hydrography of the Upper Tennessee—The Limestone Pathway to the Southwest—Characteristics of the Southern Alleghenies—The Great Kanawha no Thoroughfare—River Control in the North and South Compared—Were the Alleghenies a Barrier or the reverse?

#### LECTURE SEVEN. HIGHLAND PATHWAYS OF CONQUEST AND MIGRATION.

Importance of the Landward Routes to the Interior—Their Study Aides in bringing out the Relative Value of Waterways—Rivers Complemented by Land Routes—The "Pathless Wilderness" a Figment of Imagination—America's First Trail Makers—Moundbuilding Indians Laid Our First Highland Trails—Their Alignment Approximates Most Important Modern Routes—Watershed Routes of the Heavy Game Animals—They Led to Regions Most Favorable to Pioneering—Indian Thoroughfares—Their Routes an Invaluable Aid to European—Three Classes of Early Thoroughfares—Sciences of the Dividing Ridge—Charles Augustus Murray on Importance of Dividing Ridge—Lessons to be Gained from Studying Old Pathways—Ancient Routes Paralleled by Modern—Old Ferry Sites Aid in Identifying Old Routes of Travel—Settlements Naturally Arose Near Old Forts—Other Factors Which Present Themselves to the Student of Our Highways—Local History Takes on a New Meaning from This Standpoint.

#### LECTURE EIGHT. HIGHLAND PATHWAYS OF CONQUEST, Cont'd.

The Old Keys on Portage Path and Highland Thoroughfare—Social Development on the Portage Trail—Evolution of the Portage Path Into Canal—Lessons of Railway Mastery of Watersheds—The Value of Studying Early Military Campaigns from the Highland View-Point—Topography Explains Many Pioneer Battles—The Explanation of Braddock's Defeat—Notable Struggles Won by a Similar Tactics—Armies of Conquest Were Also Armies of Exploration—Tell-Tale Signs of Rich Lands not Forgotten by Campaigners—Soldiers and Escaping Captives Brought Home Tidings of Rich Soils—Routes of War Became Routes of Migration—Value of the Study of Local Topography—Methods of Study of local History—Manuscript Materials Necessary for the Work.

#### LECTURE NINE. THE STORY OF OUR SOILS.

Soil Control on Migration a Neglected Factor in American History—The Creation of Soil—Sedentary Soils—Coluvial Soils—Alluvial Soils—The Value of Our Soil Surveys—The Wide Extent of Important Soil-Series—Five Classes of Soils—Limestone Soils—Sandstone Soils—"Pine Barrens"—"Putty Soils"—"Buckshot Soil"—Humus—The Responsibility Entailed by Our Soil Inheritance—The Extent of Our Famous Grain-Growing Soils—Our Corn Soils—Fruit Soils—Tobacco and Cotton Soils—Our Principle Soils Came to Bear Definite Reputations—The Coffey Map of the Soils of the United States—The Timbered Glaciated Soils of the Northeastern States—The "Shenandoah Group"—The "New England of the West"—Eastern Boundaries of

Prairie Soils—The Alluvial Bed of the Mississippi Cut Through Great East-and-West Belts of Soils—The Limestone Oasis to which the "Shenandoah Group" of Soils Led—The Cumberland Gap Route to the Limestone Region About Nashville—Possible Political Influence of Alabama Limestone—The Charleston, S. C., Route to the Hinterland—Origin of the Great Plains—Forest Soil and Prairie Sod—The Battle Between Grass and Trees—The Soils of the Cordilleran Highlands—Relation of the Soil Belts of Texas to the Cattle Drive—Vegetation and Climate Created the Short-Horned Cattle out of the Long-Horned Texas Steers—Soils of the Pacific Slope.

#### LECTURE TEN. THE RELATION OF SOILS AND VEGETATION TO MIGRATION.

The Soil Factor in American Migration—It must be counted but not Overemphasized—Good Homespun Theories as to Soils—Rectification of European Theories—Soils Judged by Their Colors—Vegetation a Truer Guide to Good Soils than Colors—"Frostless Belts"—"Coves"—Migration of Trees and Grasses to Favorable Soils—The Analogy to Human Migrations—Biological Evidence of River Capture—Kentuckians at First Lured from Rich Blue Grass Region by the Canebrakes—The Oak Tree as a Guide to Good Land—Nut-Bearing Trees as Guides and as a Warning—People's Confidences in Oak Soil Misused by Land Speculators—Land Speculator's Propoganda—The Cotton Plant as a Guide to Rich Soil—Influences of the Juniper Tree, the Sunflower and New England Asters—Influences of the Grasses—The Story of the Conquests of Vegetation—Danger of Generalizations—Influence on Migration of long Inter-State Belts of good soil—Soil Prejudices Long-Lived—Size of Trees Popularly Relied Upon as Indicative of Good Soil—Affinity of Men for Wood which Environment has Taught Them the Use Of—Reports of Familiar soil and Vegetation an Important Factor in Migration—Its Influence in Making Long Journeys Seem Feasible.

#### LECTURE ELEVEN. THE NEW ENGLAND MEADOWS AND INTERVALS.

The Glaciated Soil of New England—Its Alluvial Valleys—Beaver Meadows—Indian Clearings—New England Occupied by Beef-Eating Englishmen—First American Cowboys—Colonial Regulations as to Fencing—Meadow Acreage of New England—Classification of Soils—Soil Surveys Give Scientific Basis for Studying New England Colonization—Expansion of Plymouth Colony—Expansion of Massachusetts Bay Colony Illustrated by Town Assessments—Rapid Growth of Interior Settlements—The Call of the Connecticut—Dutch Occupation of the Hartford Meadows—Dutch and English Rivalry for the Connecticut Meadows—Explorations of Oldham and Pyncheon—Colonizing of "Plymouth Meadow," "Great Meadow" and "Sequestered Meadow"—Scarcity of Meadow Land in the Bay Colony—Close Proximity of First Towns—Exploration of Connecticut Valley by Newton, Dorchester and Watertown Men—The Migration from the Bay.

#### LECTURE TWELVE. THE NEW ENGLAND MEADOWS, Cont'd.

The Newton Hegira—The Suffield, Mass., Illustration—Off-Shoots from the Connecticut Valley to Interior Meadows—Efforts to Decry Connecticut Settlements Based on Soil and Climate Arguments—Hooker's Famous Retort—Connecticut's Four Centers of Population—Soil Determined New Haven Settlements—The "Nipmuck Country"—The Granary of the Old New England—Founding of Woodstock Therein—The "Chestnut Country" in New Hampshire—Founding of Old Nutfield—Coming of the Scotch-Irish—Founding of

Londonderry—Rivalry Over Hay Crop of the "Chestnut Country"—Finding the Intervals of "Penacook"—Bay Colony Men Drive Scotch-Irish from Intervals at Concord, N. H.—The Isolated New England Meadows Explain Political Development—Made Impossible the Raising of a Staple Crop—Compelled Minute and Accurate Surveys—Trained People to Exactness—Other Character-Making Influences—The Township System—Attitude of Reliance on Government—Comparison With the Southern Headrights System—The New England System Chosen as the National System—Survey Before Sale and Title as Against Neighbor and State Became Nation-Wide.

#### LECTURE THIRTEEN. TIDEWATER AND PIEDMONT VIRGINIA.

The Story of Virginia Largely a Story of Her Soils—Numerous Indian Clearings on Lower James—The Light-Colored Norfolk Soils the Tobacco Empire—Portsmouth Soils—Exacting Character of the Tobacco Plant—Virginia Soil too Rich for Wheat—The King's Demand for Diversified Agriculture—Reason Why the Demand Could not be Met—The Virginia Rivers and the Plantation System—Rural Life Dominated—Henneman's Contrast Between Virginia and New England—President Tyler on the Virginia Country Gentleman—The Fall Line Bounded the Plantation System—Seeds of a Democratic Upland Within the Plantation Zone—Manning the March—The Cecil Soils of the Peidmont—Diversified Agriculture of the Peidmont—Homesteading the Peidmont—"Societies for Defense"—"Compact" Settlements—Political Differences Between the Cecil-Chester and the Norfolk-Portsmouth Soil Men—Comparison of the Geography of the Upland and Lowland Virginia Counties—Explorations from the Peidmont West and Southwest—Culpepper's Northern Neck—First Grants in the "Valley of Virginia."

#### LECTURE FOURTEEN. COLONIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT: A STUDY IN SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

The Success of the Scotch-Irish and German Settlements in Pennsylvania—A Review of Efforts Elsewhere—Failure of the Labadists—The Short-Lived Neuburg, N. Y. Settlement—Failure of the Bernese Colony in North Carolina Palatines on the Hudson and Schoharie Unsuccessful—The Vitality of the Mohawk River Settlements—Scotch-Irish in New England—Routed Out of Worcester, Mass.—Palatines in Maine and New Hampshire—The Palatines in John Law's Louisiana "Dutchy"—Their Success on the "Gold Coast" of Louisiana—The Failure of the Puryburg, S. C., Colony—Successful Colonization of Orangeburg, S. C.—The Witherspoon Colony—The Salzburgers in Georgia—Scotch-Irish in Charleston, S. C.—Their Expansion Inland—Lesson of Our Resume—Executive Negligence and Mal-Administration not Wholly to Blame for Colonization Failures—Colonies Successful Where Immigrants Could Get Ahead Faster Than Property Increased in Value—Against the Background of These Failure the Pennsylvania Success Stands Out Clear.

#### LECTURE FIFTEEN. PENN'S FOREST EMPIRE.

Basis of Penn's Knowledge of Pennsylvania Soil—Early Recognition of Value of Interior Lands—Penn's Patroon Concessions Land System—The "Head Stems"—The Four Belts of Soil Behind Philadelphia—Lancaster County—Similarity Between Pennsylvania Interior and the Rhine Valley—Early Report on Grain Crops from Germantown—Influence in Switzerland—The Migration of Herr and Kendig—Founding of Hickory Town—Migration from Economically Oppressed Lands Rather Than War-Ridden Lands—From

All America Emigrants Drifted to Pennsylvania—Small Farms and Great Tracts of Speculators Lay Side by Side—Soil and Climate Factors Abetted Governmental Agencies as Nowhere in America—The Granary of the New World.

#### LECTURE SIXTEEN. SCOT AND CELT ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

Scot and Celt a Wire Entanglement Between German and the Indian-Infested Frontier—Essentials of the Indian Trade—Penn's Early Report on the Horse Raising Industry—Natural Development in Pennsylvania of the Packhorse Trade—The Trader Preeminently an Explorer—The Trader's Lore—Their Future Service as Guides to Armies and Land Companies—Development of Fire Arms Manufacture in Pennsylvania—The Gunsmiths of Lancaster County—The Scotch-Irish the Ideal Pioneer—Avoided Redemptioneering—Sifting Through to Slate and Shale Region Across the Susquehanna—Proficient in Squatting—Occupied the York "Barrens"—The Donegal-Paxton Country—Scotch-Irish Aversion to Limestone Soil and Forests—Their Advance to the Allegheny Wall.

#### LECTURE SEVENTEEN. THE KEYSTONE STATE.

The Keystone Position of Pennsylvania from the Standpoint of American Expansion—Advance in Transportation Methods in Pennsylvania—The Grain Factor—Routes of Travel Focusing Upon the Lancaster-Philadelphia Region—Neighboring Colonies Drained of Cattle to be Fattened in Pennsylvania—The Vehicle Industry in Pennsylvania—Fate of the Revolution Dependent Upon Pennsylvania Wheat—Early Canals—Fitch's First Steamboat Operated in Lancaster County—First Steam-Driven Vehicle Built in Pennsylvania—First American Stone Road Built in Lancaster County—These Advances Show the Wealth, Energy and Stability of Our First Granary—A Natural Breeding Ground of Migration—Tools of Migration in Abundance—Polyglot Population—Southwest Trend of Belts of Soil—Magnetic and Expulsive Forces Compared—Crowding of Population—Rise of Price of Land—Eviction of Squatters—Penn's Amicable Indian Relations not Maintained—Boundary Line Dispute With Maryland—Lax Business Methods of Penn's Heirs—Doubtful Validity of Deeds—These Inducements to Migrate Coincided with Offers of Cheap Lands in the Southwest—Reports of the Blue Grass Valleys and "Balds" of Virginia—The Limestone Pathway thither.

#### LECTURE EIGHTEEN. THE MIGRATORY WAVE CROSSES THE POTOMAC.

Hollander, Alsatian and Huguenot Lead the American Advance to the Southwest—Van Metre and Baron Heydt—Pennsylvanians Seek Grants from Virginia's Governor—The Vanguard Sets out from "York Barrens"—New England Type of Colonization Rather than Plantation Type—"Corn Rights," "Cabin Rights" and Tomahawk Claims—Character of the Valley of Virginia—Mixture of Plantation and Small Farm—Forest Partly Destroyed—Limestone, Clay and Slate Soils—Diversified Agriculture—Proximity to the Pennsylvania Source of Supply—Rise of 1600 feet in Altitude Neutralizes Advance to a Warmer Climate—The "Country of the Cow Pens"—Frontier Herders—Migration Moves Easiest in a Line Which Cattle can Take—Blue Grass and Pea Vine in the Valley—Conflict Between First Emigrants and Lord Fairfax in the Lower Shenandoah Valley—Doubt as to Title Sends the Migration on South to the Staunton Region.

#### LECTURE NINETEEN. THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

"The Lord of the Hills" at Staunton—The Soil and Vegetation of the Shenandoah Upland—Important Scotch-Irish Families—The Beverly Patent—The Greenbrier Valley—The Loyal Land Company—Linking Lowland Virginia to the Valley—Establishing Local Vestries by the Scotch-Irish—The Battle Between Timothy and Blue Grass—Character of the "Balds"—Dominating Position of Staunton, Geographically—Its Frontier Outpost Characteristics—Independent Character of the Upland Valley Inhabitants—Age-long Hatred of Excises—The Colony's Difficulty in Long-Distance Control—"Taxation Without Representation"—Staunton an Outfitting Post for the Further Southwest—The Wealth and Prosperity of the Region Made it a Breeding-Ground for More Extended Advance of the Migratory Wave.

#### LECTURE TWENTY. BEYOND THE SHENANDOAH.

The Staunton-Lexington-James River Pathway—The Loyal Land Company and the Blacksburg Meadows—The Planting of Drapers Meadows—Burke's Garden and Dunkard's Bottom—Occupation of the Watauga Valley—The Key Position of Elizabethton, Tenn.—Virginia-North Carolina Boundary Dispute—The Pea Vine Region of Mecklenburg County, N. C.—Robertson Leases Watauga Valley Lands—The Holston Valley—Kephart on the Razorback Hog as Pilot of Migration—Fruit in the "Sapphire Country"—The Watauga Association—The "State of Franklin"—English Rule First Abolished in These Highlands—The Watauga Region as an Outfitting Station for Tennessee and Kentucky.

#### LECTURE TWENTY ONE. THE BLUE GRASS REGION OF KENTUCKY.

The Limestone Basin Between the Ohio and Tennessee—The Trekking Regiments Dominated by its Soil—The Hagerstown Soils of Tennessee and Kentucky—Kentucky Favored by Soils Fitted for Diversified Agriculture—Kentucky Loam—Failures of First Explorers to Find the Garden of Kentucky—Walker's Depressing Report—Why Gist Missed the Blue Grass Region—Location of Indian Trails to Kentucky—Boone Ignorant of Kentucky's Best Lands—Colonel Preston's Deputies Locate Land in the Blue Grass Region—Work of Surveyors Douglass, Taylor and Hite—Relation of Early Kentucky Surveys to the Revolution—Intervention of Dunmore's War—The Blue Grass Region Surrounded—Its Final Occupation.

#### LECTURE TWENTY TWO. THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

Application of Foregoing Principles Will Lead to a Constructive Study of Local History in any Portion of Our Land—Necessity of Proper "Taking Account of Stock" in Each Township or County—Topographical and Sociological Surveys—Co-Operation with Local State or University Departments of Agriculture, Geology, Forestry, Biology and History—How to make Correct Topographical Maps Using U. S. Geological Survey Maps as the Basis—Mapping of Soils—Geography of Early Explorations, Settlements, Etc.—First Patents and Surveys—Sources of Original Documents—Springs, Mill and Ferry Sites—Loudon Co., Virginia, Illustration—Basis for New Life in Local Historical Associations—Work for Boy and Girl Scouts—Bibliography.

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**COLORADO COLLEGE**  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

FRANKLIN C. PALM  
ARCHER B. HULBERT  
EDITH C. BRAMHALL  
CHARLES C. MIEROW

April 31, 1931.

My dear Buck:

Yours of the 2nd. has set me to thinking. I have the complete Mss. of a book about ready for a publisher; the replies to my syllabus from Brigham of Colgate, Huntington of Yale, John Finley and half-a-dozen others suggest the book which these lectures ought to make.

But the fact remains that the real influence which the book ought to have is suggested by your letter--to teach how local history can be raised from the humdrum and commonplace zone it has occupied to a science. In these pages I lay the basis, I believe, for that science as it has never been propounded. Indeed it should be called "The Science of Local History". To what I have, in that case, should be added some chapters giving in detail methods of work both for the trained student and scholar and the layman, the county historian, the leader of boy and girl scouts etc. etc.

It is questionable if a publisher will see a market for the book, the proper clientele for it never having been organized for serious work. Your letter made me ask myself these questions: Why should not a prosperous State historical society or department publish this book "The Science of Local History"? Would it not serve to inaugurate a new era in the study of local history? etc.

Would you care to see the Mss. as it now stands and think the thing over in that auspicious dome of yours? Perhaps, with your experience, you might consider working out an equal number of pages on the organization and administration (archival) side of the local history proposition; in which case, with that fuller development of the theme, one of the best of houses might consider publishing a book by us on the title mentioned.

If this interests you let me hear from you; I think I give the basis for new histories of New England, Pennsylvania, Kentucky--at least a taking up by students of those regions with wholly new concepts of basic facts which have been wholly ignored.

Faithfully Yours,

*Archer B. Hulbert*

August 26, 1921

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson  
1140 Woodward Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Jameson:-

Mr. Paltsits, as chairman of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, has asked me to arrange the program for the conference of archivists at the St. Louis meeting of the American Historical Association.

I am sending you herewith a copy of the program as it has been tentatively blocked out. Can we count on you to take part in the discussion?

Sincerely yours

B/P

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON  
DIRECTOR

1140 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 4, 1921.

My dear Sir:

Dr. Jameson asks me to say to you  
that he will be glad to take part in the discus-  
sion as suggested by you.

Very truly yours,

*Cornelia W. Pierce*  
Secretary.

Professor Solon J. Buck  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

August 17, 1920

My dear Mr. Jenks:-

I have been intending for some time to congratulate you upon your appointment to one of the Amherst fellowships and now I understand that you are open to congratulations upon another score. You are doubtless a very happy man and I want to assure you of my best wishes.

Sincerely yours

Mr. Leland H. Jenks  
1016 South Main Street  
Ottawa, Kansas

MAY 21 1921

4

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Department of History

May 18, 1921.

Dear

Buel

You probably know that a committee of the American Historical Association has been at work for some time in preparing a Manual of Historical Literature. This manual is to be in general similar to the volume prepared by C. K. Adams about forty years ago. The Committee has asked us to take charge of the American section. We are writing to ask if you will be good enough to prepare a short notice - not more than 75 words on *S. Deane's History of Travel in America*

The Manual has in mind not the technical scholar but teachers in the public schools, the general reader, and those that have responsibility for building up libraries. The notice ought to be of such a character as to inform such persons of the nature of the work, the point of view of the writer and the general place that such a work holds in the field, or its usefulness and the general qualities which serve to make the book useful, with such attention to particular limitations as will adequately inform the user of the Manual of the real quality and utility of the volume. It is intended to put in our list only such books ~~that~~ on the whole would merit inclusion in a general library and it would not be worthwhile in the notice to pay attention to the particular errors or to work quite from the point of view that one would have if he were reviewing ~~it~~ for the scientific journals. Possibly the reviews in Larned's Literature of American History indicate pretty well the nature of the notices which we hope to obtain.

Of course like the rest of us you are busy; but we hope you will as a member of the Association assist to this extent. We should like to have the notice by June 15; but we want you to write it anyway.

Very truly yours,

M. W. Deane  
A. M. [unclear]

See *American Rev.* *My dear Buel:*  
XXI, 156

Please help us out on the above. A typewritten copy with carbon would be a great help to us in assembling the material.

Dunbar, Seymour.- A History of Travel in America; Showing the Development of Travel and Transportation, . . . Together with a Narrative of the Human Experiences and Changing Social Conditions that Accompanied this Economic Conquest of the Continent. 4 vols., 8vo, Indianapolis, 1915.

The more than four hundred reproductions of "early engravings, original contemporaneous drawings and broadsides" comprise the most valuable part of this work; but, unfortunately, the locations of the originals are not indicated. The text consists of a popular description of methods and conditions of travel and transportation from the beginnings of settlement to the construction of the first transcontinental railroad. The value of the work for reference use is impaired by the utter inadequacy of the index.

May 28, 1921

Professor M. W. Jernegan  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Jernegan:-

I have your circular letter of May 18 asking me to write a notice of Dunbar's History of Travel in America for the Manual of Historical Literature. I am very busy, but this is the sort of a thing which I feel that I cannot refuse. I will endeavor to get the notice to you by June 15 as desired.

Sincerely yours

B/P

June 22, 1921

Mr. M. W. Jernegan  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Jernegan:-

Here it is; not by June 15,  
but your letter said that you wanted me  
"to write it anyway." Sorry to be late,  
but sometimes it takes longer to write  
75 words than 750.

Sincerely yours

B/P

June 3, 1920

Mr. Herbert A. Kellar  
679 Rush St.,  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Herbert:-

Miss Kimball has just turned over to me the carbon of a letter written to you by Mr. Graves on February 21, shortly before he left us for pastures greener or rather for the apple orchards of Oregon.

In that letter he made inquiry about a copy of Smith's Latin-English Dictionary which was loaned to you on August 11, 1918. Miss Kimball tells me that no reply to that letter has been received. I know that you are a very busy man, but you will relieve our library staff of a great deal of anxiety if you will let us know whether or not you still have this dictionary and if you have it, how long you expect to want to keep it.

I trust that all your plans are developing satisfactorily. The Alvord matter ran into a shag up here and I had to spend most of my time for a week clearing away the obstructions, but it finally went through.

Cordially yours

B/P

*Mr. Kellar writes  
me that he is  
returning the  
dict.*

Heller

Chicago, June 16, 1920.

Dear John,

I am returning the dictionary which you wrote me about, today.

I was sorry to hear that difficulties had arisen about Alford's going to Minnesota and am glad that you were able to remove them.

What do you think of the nomination of the Republican Convention. It seems to me that the Republican Party has thrown away a certain election by their choice of candidates, making it probable that either the Democrats or a Third Party will elect the next president. I understand a Third Party Convention is to be held in Chicago during the first part of July.

I have been very busy for some time with my farm. I have two and one half acres in truck gardens. It keeps me busy taking care of it. However, I have recently purchased a horse cultivator and it should take less time from now on. We have already arranged for a market for all we can raise.

Truly and I send ~~our~~ regards to you and Elizabeth

Yours fraternally,  
Herbert.

5

Chicago, July 2, 1920

Dear Solon:

Your comment on the results of the recent election in Minnesota is interesting. The papers here have been silent with regard to it. The Committee of Forty-Eight are evidently going ahead with their plans for a Third Party, and if the Democrats in San Francisco do not improve on the Republicans in Chicago, I imagine they will make it interesting for both of them. Their convention is to be held in Chicago the week of July 10.

I will be glad to review the book of A. H. Reginald Buller, entitled "Essays on Wheat."

Your plans for your first anniversary sound promising. You probably will have a good time.

A daylight-savings law for Chicago and the immediate vicinity went into effect some weeks ago, and I am taking advantage of the extra hours it gives me to put in some hard work on my farm. I have purchased a cultivator and with a horse I rent from a neighbor, can be seen most any week casting weeds into oblivion.

Heinrich Maurer has completed his little cottage on some land not far from my farm, and is living on it, having sublet his flat in the city. Accordingly, we now have good company near at hand.

What further plans have you for a vacation this year? We are hoping to see more of you and Elizabeth than we have been able to in the recent past. Dorothy and James send their regards.

Yours fraternally,

Herbert

2

July 8, 1920

Mr. Herbert A. Kellar  
679 Rush St.,  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Herbert:-

I am sending you under separate cover the book by Buller entitled Essays on Wheat for review in the Minnesota History Bulletin. In writing the review I would suggest that you keep in mind the fact that our Bulletin is designed primarily for Minnesota readers or those interested in Minnesota history, and therefore point out any ways in which the book makes contributions to Minnesota History or is of Minnesota interest. The review should not exceed four or five hundred words at most and may be considerably shorter than this if you think best.

I can't say that I am very enthusiastic about the political situation just now. I do not have much confidence in the ability of the Committee of Forty-Eight to really accomplish anything, but I am willing to be shown.

Elizabeth's father and mother arrive here Saturday for a visit of several weeks. Later in the summer we hope to get away for a few weeks in the north woods. I suppose you are planning to spend your vacation on your farm.

With best wishes to the Kellar family from both of us.

Sincerely yours

B/P

ACCESSIBLE BY ELECTRIC CARS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

ZIMMERMAN LITH CO. D.

MAR 12 1920



EUROPEAN

HOTEL Macatee

GEO. P. MACATEE  
MANAGER

ONE BLOCK EAST CENTRAL DEPOT

CAFE AND GARAGE  
IN CONNECTION

Dear Buck:

Houston, Texas 3/8/1920

Please excuse the screaming decorations on this stationary but it is the best I can do. Hotels are crowded & while we are not in the best one we are in a satisfactory one & are being well treated - so why kick on the stationary?

For the past four weeks I have been suffering from arthritis - old fashioned rheumatism of the joints. Every joint in my body aches & I move about with difficulty. I have little trouble except when I move about! I have a feeling that this offsets any <sup>inconveniences</sup> in the way of academic bawls & <sup>departmental</sup> business I may be missing by being off in the sunny South.

However, there has been little noticeable change in my ailment one way or another and under the circumstances I am going to start north the day after tomorrow heading for Princeton, send any letters there in care of Professor <sup>Numbers</sup>. Before leaving I am going to spend a day



EUROPEAN

# HOTEL Macatee

GEO. P. MACATEE  
MANAGER

ONE BLOCK EAST CENTRAL DEPOT

CAFE AND GARAGE  
IN CONNECTION

Houston, Texas

1911

up at Austin rating Freddie whose mother-in-law died just before Xmas & seeing some of the other friends of former days.

Then north & East & perhaps across if Uncle Samuel will deliver passports soon & the Eastern doctors agree that my arthritis is not too dangerous. Business is not all that one would wish. Real Estate & other forms of business more nearly resemble the game of poker than anything else I know of and at poker I usually collect the ante, if I held four aces, & lose even that if I have only a full house & all high.

Give my regards to all the good folk at Mpls. especially to the Fords, & Whites & Davis's etc also to friend wires. Tell Tyler that I am planning my Eastern invasion - he'll want to warn them of their peril.

With best wishes to  
yourselves

Sincerely

Aug 1

P.S. am enclosing envelope which I wish you would please put with our other stuff in your valise

~~Post~~  
MAR 29 1920

COSMOS CLUB  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Buck:- My research seems  
to be chiefly in American History  
Perhaps you'd better plan to have  
me address the Society on short  
changing United States upon  
my return.

I'm here at Washington  
seeing about passports. There seems  
to be little difficulty about it  
though it will necessitate the present  
of my Certificate of Naturalization.  
Will you please send it to me  
by registered letter c/o Waldo  
J. Seland.

I saw Seland to-day.  
He is looking much as he did -  
a little older perhaps but not much.  
We chatted over old C. P. I. days  
& about American History in general.  
Incidentally we gossiped. Wisconsin  
apparently tried to get Seland  
for ~~Franklin~~ Duane's place but  
were unsuccessful. Seland must

have been tempted but in talking with  
him I learned that he regards your  
place & opportunities as much better  
than that of anybody else & tries  
to trail after Draper & Thwaites  
Other Historical Societies have been  
making overtures to Seland also.

I learned from him somewhat  
I didn't know i.e. that Passon  
had been offered the place at  
Pennsylvania but had refused  
Down at Austin I learned that  
Parbes was going to teach in the  
summer school at Perm.  
Things are moving.

I asked Seland about <sup>prominent</sup>  
men in American History  
& he strongly recommends a  
Clay named Randall, now  
at Richmond College. Seland  
says he has a very attractive personality  
and is a constant contributor  
to the A. H. R. & Hist. Outlook.  
Let me pass this onto you for what  
it's worth.

Please to remember  
me to the madame & to the  
Fylers & Shippers yours  
a.c.k.

art galleries of Europe despite the fact  
that they were things I "must see". <sup>However</sup>  
I couldn't avoid the statues for most of  
them are outside - France seems to  
me, in retrospect, a forest of statues.  
I have been robbed by nearly every hotel  
keeper I have had any dealings with  
except this old horman with whom I  
am staying here. Probably he figures  
that I am so easy that there's no fun  
in it and lets me go by on that account.  
I wish the other had been as <sup>conscientious</sup>  
that is Europe in a nutshell & there are  
a good many shells here for they are  
cracking them right along. America  
is known over here - I was about to  
say, well known but that would <sup>require</sup>  
modifications which I have not the space  
to write.

As it is give my regards  
to the madame & tell her I would  
like very much to impart some of the  
"spirit" of Europe but the Customs Officers  
won't permit that. Regards to all the  
folks with much love - beaucoup as  
Cecil would say. You go  
A. E. J.

Dear Buck: - <sup>Krey / Aug, 1920</sup>  
I made a mental row to write  
you a letter before I left Europ. That time is  
rapidly approaching and if I carry out my  
row it must be done quickly.

In the words of the American  
Doughboy "Europe is some place". He is finding  
it so at any rate and I have yet to find  
a place where the doughboy hasn't been.  
He is certainly seeing Europe - or feeling  
it - pretty difficult to tell which is more  
prominent. Following in the footsteps  
of the army is interesting. If you  
have any doubts about it ask Cecil  
& I'm sure you'll be illumined.

Saura Settle has probably  
told you my itinerary. It may  
be described more or less accurately  
as seeing France - which I have  
done fairly systematically. My journey  
to Italy, the Rhine country, Belgium  
and England have been around  
the periphery of France & afford a  
basis for comparison which I would  
otherwise not have had. The results  
of that journey ought to be good for one  
fair evening at the Tom & Gonn

If that dear old organization hasn't been administered or administrated out of existence. What with Tommy a dean and Coffman a president & West the registrar there are few common people left.

But I was going to tell you about Europe not about Town & Gown which you probably know better than I do. You were asking about the "spiritual" side of Europe. England allows its "pubs" to open only at certain hours of the day & to sell certain strong liquors at fewer hours still. France has no restriction except on Absinthe & has "cafés" on every corner & two or three times within every block. Every restaurant, café, tobacco store & most grocery stores sell liquor. The places close at 11:30-12:00 P.M. In Germany strong liquors are prohibited for soldiers & the beer is poor. Only the wine is good & that is rather bitter. In Belgium liquors of all kinds are prohibited though wines & beers may be had almost anywhere & at anytime. In Italy there are no real restrictions gin & Whisky being English & American concoctions are difficult to obtain & the price is always high. Chartreuse which was driven out of France when the monasteries were taken over by the State is also difficult to obtain for it is now imported from abroad, i.e. Spain. The boats all carry liquor & dispense it just as soon as N.Y. harbor is out of sight. That is true even of the so-called "American Line" which is chiefly English. Does this answer your question?

Europe is a land of very few automobiles - fortunately and of very few elevators - unfortunately. It seems to me that I have climbed all over the map of France - always up well worn spiral staircases so narrow that you were sure to be dizzy going up & could not fail to become so going down. I have gazed panoramically over tout la France until it is all just one blur of roofs, canals, rivers & hills with woods thrown in to give a background color. I have deliberately and cold-bloodedly stayed away from most of the

0761 6 NNR

2.

309 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill.,

June 5, 1920.

Dr. S. J. Buck,  
Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Buck:

It looks as if Dr. Pease may be selected to fill Professor Alvord's place (though there is nothing official about this, as yet) and I shall consequently have to look about for a man to take over the management of some of my work in English history, especially the freshman course. Our attention has been called to Dr. Jenks who was at Minnesota a year or two ago, and I am writing to ask you if you will give us your impression of him. Is he the sort of a man that you would employ if you were in my place? If there is anything to say against the man, kindly say it; we get the other side in abundant measure. The man we want must have all sorts of virtues: ability to lecture, personality, vigor, common sense, etc. I hope you will favor me with a frank reply. If you know of any one else in English history whom you should wish to recommend to us, kindly give me his name. We may be able to go as high as assistant professor. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours sincerely,

Lawrence M. Larson

P.S. I presume you know that Mrs. Alvord is in the hospital with smallpox. Will Cash

June 10, 1920

Professor Laurence M. Larson  
309 Lincoln Hall  
Urbana, Illinois

My dear Larson:-

I have your letter of June 5 and will tell you frankly but confidentially of course about my impressions of Jenks. In the first place I should say that they are largely second hand, as I came in contact with him very little while he was here. His work and mine were in entirely different fields and as his personality did not appeal to me I did not go out of my way to see anything of him personally.

On the whole I think it would be fair to say that his career here was not particularly successful. It was his first year of teaching, however, and it is quite possible that some of the objectionable qualities manifested here have been eliminated. He had a very positive manner and a rather loud and disagreeable voice. He was not popular with his students and so many of them complained to the dean of student affairs about the way in which he shouted at them and used sarcasm in class that the dean took the matter up with White who was then acting chairman of the department, and White and Krey talked with Jenks about it, apparently with good results. He seemed to take the suggestions in good part at the time, but it is rumored that he has been saying disagreeable things about White since he left here.

To offset what I have said about his relations with the students should be added that a few of the the men in his classes apparently liked him very much and became quite intimate with him. Tyler, who had a better opportunity to observe Jenks than any other member of the department except Krey, has a rather favorable opinion of him. He recognizes that he has or had some decided "outs" but considers that he has sufficient ability and promise to more than counterbalance these defects. He recommended him recently for a position at Tufts.

I asked Tyler last night if he would be willing to give Jenks a place in our department if there were a vacancy for which he were fitted and he said that he would be willing to take a chance on a one or two year appointment. I don't think the other members of the de-

L. M. L. 6/10/20--2

partment would be willing to do that even unless we were pretty hard pressed for a man.

You ask if I know of anyone else in English history whom I would wish to recommend. We have a man in our department here whom I can recommend very highly. We should dislike very much to lose him, but various considerations, mainly financial, have made it impossible for us to give him the advancement in rank or salary to which his services would entitle him. He has been an instructor here for two or three years, his present salary being sixteen hundred, and he has just been reappointed without an increase, because of the decision of the regents that no instructor's salary should be increased next year except in emergencies. I understand that he feels that he cannot live on sixteen hundred (he is married and has a baby) and is considering going into some other occupation. His name is George M. Stephenson. He took his doctor's degree under Turner at Harvard about six years ago and has taught at Dartmouth and De Pauw besides at Minnesota. Apparently he did not fit in well at De Pauw which, however, is not to his discredit considering the character of the institution.

Although his personal interest has been in American history, he has been the handy man of the department and has taught sections in English, Medieval, and American history. This year he has given two advanced courses, one on the European background of American immigration and one on the history of immigration and the immigrant elements in this country. These courses have been quite popular and successful.

Stephenson is of Swedish descent and has naturally interested himself in the history of the Scandinavian elements in this country. I do not suppose that he has done any research in English history but he has taught that subject here more than any other. Personally I like him very much. He impresses one at first as being rather heavy, but on closer acquaintance one finds him to be a very keen thinker and interesting talker.

If you are at all interested in him as a possibility for the place I should be glad to write you more about him and I am sure that White and the other members of the department will cheerfully give their impressions. If he should leave us I do not believe that we could get as good a man for his place for two thousand dollars, but as the situation is here just now, it is easier to get five hundred dollars extra for an outsider than an increase of one hundred for some one already on the staff.

B/P

Sincerely yours

JUN 17 1920

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

309 Lincoln Hall,  
June 15, 1920.

Dr. Solon J. Buck,  
Minnesota State Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Buck:

I thank you very much for your letter of June 10. It seems clear that Dr. Jenks should not be our first choice, perhaps not our choice at all. I am interested in what you say about Dr. Stephenson, and may ask for further information about him later on.

Yours sincerely,

*Laurence M. Hanson*

LML:ARK.

MAR 7 1921

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

6

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON  
DIRECTOR

1140 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 3, 1921

Dear Buck:

I have read with much interest your article in the October issue of the Michigan History Magazine, and I am wondering if you have a store of reprints from which you could furnish me with one or two. I especially want one to send to Graham Botha, archivist of the Union of South Africa, who is much interested in buildings for archives and other historical uses. Your article will interest him very much and he will be most grateful to you if he can have a copy.

Paltsits sent me your letter for my information and I was glad to learn of your willingness to do us the very real service of organizing the archives conference next year. I wish that I might hope to be there, but I shall probably be in Paris winding up my work there. In the hope that we shall have to start work at once on the drawing of final plans for a national archive building Mr. Simon and I are making a rather intensive study of certain problems. One of the most important of these is the form and size of the container. I wonder if your experience has given you any suggestions on this subject that we ought to have? I should be very glad if you would communicate your ideas to me. I am inclined to think that the container in use in Iowa, or a modification of it, is as practical as anything I have seen.

Very sincerely yours



March 16, 1931

Mr. Waldo G. Leland  
1140 Woodward Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Leland:-

When your letter of March third was received I had not seen my article in the October number of the Michigan History Magazine. Fuller has finally got around to send me some copies, however, *and* I am forwarding one of them to you.

I do not suppose that he has had any reprints made and I should not care to have any. To tell the truth I am somewhat provoked at the way in which he has "edited" the article to make it easy reading. He has chopped up all my paragraphs into two or three and then stuck on to the beginning, a summary statement, taken in the main it is true, from one of our circulars but decidedly out of place here. The article itself, with the exception of the illustrations, is practically a reproduction of the Handbook which we published last May, a copy of which *we* gave to Mr. Botha when he was here last summer. I am enclosing a copy of this Handbook herewith and am sending two more with the magazine, under separate cover. We expect to have an edition of this Handbook printed in a few months and I should be glad to have any suggestions for improving it which may occur to you.

With reference to the size and form of container for archives, My experience tends to confirm your opinion that the one used in Iowa or a modification of it, is as practical as anything which has been developed. We are using a similar container for our manuscripts and archives material and find it very satisfactory. Its three main advantageous are; (1) adaptability *for use* in stacks like the ordinary book stacks but with somewhat wider shelves; (2) vertical filing of the papers and (3) the convenience with which a box can be taken to a desk for consultation of the papers therein. The last point is a distinct advantage over vertical filing in large drawers. Miss Virtue, the curator of our Manuscript Division, who came to us from Iowa and who claims to have a good deal to do with the devising of this boxes originally, says that ours are better made than those used in Iowa. I will be glad to send you one of them as a sample if you care to have it. We use two sizes, one for ordinary letter size papers and the other for folio size. Our present boxes are five inches thick, but Miss Virtue thinks that it would be better to have them not over four

2

thick, as they are rather heavy when full of papers.

I am very glad to know that there is ground for hope that work will be begun on the American National Archives building in the near future. I trust that

I trust that you have a pleasant and satisfactory sojourn in Paris.

Sincerely yours

B/O

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON  
DIRECTOR

1140 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 26 1921

4

March 24, 1921.

Dear Buck:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 16th and for the copy of the Michigan History Magazine which followed promptly. I understand that Mr. Botha is especially interested in illustrations and that was why I was especially anxious to send him the article. I am very much interested in what you say with respect to a container for archives. I should be very glad if you could send me one as a sample for Mr. Simon of the Supervising Architect's office is very anxious to get this important problem settled before the detailed plans are too far advanced.

Very sincerely yours,



Dr. Solon J. Buck,  
Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 28, 1921

Mr. Waldo G. Leland  
1140 Woodward Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Leland:-

As requested in your letter of March 24 I am sending you, by parcel post, a sample of the box which we use for manuscripts. As stated in my previous letter, Miss Virtue thinks that these would be better if they were made only four inches thick instead of five as they are now.

Sincerely yours

B/O

APR 20 1921

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON  
DIRECTOR

1140 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 18, 1921

Dear Buck:

Pardon my belated thanks for the specimen of your filing case, which arrived in good condition some time ago. I am very much interested in it and so is Mr. Simon. I am a little inclined to think that where you have such masses of archives, as in our case here in Washington, the present width of five inches is preferable to a lesser width.

Very sincerely yours

*Waldo G. Selmer*

July 12, 1921

Mr. Waldo G. Leland  
1140 Woodward Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Leland:-

Thank you very much for the suggestions in your letter of July 8. I have a number of lines out for someone to take charge of our manuscript division, but if none of them results in a satisfactory "catch", I will try the various women's colleges as you suggest.

Martin was suggested to me by Turner also. I know him somewhat and would be very glad to get him, but don't suppose the salary is sufficient. I have written him, however.

I should be very glad to have you talk with Mereness about the possibility of his preparing a paper for the Conference of Archivists in St. Louis. It seems to me that the subject of "Materials in Washington of interest to state historical agencies, and how to get at them" might be a sufficient topic for the whole conference. Some member of our northwestern group might tell about our work and experiences, and the results achieved, and the value thereof; and the remainder of the meeting could be devoted to discussion. There has been some discussion within our own group as to the value of the work which we are doing.

I have written to Paltsits about these suggestions for the conference.

I am glad to know that Holbrook made so good an impression upon you. I wish I could get half a dozen more like him on my staff.

Sincerely yours

B/P

400 81 700

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON  
DIRECTOR

1140 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 15, 1921

Dear Buck:

I have talked with Mereness and find him quite willing to prepare a paper on the materials for state and local history in the Federal Archives, with suggestions as to efficient and economical methods of exploiting them. He tells me, however, that Parish has already approached him with a view to securing a paper on the same subject for the Conference of Historical Societies.

I do not know that Parish is committed to that subject for his conference, but it would probably be well for you to get in touch with him. It would be possible of course to combine the two conferences, but it seems to me that there is enough differentiation in interest to warrant separate conferences. What we had in mind when we started the Conference of Archivists was to provide an annual discussion of various problems in the field of archive economy. The State Historical agency seemed to us to be well taken care of in the Historical Societies Conference. We felt the need of laying down the principles of archive administration and practice and of stressing the need of improving the archive situation in the states. It may be that it would be well to fuse the archives conference with the historical societies conference and have two sessions—one devoted to the archival problems of state historical agencies, the other to the historical interests and administrative problems of historical societies and state agencies. This is not a matter for immediate consideration but I suggest it for what it may seem worth to you. Your immediate problem seems to be how you and Parish are to divide Mereness between you.

Very sincerely yours,

*Waldo G. Selous*

October 25, 1921

Mr. Waldo G. Leland  
1140 Woodward Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Leland:-

I am sending you  
herewith a copy of the program for the  
Conference of Archivists as it will ap-  
pear in the preliminary program for the  
St. Louis meeting. ✓

Can I count on you  
to take part in the discussion of the  
first subject? It seems to me that  
your experience with the problem in  
Illinois and your familiarity with  
European practices would enable you to  
make a very valuable contribution. The  
Conference is scheduled for Wednesday,  
December 28 at ten A. M. Those taking  
part in the discussions will be limited  
to five minutes each.

Sincerely yours

B/P

OCT 31 1921

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON  
DIRECTOR

1140 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 28, 1921

Dear Buck:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the programme of the archives conference. You have arranged a most interesting and promising meeting and if I were to be at St. Louis I should be very glad to take part in the conference as you suggest. It will, however, to my deep regret, be impossible for me to attend the meetings this year. I am bending all my energies to reaching a point in my work where I can return to Paris. I have my passage engaged for January 14, and while I fear that I may have to postpone my sailing beyond that date I must get away at the earliest possible moment. Another complication is caused by the fact that two trivial but long neglected operations—on an impacted tooth and on my tonsils, must be got through with before I leave. I shall probably be recovering from the second of them about Christmas time.

Very sincerely yours

*Naldo Zeland*

May 18, 1920

Professor O. G. Libby  
University of North Dakota  
University, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Libby:-

It is rumored that you are looking for a professor of American history at North Dakota—and I am wondering if you have thought of Shippee in this connection. He is not receiving anywhere near what he is worth here and the regents have announced that the budget situation makes salary increases impossible for next year excepting in very special cases.

I believe that Shippee is one of the ablest men working in the field of American history and I should very much regret to see him leave Minnesota, but I feel that under the circumstances his own interests should be considered rather than ours. He is an excellent teacher of both introductory and advanced courses and is, as you doubtless know from his articles in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review and elsewhere, a thorough scholar.

I should be glad to furnish further information about him if you care to have me do so.

Sincerely yours

B/P

MAY 26 1920

THE UNIVERSITY



OF NORTH DAKOTA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

GRAND FORKS  
Post Address, University, North Dakota

May 26, 1920.

Superintendent Solon J. Buck,  
Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 18 at hand. I believe  
you are mistaken regarding the vacancy which  
you inquire about. In case, however, it does  
develop, I will bear in mind your suggestion.

Very truly yours,

*G. Libby*

*Can you give me the source of the rumor?*

OGL/LH