

DOCUMENTS

A TYPICAL LETTER FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

Mr. Kellar, in his article in this issue of the BULLETIN, calls attention to the historical value of the material in the state archives. The letter given below, taken from the files of miscellaneous correspondence in the office of the governor, will serve to illustrate his point. This is but one of thousands of documents of the utmost value for the study of nearly every conceivable subject in Minnesota history which have never been used by historical students and can not be used by them to any considerable extent until some better provision is made for the care and classification of the state archives. The letter throws light on conditions which prevailed among the refugees after the Sioux massacre of 1862. This memorable outbreak, coming suddenly after years of friendly intercourse and at a time when the state was doing its utmost to send its quota of volunteers to reinforce the federal armies, found the garrisons stationed on the borders of the Indian reservations reduced in numbers and ill prepared to check the first raids of the Indians. Terror-stricken, the surviving inhabitants of the outlying settlements fled to New Ulm, Mankato, St. Peter, and other river towns. The problem of housing and feeding these refugees became a most serious one, and an appeal was finally made to the state authorities for assistance.

SAINT PETER Aug 29 1862

HON ALEX RAMSEY Governor,

DEAR SIR:

Messrs Hezlep and Ketchum of this place are sent to urge upon you prompt measures for providing food and other necessities of life for the thousands of refugees now gathered here and at other points in this vicinity.

Many of them have lost all they had in the world, and almost

all of them must be supplied with clothing and provisions. Messrs H. & K. will inform you fully how this has been and is being done. We think every possible measure has been taken to secure promptness and economy in relieving want.

But there is a limit to the means of our citizens, farmers and merchants, and some government, either State or National, should immediately come to our help, or we shall *all*, an impoverished and starving people be in St. Paul Knocking at your doors. I cannot command language to paint to you the necessities of the emergency for *prompt and efficient action*.

The food and clothing, fuel and bedding is being taken from our houses, the goods from our stores, the grain and vegetables from our fields, to feed and supply this immense crowd of homeless, starving, naked people,—*some* of them, I am almost inclined to say to you, made so by want of proper energy in sending relief; or rather in *going* to their relief, for no one can find any fault with the action of the State Administration in sending.

The suggestions made in the letter of Gov Donnelly dated "Tuesday 10 A. M." at this place, meet with our entire approbation.

If Capt Saunders will not, as U. S. Quartermaster, provide for these people we urge you to appoint a State Quartermaster who will do it, and see that our citizens are remunerated for necessary expenditures already incurred. Any other plan, however, that is more in accordance with your judgment and will answer the same End, will be equally acceptable to us.

Begging however that your action in the premises be *immediate*,

I am most respectfully your obt servant

HENRY A SWIFT¹

[*Endorsed:*] Henry A. Swift Aug 29, 1862 report of the condition of things at St Peter

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND DURING THE NAPOLEONIC WAR

The suggestion that England might possibly resort to conscription in the present war lends especial interest to the following document, which is one of several presented to the Min-

¹ Henry A. Swift was at this time state senator from the nineteenth district. The following year he was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate and became lieutenant governor on the resignation of Ignatius Donnelly; when Governor Ramsey resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Swift succeeded him as governor, serving from July 10, 1863 to January 11, 1864.

nesota Historical Society by John Bowe.¹ It will be noted that the names of two members of the Bowe family appear among the signatures to the document. The marks preceding the names are not to be taken as an indication that the signers were unable to write. Each signature is in a different handwriting, and the mark was probably used to add formality to the document.

Minutes of an Agreement entered into by the several subscribers to these Presents being Inhabitants or propriators of Lands or Occupyors of Lands Tenements or hereditaments in the Township of Benaldeth of the one Part and Thomas Westray of Benaldeth of the other part Wittnesseeth that Whereas the said Thomas Westray is Balloted to serve in the Militia or Army of reserve and must either serve himselfe hire a Substitute or pay his fine and whereas he the said Thomas Westray was entered into a Club which depossided a small sum of Money towards hireing a substitute which said Money is very far short for the said purpose and in order to Incourage and Assist him to hire a Substitute unmarry'd or one with only a very small family that is one whose family is not likely to be chargable to our said hamelet in consideration of which we whose Names are hereunto Subscribed or marks made Do hereby severally agree to give the sum set opposit our respective Names to the said Thomas Westray or order If he hires and gets sworn in a Young Man unmarryd as is abovementioned a Substitute to serve in the Malitia or Army of Reserve, And It is further agreed by the said parties to these presents that If the Law Compels or can Compell the said hamelet or township to pay any part of the said Money for hireing a Substitute as is abovementioned, All such as have or hereafter may Subscribe any Money to this agreement shall have such money considered as part of payment to the Rate that we may be compeled to pay by the said Law as is abovementioned In Wittness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands this 10th Day of August in Year of our Lord 1803.

	£	S	D
× Mungo Simpson	1	1	
× John Pingney J ^r	2	2	

¹ See page 65 below.

	£	S	D
× Willil Rowlandie [?]	0	10	6
× W ^m Bowe	1	1	
× W ^m Greenhow	1	1	
× John Swinburn	1	1	
× John Pingney	0	10	6
× William Bowe Junior	0	10	6

FUNERAL EXPENSES IN ENGLAND A CENTURY AGO

The following document, also from the Bowe papers, presents an interesting side light on funeral customs a hundred years ago. The information about prices of various commodities is also of considerable interest. It is noteworthy that the smallest item in each list is the payment to the parson. The document is here published primarily to illustrate the fact that so apparently worthless a paper as an old statement of accounts may become with the lapse of time a valuable source for social and economic history.

Money laid out By John Bowe for the Funeral of John Dryden

	£	S	D
A Coffin Plaite	0	5	0
Shroude	0	8	6
Makeing Shroude	0	2	6
Half a pound of Tobacco and pipes	0	2	10
20¼ pounds of Chease at 8 pence a pound	0	13	6
4 pounds of White Suggar	0	5	4
half a stone of Brown suggar at 9 ^D	0	5	3
A Quarter of a Stone of sugar at 10 ^D	0	2	10
Thre pounds of Candels	0	2	7
peper	0	0	4
A Stone of Barley	0	4	0
half a pound of Black tea	0	4	0
half a pound of Green tea	0	6	0
A Gallon of Rum	0	16	0
A Gallon of Gin	0	14	0
A Quarter Cask of Ale	0	17	6
Parson one Shilling and Clark	0	5	0
Bread	1	7	0

	£	S	D
Coffin	1	2	0
A Quarter Cask of Ale for the sale	0	13	0
A Quarter of a stone of sugar	0	2	7
Nutmeg and paper		1	4
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1

December 13, 1816

Money laid out by John Bowe for the Funeral of Sarah Dryden

	£	S	D
A Coffin	1	2	0
Coffin Plaite	0	4	3
Shroude	0	8	4
Makeing Shroude	0	2	6
Bread	1	0	0
A Quarter Cask of Ale	0	12	6
A Gallon of Rum	0	16	0
A Gallon of Gin	0	14	0
Sixteen pounds of Chease at 8 ^D per pound	0	10	8
Eight pounds of Butter at 9½ ^D	0	6	4
Paid John Fisher Grosser for sugar			
Candels Tobacco &	0	18	8
Tea	0	4	9
A Stone of Barley	0	4	0
Parson	0	1	0
Clark	0	4	0
A Quarten of More Tea	0	2	0
A Stone of Flower		6	4
Bread		3	0
A pound Butter		0	10
Ten Pounds of butter at 10½		8	9
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 11
	9	1	1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 0

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Surface Formations and Agricultural Conditions of Northwestern Minnesota (Minnesota Geological Survey, *Bulletin*, no. 12). By FRANK LEVERETT. With a chapter on Climatic Conditions of Minnesota by U. G. PURSELL. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota, 1915. vi, 78 p., maps, plates, diagrams)

This report, describing in much detail the surface formations and soils of the northwest quarter of Minnesota, is based on field work covering a period of eight years, conducted by Mr. Frank Leverett, United States geologist, in coöperation with Professor F. W. Sardeson and other specialists connected with the work of the Minnesota Geological Survey. Two additional reports of similar scope, treating of the northeastern quarter and the southern half of the state, are expected to be ready for publication within a year.

Accompanying the report is a large folded map, drawn to the scale of eight miles to an inch, showing the areas of the various formations, comprising the glacial and modified drift, lacustrine and alluvial deposits, and great swamps. Exceptional features noted are the beach ridges of gravel and sand marking the shore lines of the glacial Lake Agassiz, a broad tract of alluvial silt along the Red River, and very extensive areas of swamp adjoining Red Lake and stretching northward, with slight interruptions, to the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods, and thence west to the Roseau lake and river. The only noteworthy hilly tracts are the complex series of marginal moraines, usually bearing many boulders, amassed at the border of the waning continental ice sheet, where its melting was slackened so that the border was for several or many years nearly stationary or sometimes re-advanced. Associated with these moraines are many large and small areas of outwashed gravel and sand plains. Esker ridges of gravel are mapped in only two places, one being about two miles south and the other about seven to twelve miles east of Perham.

Rock outcrops are shown only at one place on the Rainy River, near Manitou, and at a few places on the Minnesota part of the shores and islands of the Lake of the Woods. This quarter of the state, indeed, has the fewest rock exposures; its eastern limit is about thirty miles west of International Falls, and its southeast corner is near the center of Crow Wing County.

It would be of great aid to those who can not conveniently consult other maps and descriptions giving details of the altitude and contour of this region, had there been inserted on this map figures indicating the height in feet above the sea level of lakes, rivers, and railway stations. Such notation would show, for instance, the height of Red Lake to be 1,176 feet; of the water divide in the vast swamp about six to eight miles north of the lake, about 1,195 feet; and of the Lake of the Woods, 1,061 feet. A somewhat elevated tract, named Beltrami Island, having an area of 1,167 square miles above the contour line of 1,200 feet, lies northwest of Red Lake, above which its highest part rises 135 feet. Instead of a sense of altitude, however, the traveler, accustomed elsewhere to see hills and mountains, receives in nearly all of this region an impression of a country quite monotonously low and flat.

For what Minnesota lacks in scenery she has adequate compensation in her fertility of soil, in her wealth of forest and iron ores, and in her salubrity of climate. Within the area covered by this report lies the most notable agricultural district of the state, the wide and very flat Red River Valley, where wheat and all crops adapted to this latitude yield in unsurpassed abundance, while no climatic conditions of occasional and exceptional droughts, or of too heavy rains, or of frosts in the growing season, have ever caused a general failure of crops.

For the determination of the various factors in immigration, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and every phase of industrial, educational, and moral advancement, probably the weather, all that we call climate, exercises more important guidance and control than even the topographic features of a country, the geologic conditions of underlying rocks, and the chemical composition of soils. The history of any land is influenced in largest degree by the climate, and secondarily by the geologic structure. Therefore the historian may very advantageously study the care-

fully compiled climatic records of Minnesota graphically shown by a series of nine small page maps of the state and by ten tables of weather statistics presented in the second chapter of this report by Mr. Purssell, the United States weather observer in Minneapolis.

Another interesting page map shows the diverse sheets of the glacial drift, the loess-covered driftless area, and the bed of Lake Agassiz; and the last of the series delineates the areas of forest and prairie, the latter occupying the southern and western third of this state.

WARREN UPHAM

English Lutheranism in the Northwest. By Rev. GEORGE HENRY TRABERT, D.D. With an introduction by Rev. G. H. GERBERDING, D.D. (Philadelphia, General Council Publication House, 1914. xiii, 184 p.)

This book is an account of the beginning and growth of the English Lutheran Church work in the northwestern states. Since immigration from the northern European countries began to decrease, the great problem of the Lutheran Church has been to adjust itself to the conditions created by the rapid Americanization of its young people. The transition among immigrants and their descendants from a foreign language to English necessitated the organization of English congregations if these people were not to be lost to the Lutheran faith. As early as 1856 Rev. William A. Passavant of Pittsburgh visited Minnesota and made plans for establishing English Lutheran churches. Definite action was deferred, however. The great stream of immigration as well as the Civil War diverted attention from the English work. In 1881 Dr. Passavant, as chairman of the home mission committee of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, made two visits to Minnesota and secured a location in Minneapolis for an English church. The result was that the home mission committee called Rev. George H. Trabert of Salem Church, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to go as a missionary to Minneapolis. His report to the general council of a preliminary trip in April, 1882, is here reprinted in full.

The work was begun in the spring of 1883. Rev. Trabert has been a pastor in Minneapolis since that time and has taken a

prominent part in the expansion of the English Lutheran work. The present volume is largely a personal narrative of his experiences. Considerable progress has been made, and at present the general council has two English synods in the Northwest. These are the English Synod of the Northwest and the Pacific Synod. Scandinavian and German pastors have not supported the English movement with much enthusiasm. In late years, however, the Scandinavians especially have been pushing forward rapidly, and it is to be regretted that Rev. Trabert does not deal more fully with the progress of English work in the Scandinavian synods. The annual reports of these church bodies contain valuable data on the subject.

Rev. Trabert's book is an important contribution to the history of the Lutheran element in the Northwest. It is especially valuable in connection with the problem of the transition from the foreign to the English language in its relations to Lutheranism. "While much more should have been done," says Rev. Trabert, "it must be borne in mind that it was pioneer work, inasmuch as it was begun practically at the beginning of the transition of the several foreign languages into the English" (p. 158). Rev. Trabert believes that the "differences of nationality and of language will soon step into the background" and that the Lutheran Church in America, one in language and faith, has a great future.

A few errors are noticeable. Rev. Trabert has no authority for claiming that his was the first English Lutheran congregation northwest of Chicago. An English Lutheran mission was started by the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America in Portland in 1869. The name "Sverdrop" (p. 36 and repeated on p. 37) should be Sverdrup. The index to the book is very inadequate.

T. C. BLEGEN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

MEETINGS

The principal business at the meeting of the executive council on March 8, 1915, was the consideration of the proposed new by-laws. The draft reported by the committee on revision at the February meeting was taken up in detail by the council in committee of the whole and a number of amendments were incorporated, after which the new by-laws were formally adopted by the council. The charter and amendments and the by-laws have been printed in pamphlet form and distributed to all members of the society. They are included also in the appendix to the *Eighteenth Biennial Report*.

No formal business was transacted at the stated meeting of the council on April 12, because of the lack of a quorum. The meeting was thrown open to the public, and an audience of about thirty listened to the paper by Mr. Kellar which is printed in this number of the BULLETIN.

At a called meeting of the executive council, held on April 29, three resolutions were adopted. The first of these authorized and directed the executive committee to purchase and convey to the state the "Lamprey property, being known as lot number 3 in block number 1 of Central Park addition to the city of St. Paul, at a price not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars cash, or securities satisfactory to the owner in an equivalent amount, to be used as a site for the building to be erected for this society." The second resolution authorized and directed the executive committee "to represent and act for the society and the executive council before the board of control, governor of the state, and other state authorities, and in all other respects and matters pertaining to the construction and erection of the building for the society, its equipment and furnishing and plans and specifications therefor." Still another resolution adopted at this meeting defined in a comprehensive way the duties and powers of the executive committee under the new by-laws.

BUILDING PROGRESS

On April 16, 1915, the Governor signed an act amending the historical society building act of 1913, which removed all difficulties in the way of prompt construction of a building for the society. The original act with the amendments effected by this act incorporated is printed in the appendix to the *Eighteenth Biennial Report*. The essential changes are: (1) the elimination of the supreme court from the building and the provision for the care of the state archives therein; (2) the crediting of the thirty-five thousand dollars paid by the society for the Merriam site toward its donation of seventy-five thousand dollars and a provision allowing the society to select and purchase another site and receive credit for the amount so expended toward the donation.

Too much credit can not be given to the legislative committee and especially to Messrs. Ives (chairman), Sanborn, and Ingersoll for securing the passage of the measure. Valuable assistance was rendered also by members and friends of the society throughout the state. Hon. F. A. Duxbury of Houston piloted the bill through the senate, the vote being 47 to 2. In the house, a place on a special order was secured through the courtesy of Hon. Elmer E. Adams of Ottertail; the purpose of the bill was explained briefly by Hon. J. B. Sanborn of Ramsey; and it passed by a vote of 78 to 30.

As soon as possible after the bill was approved by the Governor, the executive committee of the society held a joint session with the board of control to consider the question of procedure under the act. Mr. Clarence Johnston, the architect of the board, having reached the conclusion that the so-called Lamprey site would be large enough for the proposed building, the society purchased the site and caused it to be conveyed to the state. This ensures an excellent location on Cedar Street facing the lawn in front of the Capitol and in conformity with the original plan for the development of the capitol approaches. After several conferences between the architect and the executive committee tentative plans were agreed upon, and the architect is now at work upon detailed plans and specifications.

GIFTS

Many books, pamphlets, circulars, manuscripts, pictures, and museum articles are donated to the society by its members and friends, who realize that they can thus ensure the permanent preservation of the material. Only a few of the more interesting and valuable gifts received during the first four months of 1915 can be noted here.

John Bowe of Canby, Minnesota, presented to the society twenty-two old books, manuscripts, and curios. One of the books is printed in the Coptic language and one in Chinese. Another is a small geography in Spanish, printed at Barcelona in 1889 and used in the schools at Columbit, Philippine Islands, at the beginning of American occupation. Most of the manuscripts are old English documents and several of them are written on parchment. The oldest bears the date of February 15, 1698. Two of the more interesting of the manuscripts are printed elsewhere in this number. Among the curios are a petrified book taken from St. Pierre near Mount Pelée; a piece of featherweight wood from Porto Rico; a piece of white rock from King Solomon's mines, said to be the same material as that used in the Temple of Solomon; alabaster from the mosque of Mohammed Ali at Cairo, and a carved stone from the Dead Sea. Especially interesting is a copy of the issue for July 4, 1899, of *Freedom*, an American newspaper published in Manila. This contains several articles by American soldiers describing experiences in the Philippines, and a playlet entitled "Such is Life in Manila."

Mr. Fred A. Bill of Minneapolis, president of the Read's Landing Association of the Twin Cities, presented to the society thirty-five reproductions on postcards of old pictures of Read's Landing and vicinity; also a copy of a manuscript written for the North Dakota Historical Society on "Steamboating on the Red River of the North." Mrs. Bill presented a copy of the initial number of the *Waumadee Herald* published at Read's Landing with the date of May 9, 1857. The editors of this paper, Joseph and William McMaster, were brothers of Mrs. Bill. The number was not actually issued until May 12 and on the afternoon of that day Joseph McMaster and another brother, Thomas,

were drowned while sailing on the Mississippi. The second number of the paper was issued by Norman E. Stevens, August 15, 1857. This information is gleaned from a manuscript account of the paper and its editors written by Mrs. Bill to accompany the copy presented to the society.

General C. C. Andrews, an honored member of the society, from whom it has received many donations, presented eleven bound volumes of manuscript reports and communications from town fire wardens, rangers, and others, made to the forestry commissioner of Minnesota during the year 1910. He had previously presented a similar set of reports for the years 1895 and 1896 in ten volumes. General Andrews was forest commissioner and chief fire warden from 1895 to 1911; in 1911 he was appointed secretary of the newly organized state forestry board, a position which he still holds.

Seven sacks of government documents were received from Hon. Frederick C. Stevens, member of Congress from 1897 to 1915. Such of these as prove upon examination to be duplicates of volumes already in the library will be turned over to the St. Paul Public Library.

Through the kindness of Adjutant-General Fred B. Wood, the society received from Dr. Brewer Mattocks of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a collection of swords, badges, and medals used or collected by him during the Civil War. Dr. Mattocks was hospital steward of the Second Minnesota Volunteers from June 27, 1861 to June 30, 1863, and assistant surgeon of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers from June 30, 1863 to August 16, 1865.

The society has received from the Minnesota House of Representatives an engrossed copy, handsomely bound in full leather, of the resolutions adopted by that body, March 10, 1915, on the death of Mrs. Chester G. Higbee. Mrs. Higbee was suddenly stricken in the Capitol on the evening of March 4 at the close of a stirring appeal before the house prison committee, urging the establishment of a woman's reformatory in Minnesota, a project for which she worked earnestly for many years. It was peculiarly fitting that the body before whom Mrs. Higbee had so often

appeared in behalf of delinquent girls and women should authorize the preparation of this memorial volume, "a permanent record of her gentle life and splendid achievements."

Through the courtesy of the Librarian of Congress the society has secured a copy of a very rare pamphlet entitled *Rural Sketches of Minnesota, the El Dorado of the Northwest; Containing Full Descriptions of the Country—its Productions, Villages, State of Society, &c.; Together with a Series of Letters upon Northern Wisconsin, its Appearance, Improvements, &c.; with a Table of Distances*, by H. W. Hamilton (Milan, Ohio, C. Waggoner, printer, Tribune office, 1850. 40 p.). The society already possessed a manuscript copy of portions of this book made by former secretary J. Fletcher Williams from a copy borrowed from the Wisconsin Historical Society for that purpose. When it was discovered a short time ago that there were two copies of the pamphlet in the Library of Congress, a request was made for one of them, and the librarian was kind enough to authorize its transfer on exchange account. The *Rural Sketches* consists of letters written by a young Ohioan who traveled through the region described in August and September of 1850. They tell of the trip from Chicago to Minnesota and contain accounts of St. Paul, St. Anthony Falls, Stillwater, and other villages in the territory. The return trip was made by way of the Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Fox rivers, and the villages along the route are described. Intimate details of social conditions and comments on individuals add spice to the narrative.

Another pamphlet of a similar character, of which a manuscript copy was made by Mr. Williams, is entitled *Minnesota, a Description of the Natural, Political, Mechanical, and Agricultural State of the Country, Presenting Prospects for an Immediate Organization into a New Territorial Government*, by Rev. J. W. Putnam (Galena, W. C. E. Thomas, printer, 1849. 27 p.). Unfortunately the Wisconsin Historical Society copy which was used for this purpose is incomplete, four pages being lacking, and so far no complete copy has been located. The New York State Library had a copy which was destroyed in the fire of 1911. Information which would lead to the location of another copy of this pamphlet would be greatly appreciated. The society should have

a copy in its library, but if one can not be secured, the next best thing would be a complete transcript or photographic reproduction of a copy in some other library.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri vie with each other in honoring the memory of General James Shields. A statue of General Shields was unveiled in the Minnesota state capitol last November, and recently another was erected on the courthouse square in Carrollton, Missouri. The Missouri legislature in 1913 appropriated ten thousand dollars for this purpose and wisely provided in the law that the commissioners in charge of the work should keep a record of their proceedings and deposit it with the State Historical Society of Missouri. This record, according to the April, 1915 number of the *Missouri Historical Review*, shows that the statue is of bronze, mounted upon a base of Missouri red granite, the whole standing nineteen feet high. It is the work of Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago. A photograph of the monument and a biography of General Shields by Captain Henry A. Castle, doubtless similar to the sketch just published in volume 15 of the *Minnesota Historical Collections*, are embodied in the record. The inscriptions on the monument are:

Front

"General James Shields. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 10, 1810. Died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879. Erected by the State of Missouri in recognition of his distinguished public service and exemplary private virtues."

Back

"Soldier, Statesman, Jurist. Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec. Brigadier General Mexican and Civil Wars. Winchester, Port Republic. United States Senator from Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri; Governor Oregon Territory; Commissioner U. S. Land Office; Justice Supreme Court of Illinois. Act Missouri General Assembly, 1913. Senator Wm. G. Busby, Author. Edward A. Dickson, Harry C. Brown, Hiram J. Wilcoxson, Commissioners."

The November, 1914 issue of the *Winona Normal Bulletin* contains the report of the committee of five appointed by the history round table of the Minnesota Educational Association, Professor

O. M. Dickerson, Winona State Normal School, chairman, on "Library Equipment for Teaching History in Minnesota High Schools." The data collected by the committee show that only about one half of the students in attendance at the high schools of the state are studying any history and only a little over six per cent are enrolled in courses in American history. With due allowance for the fact that many who enter high school do not finish, these figures would indicate that at least one half of those who graduate have no work in American history, while of those who fail to finish the course the proportion is much greater. It is difficult to see any good reason why the courses should be so arranged that twenty per cent of the students enrolled take ancient history; ten per cent, European history; and only six per cent, American history, in a given year.

The report shows a need for better equipment if library work in history of value is to be done by the high schools, and advocates a standardizing of such equipment. Selected topics, with references for library work, are presented for ancient and European history. Another committee of the history round table, with Dr. A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota as chairman, is now engaged in the preparation of a working syllabus for the history teachers of the state.

The thirteenth *Year Book* of the Carnegie Institution of Washington for 1914 (Washington, 1915. 399 p.) contains the report of the director of the department of historical research, J. Franklin Jameson, for the period from November 1, 1913 to October 1, 1914 (pp. 158-68). Separates of these pages have also been issued. Students of the history of the Northwest will be especially interested in the statement in the report that Mr. Leland's work in Paris on the guide to the materials for American history in French archives was almost completed when the war put a stop to further operations. The investigations which have been or are being carried on in the archives of England, Scotland, and Switzerland will be of value to those interested in emigration from these countries to America. Progress is reported upon the atlas of the historical geography of the United States which is being prepared under the direction of Dr. Charles O. Paullin.

The *Catholic Historical Review* is the title of a new quarterly published by the Catholic University of America at Washington. If the promise of the first number (April, 1915) is fulfilled, this magazine will take rank with the *American Historical Review* and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* as one of the most important and scholarly periodicals in the historical field in America. The first issue contains a number of articles followed by sections entitled Miscellany, Documents, Book Reviews, Notes and Comments, Bibliography, and Books Received. One of the articles begun in this number is "Flemish Franciscan Missionaries in North America (1674-1738)," by Right Rev. Camillus P. Maes, in which the early career of Father Hennepin is recounted. The Miscellany contains the beginning of a calendar compiled by Rev. Raymond Payne of the very rare and little known *Berichte der Leopoldinen-Stiftung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich*, which was published annually from 1829 to 1860 and contains a large amount of correspondence between Catholic missionaries in the United States and officials of the association. The first installment lists letters from various parts of the Northwest, which appears to have been the principal field of work in the early years at least. The compiler had access to the nearly complete set of the *Berichte* owned by Rev. A. I. Rezek of Houghton, Michigan, and he has given numerous illustrative extracts in the footnotes. In the section devoted to Bibliography a plan for a comprehensive bibliography of American Catholic history is outlined.

The Champlain Society has recently issued two volumes of its *Publications*. Volume 9 (Toronto, 1914. 617 p.), edited by Arthur G. Doughty, is a reprint of the second volume of Captain John Knox's *Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America for the Years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760* (London, 1769). Volume 10 is reserved for the third volume of this *Journal* and volume 11 (Toronto, 1914. 555 p.) is the third and concluding volume of Marc Lescarbot's *History of New France*, reprinted from the third edition (Paris, 1617), together with an English translation and notes by W. L. Grant. Both of these volumes measure up to the high standards set by the society for its publications not only in editorial work, but also in the format.

The North Carolina History Commission has issued its *Fifth*

Biennial Report for the two years ending November 30, 1914. The commission has recently moved its quarters from the Capitol to a new fireproof building constructed by the state. One of its most important functions is the care and classification of the public archives. The correspondence of the governors since 1776, containing about twenty-three thousand manuscripts, has been classified and partly arranged in 158 boxes. This, the secretary reports, "is a mere beginning upon the immense collections which make up the body of the State's archives."

"The Activities of the State Historical Society of Iowa" are described at length in a paper by Professor Louis B. Schmidt, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in the March number of the *History Teacher's Magazine*. The article brings out clearly the emphasis which this institution has placed upon research and the publication of monographic studies in Iowa history and political science.

The *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, is publishing in installments a very interesting and valuable work entitled "Steamboats and Steamboatmen of the Upper Mississippi, descriptive, personal, and historical," by Captain George B. Merrick of Madison, Wisconsin. The publication began with the issue of September 20, 1913, and is expected to continue about five years. Accompanying each installment is a section entitled "The Old Boats—Additional Information from Men Who Know . . . Supplementary to Captain Merrick's Narrative."

A "History of the Democratic Party Organization in the Northwest, 1824-1840," by Homer J. Webster of the University of Pittsburgh, is published as the January number of the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* (120 p.). While not bearing directly on Minnesota history, the subject belongs to the background of the political history of the state, for a knowledge of the machinery of politics in Indiana, Illinois, and the other states of the Northwest before 1840 is essential to an understanding of Minnesota politics during the fifties. It is to be regretted that Dr. Webster confined himself so closely to the newspapers when there is a wealth of correspondence, both manuscript and printed, bearing on the subject.

The Great Northern Railway Company, through its agricultural extension department, F. R. Crane, agent, has recently published an interesting pamphlet entitled *How to Make the Farm Pay* (St. Paul, [1915]. 26 p.). A brief account of the company's campaign for improved methods of agriculture in the Northwest is followed by statistics of demonstration work on a large number of farms and by suggestions for improvement of conditions, methods, and results.

The folly of not providing fireproof buildings for valuable books and manuscripts was strikingly illustrated by the fire which destroyed the St. Paul Public Library on the night of April 27, 1915. Although the flames were discovered shortly after they broke out and the fire department put forth every effort to check them, yet the building and its contents were almost entirely destroyed. Of the one hundred and twenty-five thousand volumes in the building at the time practically all were consumed or rendered useless. About thirty-three thousand volumes were in circulation or at stations, and, very fortunately, two small lots of books had recently been stored in fireproof places outside the building. One of these consisted of about five hundred rare and out-of-print books, and the other was a collection of about four hundred volumes of St. Paul newspapers. The preservation of these newspaper files, which supplement those in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, is a matter of congratulation to historical students. A serious loss of material of historical interest was the destruction of an extensive collection of St. Paul and Ramsey County documents.

The insurance on the contents of the building, about one hundred and forty thousand dollars, is considerably less than the value of the books lost, but this amount will provide a nucleus for the purchase of a new collection. Many of the books, pamphlets, records, and papers, however, can never be replaced with any amount of money. This is especially true of the manuscripts of two books dealing with the history of the Library of Congress and with the administration of university libraries, which Dr. Johnston, the librarian, had written and which were nearly ready for publication.

The burned building was one of the old landmarks of St. Paul.

It was erected more than sixty years ago, and has had a long and varied history, having served as public market, town hall, theater, temporary state capitol, forum, courthouse, and prize-fight arena. The library was reopened on Friday, April 30, in the old House of Hope Presbyterian Church on the corner of Fifth and Exchange streets, where it will have temporary quarters until the new fireproof library building, which has been under construction for some time, is finished.

The value of historical pageants as a means of arousing popular interest in history, particularly local history, is being more and more recognized. Those interested in the subject will welcome Ralph Davol's *Handbook of American Pageantry* (Taunton, Massachusetts, Davol Publishing Company, c. 1914. 236 p.). The first part of the book deals with the nature, purposes, and possibilities of pageantry; while the second part takes up various practical problems involved. Extracts from a few librettos and many photographs of pageant scenes are included.

An interesting old diary which recently came to light among the archives of the state prison at Stillwater, Minnesota, records that in 1852 a certain prisoner, on his refusal to work, was promptly and without argument shot and killed by the guard, whose act was later pronounced justifiable by the courts.

MINNESOTA PUBLICATIONS

The *Fourth Annual Report* to the Minnesota Forestry Board by the state forester, William T. Cox ([St. Paul], 1914. 99 p.), is an interesting and valuable résumé of the work of the forest service. Numerous illustrations, maps, and diagrams add to the value of the report.

The *Eighth Annual Report* of the state fire marshal, Charles E. Keller (St. Paul, [1915]. 52 p.), contains statistics on the losses due to fire in the state during the year 1914, together with sections devoted to the causes of fires, fire prevention, and detection and punishment of incendiarism.

The state department of banking has issued a *Report* by Albert H. Turrington, superintendent of banks, for the biennium ending

July 31, 1914 (1914. 357 p.). The document deals with "the condition of the banks of discount and deposit, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations and other financial institutions."

The *Eighth Biennial Report* of the Minnesota Public Library Commission (St. Paul, [1915]. 48 p.) covers the two years ending July 31, 1914. The three parts of the report deal with field work, traveling libraries, and progress in Minnesota libraries. Two valuable maps illustrate the location of public and traveling libraries and the number of books in such libraries per hundred of population in each county. Statistics of public, free association, subscription, institutional, college, school, and special libraries are presented in tabular form. The secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society is, *ex-officio*, a member of the commission.

The *Thirtieth Annual Report* of the state railroad and warehouse commission (1915. 858 p.) covers the year ending November 30, 1914. Three quarters of the book is devoted to statistics which will be of great value to the future historian of transportation in the state.

The *Fourth Biennial Report* of the Minnesota Tax Commission (1914. 435 p.) contains discussions and statistics of present value to the economist and of future value to the economic historian. Neither the title page nor the letter of transmittal indicates when the biennium covered by the report began or ended.

The *Report* of the state highway commission for 1914 (1915. 242 p.) consists of a report of the state engineer describing the work of road construction in the state during the year. The folding map "showing state roads and state rural highways" which accompanies the report is not very well executed.

The state drainage commission has issued a *Report* (St. Paul, [1915]. 66 p.) describing the work done under its direction during the years 1913 and 1914. The pamphlet is illustrated with photographs and contains a number of valuable folding maps and charts.

George J. Ries, county auditor of Ramsey County, Minnesota, has had printed a *Financial Statement* for the fiscal year ending

December 31, 1914, showing receipts and disbursements of state, county, village, town, and school funds in the county during the period covered.

The *Report* of the department of assessor of the city of St. Paul and the county of Ramsey for the year 1914, by Frank L. Powers, assessor ([St. Paul, 1915]. 19 p.), contains information of value to city officials and property owners.

The *Thirty-third Annual Report* of the board of water commissioners of St. Paul (St. Paul, 1915. 36 p.) covers the year 1914. Besides extensive statistics the report contains a chart illustrative of the organization of the water bureau under the new charter.

The *Fifteenth Biennial Report* of the board of managers and the superintendent of the Minnesota State Public School at Owatonna (Minneapolis, 1915. pp. 333-72) sets forth the work of the institution during the biennium ending July 31, 1914.

In the *Eighteenth Biennial Report* of the board of directors and the superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Blind (Faribault, 1915. 59 p.) is presented a survey of the work of the school for the two years ending July 31, 1914. Of especial interest is the account of the Field and Employment Agency for the Blind, authorized by the legislature of 1913. The agency secretary has been traveling through the state, looking up the blind, ascertaining "their personal condition, means of support, degree of dependence, and general status in the community of which they form a part"—the first step taken by the agency in the solution of the problem of assisting the adult blind to be self-supporting.

Number 3 of volume 11 of the *Carleton College Bulletin* is the annual *Catalogue Number* (Northfield, March, 1915. 136 p.).

Volume 17, number 2 of the *Bulletin* of the University of Minnesota comprises *The Annual Register* for the year 1913-14 (Minneapolis, 1915. 202 p.). Besides general information about the university, it contains lists of the faculty and officers of administration, of students, and of degrees granted in 1913.

In the *Twenty-second Annual Report* of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota for the year ending June 30, 1914 (University Farm, St. Paul, 1915. 72 p.) the director, Dean Albert F. Woods, reviews at some length the progress made in the experimental and research projects of the various divisions of the station.

The St. Mary's Hospital of Rochester, conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, has issued its *Twenty-fifth Annual Report* for the year 1914 (Rochester, 1915. 43 p.).

The League of Minnesota Municipalities held its second annual convention at Mankato, October 21 and 22, 1914. The *Proceedings* ([Minneapolis, 1914]. 160 p.) was prepared by Professor G. A. Gesell, head of the municipal reference bureau of the University of Minnesota, and contains important papers, reports, and discussions.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of Minnesota has published the *Proceedings* of its fifty-third annual convocation, held in St. Paul, October 13, 1914 (St. Paul, 1914. 56 p.).

The *Proceedings* of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota at its twenty-third annual reunion in St. Paul, January 19 and 20, 1915 (vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 535-80) contains biographical sketches of thirty-six recently deceased members.

The Third Minnesota Infantry Association has published the *Proceedings* of the thirtieth reunion of its members held in St. Anthony Park, September 9, 1914 (10 p.).

The Minneapolis branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has issued its *Thirty-first Annual Report* for the year ending October 1, 1914 ([Minneapolis, 1914]. 97 p.). In addition to the official minutes of the annual meeting held at Detroit, October 1 to 5, 1914, reports of the officers concerned with the various activities of the society and the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the Minneapolis branch are included.

The Guild of Catholic Women of St. Paul, Minnesota, has pre-

sented a survey of the work of the society in its *Eighth Annual Report* for the year 1914-15 (32 p.).

The *Minutes* of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Minnesota, held at Red Wing, September 22-25, 1914 (Minneapolis, 1914. 149 p.), besides minutes of the convention, contains reports of officers, addresses, reports of branches and department work, and a directory of district and local unions and allied organizations in the state by districts and counties.

The *Annual Report* of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs for the year 1914-15 (Minneapolis, [1915]. 133 p.) includes, in addition to reports of officers and committees, a directory of affiliated clubs arranged alphabetically by towns, with courses of study, number of members, and names of officers; state organizations; data on district and county organizations; and the constitution and by-laws of the federation.

Studies in the Marketing of Farm Products, issued as number 4 of the *Studies in the Social Sciences* of the University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, 1915. 113 p.), contains three papers by Professor L. D. H. Weld and five by students in agricultural economics. Most of the papers deal with conditions in Minnesota.

Secondary Stresses and Other Problems in Rigid Frames: A New Method of Solution, by George Alfred Maney, instructor in structural engineering, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, 1915. 17 p.), is the first number of a series entitled *Studies in Engineering*, issued by the University of Minnesota.

Minnesota Public Utility Rates, Gas—Electric—Water (University of Minnesota, *Current Problems*, no. 3), by Gerhard A. Gesell, assistant professor of economics, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, 1914. 254 p.), is the second of a series of studies which are being conducted by the municipal reference bureau of the general extension division of the university.

Community Centers, by Raymond V. Phelan, instructor in economics, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, 1915. 15 p.), is a recent publication of the general extension division of the University of Minnesota, issued as number 25 of the *General Series* of the university's *Bulletin*.

The Minnesota school of mines experiment station of the University of Minnesota has issued as its *Bulletin*, no. 3, *Preliminary Concentration Tests on Cuyuna Ores* by William R. Appleby and Edmund Newton (Minneapolis, 1915. 66 p.).

The Source of the Father of Waters, by William T. Cox, state forester (St. Paul, 1914. 22 p.), issued as Minnesota Forest Service, *Bulletin*, no. 3, is a sketch of the exploration of the headwaters of the Mississippi River; there is added a description of Itasca State Park and information about its management.

The Medical School of the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Foundation for the Promotion of Medical Education and Research ([Minneapolis, 1915]. 14 p.) is a pamphlet issued by a university committee and presents arguments in favor of the affiliation of the university with the foundation.

Saint Paul, Minnesota, a pageant of history, by Elizabeth Clay Rogers Magoffin, was presented at the Y. W. C. A. Auditorium in St. Paul on the evening of May 22, 1914. The poem has been privately printed by the author in an edition of one hundred copies (1914. 14 p.).

The Men and Products of Saint Paul, "The Star City of the North Star State," together with the 3rd Annual Saint Paul Almanack for 1915 (St. Paul, [Corning Advertising Agency], 1915. 64 p.) contains, in addition to the usual medley of more or less amusing quips and quirks, cuts, with biographical data, of about a score of prominent St. Paul business and professional men. It is issued as a premium for subscribers to the *Razoo*.

The *Directory* of the Minneapolis public schools for the year 1914-15 ([Minneapolis, 1914]. 86 p.) contains lists of officials and teachers; several pages are devoted to matters of general information. A similar *Directory* for the St. Paul public schools has also been issued (St. Paul, 1914. 55 p.).

In the *Yale Law Journal*, November, 1914, pages 12 to 33, appeared an article by Rome G. Brown, of Minneapolis, on "The Water-Power Problem in the United States." The article has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

The Scope of Charity, by Rev. James Donahoe (2d ed., St.

Paul, 1914. 339 p.), presents a treatise on charity from a Catholic point of view. A Minnesota man, the author makes use of Minnesota examples and discusses conditions and endeavors in the state. Some of the subjects treated are mothers' pensions, the minimum wage, social settlement work, the liquor problem, and state charitable institutions.

The following articles of interest on economic subjects by John H. Gray, professor of economics in the University of Minnesota, have been reprinted as separates: *The Public View of the Railroads' Need for an Increase of Rates* from the *Journal of Political Economy*, 23:105-27 (February, 1915); *Public Administration and Practical Training for Public Service* (11 p.) from the *Proceedings* of the First National Conference on Universities and Public Service, New York, May 12 and 13, 1914; *Economics and the Law* (23 p.) from the *Supplement* to the *American Economic Review*, volume 5, number 1 (March, 1915). Another article by Dr. Gray, entitled "The Control of Public Utilities with Special Reference to Current Theories of Valuation," appeared in volume 1, number 3 of the *Discussions* of the Economic Club of San Francisco (pp. 3-38).

A "Memoir of Newton Horace Winchell" by Warren Upham is published in volume 26 of the *Bulletin* of the Geological Society of America (1915. pp. 27-46). It concludes with an elaborate bibliography of Winchell's writings arranged according to dates of publication from 1861 to 1914 and containing 270 items. A few separates have been issued.

The Album by Frank Wing (c. 1914. 96 p.) consists of pictures "shown to the new neighbor by Rebecca Sparks Peters, aged eleven." It is a reproduction of a series of clever cartoons which appeared in the *Minneapolis Journal*. "Turn Over" is the suggestive cover title.



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