

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

In Quest of the Western Ocean. By NELLIS M. CROUSE, PH.D.
(New York, William Morrow and Company, 1928. ix,
480 p. Maps. \$6.50.)

There is today a marked tendency in the field of historical writing to present material that has long been available in new combinations or patterns. Dr. Crouse's volume reflects this tendency to a certain degree and his conception of his task may best be stated in his own words. He says that it is his purpose "to trace the work carried on by explorers in their efforts to find the route to the Western Sea, that mysterious passage which for three centuries served as an incentive for discovery to those who sought a short cut to the Far East." The data upon which this study is based has for the most part been available to scholars for a long while. The originality of the author's treatment consists in his tracing in continuous fashion the history of the idea contained in the title.

The scope of the work is necessarily extremely broad, from the viewpoint both of time and of geography. The beginnings of the story are traced back into the Middle Ages, while the narrative is carried down almost to the end of the eighteenth century. Nearly the entire western hemisphere has been the scene of the activities of those seeking a passage to the Far East. The treatment is as nearly chronological as possible. The writer first reveals the early voyagers groping their way toward the New World, and gradually a new continent emerges from the chaos of their geographical conceptions. The search becomes more definite, and as time passes it is limited more and more to the region of the North American continent. The Spaniards withdraw, diverted by other objects, and the task of exploration is carried forward by the English and French, who first seek a way around the continent and then endeavor to force a passage across it.

As has been suggested, the volume is essentially the history of an idea, a history composed by piecing together the record of

the exploits of a vast number of individuals. And one would hesitate to say that the idea is altogether dead yet. Early in the sixteenth century Robert Thorne dreamed of reaching the East by sailing across the north pole, while today certain optimistic and venturesome spirits predict the opening of a similar route by air! The first three chapters deal mainly with the search for a passage to the Western Ocean by sea, while the remainder of the volume, with the exception of the final chapter, chronicles the search for a way across the continent by inland waters.

The book is based largely upon published source material, though some use has been made of manuscripts in the Canadian Archives. The author has given summaries, or digests, of this material, and has quoted freely from the narratives of the explorers in question. He has little to offer in the form of new material and throws little new light on disputed points. He properly devotes a good deal of space to fictitious accounts, which often influenced profoundly early conceptions of the geography of the New World.

The first few chapters of the volume serve a useful purpose in presenting the exploits of the early voyagers in their proper historical setting, for these men were dominated by one great idea, to which their famous discoveries were more or less incidental. But as exploration progressed, the quest for the Western Ocean was subordinated to a considerable degree to the motives of trade and colonization. The original purpose may have been in the background, but it was certainly less apparent than at first, and there is danger of attributing to it more continuous influence than it really had. The book contains a number of excellent passages in which Dr. Crouse summarizes the progress made during certain periods and explains why changes in the aims and methods of the explorers appeared. It is believed, moreover, that the most casual reader will be impressed by the scientific outlook of the majority of those who engaged in the great quest. They collected data from every possible source and displayed great shrewdness in drawing conclusions therefrom. It was not necessarily their fault that their conclusions and predictions did not always accord with the facts.

Students of the history of Minnesota and of the upper Mississippi Valley will naturally turn to the numerous passages that describe the activities of the explorers who traced the rivers and lakes of that region. The names of Du Luth, Father Hennepin, Jacques de Noyon, and La Vérendrye are only a few of the large number mentioned in that connection. But the writer adds very little to what is already known of their achievements.

In attempting an estimate of the volume, one cannot help feeling that the author has missed his opportunity. There is undoubtedly a place in historical literature for a clear and concise treatment of the theme that he has chosen, but in the present instance the treatment seems neither clear nor concise. The outlines of the story are buried in an almost overwhelming mass of biographical and other information. The theme is adapted to treatment in the form of a brief volume, or better still, a short essay, but the author has produced a treatise. There are, it is true, many illuminating passages that indicate that Dr. Crouse has a real insight into his subject, but such passages are scattered and the reader must make the synthesis for himself. The volume ends abruptly, without any attempt at conclusion or summary. With the aid of the index the book will be valuable as a work of reference, and one might well make it a point of departure in any investigation involving a particular individual. The book is really a biographical cyclopedia relating to a phase of the history of discovery and exploration.

As regards printing and binding, the volume represents an excellent piece of work. Typographical errors are very few indeed, and there are a number of very good reproductions of early maps. There is a bibliography, and the writer has given full and specific citations to the authorities for most of the statements contained in the text. It is a real pity that the main thesis does not stand out a little more clearly.

WAYNE E. STEVENS

The Development of the Flour-milling Industry in the United States, With Special Reference to the Industry in Minneapolis (Hart, Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays, XLVI). By CHARLES BYRON KUHLMANN, PH.D., professor of economics in Hamline University. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1929. xvii, 349 p. \$3.50.)

The cult of competitions is widespread today, but few of the winning plays, poems, and plans for peace, prosperity, or prohibition have won much approval. In one field, however, a competition has thoroughly justified its existence, for the *Hart, Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays* have consistently, during the last twenty years, been valuable contributions to economic literature, and many of their authors have subsequently stepped to the very front of the academic field. Dr. Kuhlmann, by winning the prize in 1924, joined this goodly company, and his essay, now published, shows that he fully deserved the honor. Once more the judges have, in racing parlance, "picked a winner."

The book does justice to an important subject, and while its author was chiefly interested in the Minneapolis part of the story he refuses to recognize any frontier of time or place. He ranges from the Pilgrim fathers to the future of Buffalo, and faces with equanimity a mass of material covering three centuries. Hence a teacher of economic history might almost use the book as a peg on which to hang a study of the economic development of the United States; and since the author is equally economist and historian, his analysis of such things as competition, the relative advantages of large- and small-scale production, regional specialization, comparative costs, and transportation charges is a godsend to any teacher searching for apt illustrations with which to relieve a lecture on economic theory. To the general reader the volume is a lucid guide to the "how and why" of developments both in the Northwest and throughout the northern half of the country, and the discussion of technical problems in nontechnical terms is perhaps the outstanding merit of the book.

"The rivalry of milling centers forms the central theme of the book," and those who are worried concerning the future of the industry in Minneapolis will find plenty to think about as they

watch the rise and decline of half a score of "millopolises." New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Rochester, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, and Buffalo all have their hands read and their pasts revealed; and in each case certain common factors play their part in causing a center's rise and subsequent fate. The advantages that gave a mill city its first chance were at least three in number—a local market for flour, a local supply of wheat, and a supply of cheap power, usually in the form of a waterfall. Some wide-awake person sees the opportunity; little capital is needed, a sawmill is already there, and so a flour mill is built, possibly as a custom mill, grinding the neighbors' wheat in return for a fee paid in flour. Soon the miller-merchant follows, buying grain and selling flour; but if this little neighborhood industry is to win a wider national or international market, other factors must play their part. The district must become a big wheat-growing area; improved transportation must be available to bring the crops long distances to the mill and to take the flour to the outer world; and eventually much may hang on the question of comparative freight rates between the mill center and the farms on the one hand and the consumer on the other. Methods and quality are of vital importance; Dr. Kuhlmann makes it very clear that the rise of Minneapolis was predominantly due to the enterprise and willingness to experiment of the men who evolved and improved milling processes and adopted the roller system of gradual reduction. The more one reads economic history the more one realizes the importance of this personal factor; change and progress are not so much the result of the operation of inexorable economic laws as of the foresight, patience, ingenuity, and the refusal to be beaten of industrial pioneers. The old order, the vested interests, laugh at these men, and maybe call them "bounders"; but even if the cap fits the fact remains that for nearly every step forward the world is indebted to the bounders.

The Minneapolis story starts untrue to precedent, for while there was the market and the power there was no local wheat. Much of the early flour was made from wheat brought upstream from Iowa and Illinois. But the spread of spring wheat growing remedied this defect once the new milling processes came,

while the quality of the flour produced by these new methods and the new wheat made the city world famous. Concentration in a few giant mills helped to foster efficient production, until eventually the industry was dominated by three firms. The millers improved their rail connections by interesting themselves in the construction of the Soo Line and the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, and took full advantage of freight rates which, their opponents claimed, were unduly favorable.

But with the last decade the advantages have disappeared and the production curve has turned downwards. Buffalo has forged ahead (largely thanks to the establishment of mills by Minneapolis firms), the freight rate position has ceased to be advantageous, the mills have become almost out of date, and the supply of raw material is falling off in quantity and quality. Yet Dr. Kuhlmann is not without hope. Buffalo's growth has been fed by two "highly precarious advantages"—low freight rates on the Great Lakes and the entry of Canadian wheat in bond. If Canadian wheat could be brought in bond to Minneapolis direct by rail and if the mills could be brought up to high efficiency point the local industry might recover some of its lost ground. Thus the author's prophecy is on a note of resigned optimism. "While there is little likelihood that Minneapolis will ever be able to reach the position of superiority which it has held in times past, there is no reason to think that it will not for a long period to come be in the front rank of the milling centers of the world." A fairly safe prophecy for which its author is not likely to be stoned to death!

HERBERT HEATON

Christopher C. Andrews, Pioneer in Forestry Conservation in the United States: For Sixty Years a Dominant Influence in the Public Affairs of Minnesota: Lawyer: Editor: Diplomat: General in the Civil War. Recollections: 1829-1922. Edited by ALICE E. ANDREWS. With introduction by WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL, LL.D. (Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1928. 327 p. Illustrations. \$6.00.)

Minnesota's cultural wealth has been increased because General Andrews at the age of seventy-eight, "at the earnest request of

his daughter," took upon himself the task of writing his recollections. A word of praise may well be accorded that daughter not only for urging her father to write this volume but also for editing it and making it available to the public. Though Minnesota has had many distinguished men and women whose careers are historically interesting either because of unusual achievements or because they typify the spirit of a given time or movement, the state can point to relatively few autobiographical volumes or published diaries. There are signs that a change in viewpoint is at hand, that there is developing a keener appreciation of the importance of leaving a written record. Dr. Folwell stresses the value of General Andrews' life as an example of high-minded conduct for young men to study and to emulate. The reviewer would like to stress the wisdom and spirit that the general exhibited in tackling at seventy-eight the laborious task of writing his memoirs, thus affording an example for older men and women to study and to emulate. Since many Minnesotans may not have Alice Andrews in their families to urge them to write their recollections, the reviewer seizes the present opportunity to request them, humbly and respectfully, to do so.

This review is being written in Europe, where the writer is enjoying the exhilarating experience of studying other peoples and other customs. He has noticed among other things the urge that Europeans, especially Englishmen, seem to feel in the matter of writing their autobiographies. They do not defer the task until they are on their deathbeds; some of them, indeed, seem to find time for it—to make time for it—while they are still in the midst of the duties of public office or the cares of active business or professional life. Men like General Andrews and Judge Ueland have set the example at home. It is to be hoped that many will follow it. To write the history of American civilization it is necessary to have the experiences and the reflections of men and women from every walk of life recorded if possible. A comprehensive collection of such records would unquestionably prove a mine of valuable historical material—recollections of native-born Americans and of immigrants; of generals, diplomats, politicians, lawyers, teachers, preachers, journalists, engineers, business men, doctors, and dentists; and of people in many

humble positions, for instance, street-car conductors, whose opportunities for observing contemporary *mores* are unexampled. (Once there was a street-car conductor in Minneapolis named Knut Hamsun.) And what interesting documents they would prove, both historically and humanly! Take General Andrews', for example.

It was not for nothing that General Andrews bore the name of the pioneer of pioneers, for he possessed something of the Columbus spirit. Not that he was a discoverer of new worlds; but he vigorously explored worlds that were new to him; he pioneered on two geographical frontiers; his life story has connections with three continents; and in his later years he pioneered a frontier of public service, winning the title of the "true prophet of forestry," which Dr. Folwell awards him in his introduction to the present volume. He was not, like his namesake, a sailor and an admiral, but he was a soldier and a general. And his military achievements form just a single chapter in one of those varied careers that were possible only before the age of specialization was inaugurated.

General Andrews was what one may call a well-documented man. He kept a diary through most of his active life and he seems to have used it to refresh his memory in writing his recollections; occasionally the editor supplements his account with passages from it. On the whole direct quotations from this source are few, a fact that the reader regrets, for the diary, judged by the extracts printed, is a record of interest and importance. For almost every considerable experience in his life, Andrews "documented" himself at the time — through letters and articles in the newspapers, books telling of his travels, official reports, essays and historical studies, and published addresses. He was thus able at almost every point to check his memory by his own contemporary records, which in most cases are more detailed than the present narrative. The author conceived his task to be one of selection, omission, and compression — the working out of a connected account of the entire career. A bibliography of General Andrews' numerous published writings would have added considerably to the value of the book as a work of reference.

The volume, which is handsomely printed and competently indexed, contains nine chapters. The first presents an attractive picture of a New England boyhood. Andrews was born on October 27, 1829, at Hillsboro, Upper Village, New Hampshire, of old New England stock. He tells of the village life, his home, his early schooling, and of sundry childhood experiences, including his first cigar, a disaster that occasioned remorse and confession. In his fourteenth year he went to Boston to be a clerk in "the leading retail provision store" of that city. Among notable experiences in the cultural capital was that of hearing Webster deliver the famous Bunker Hill Monument oration. The second chapter, "Early Law Practice in Massachusetts," is more inclusive than the caption indicates, for it tells of his schooling at Francetown Academy, interrupted by two years of work in Boston; of legal studies in a law office at the Upper Village, coupled with experience as a school teacher; of studies in the Harvard law school, continued in a Boston law office; of independent practice at Newton Lower Falls; and of the slavery controversy and other subjects that caught the author's interest in the late forties and early fifties. A notable figure in legal circles was Rufus Choate, whose wit and eloquence made a deep impression on Andrews' mind.

By filling out the next chapter, on "Kansas and the Anti-slavery Agitation of 1854 to 1857," with passages from the diary, the editor has added much to the picture of the Kansas situation as viewed by the young New Englander who set off for the West in 1854. "Kansas," he writes reminiscently, "seemed far more remote then, than does Alaska now." The diary excerpts reflect the excitement in Boston over the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; and when Andrews left on May 30 his departure was "made in the midst of the Fugitive Slave Riots." He spent six months in Kansas, chiefly at Fort Leavenworth, and wrote letters during that period to the *Boston Post* — "at three dollars a letter." Casual diary items reflect conditions in Kansas: Andrews witnesses a camp of four hundred Mormons; he sees a victim of cholera lying at a roadside; he hears a rumor that he is an abolitionist and "that the squatters have

intimated that some personal violence would be done me"; and at a squatter meeting he is called upon to define his position, whereupon he explains that, though not an abolitionist, he wants Kansas to be a free state. After a half year he went to Washington, thinking that he could "be of service to the territory of Kansas, no delegate having been elected." He remained there for two years as a clerk in the treasury department. He then determined to remove to Minnesota to practice law; a trip of investigation in 1856 was followed a year later by his settlement in that territory.

A chapter, based in part on his little book *Minnesota and Dacotah*, is devoted to "Minnesota and the Northwest, 1856 to 1860." The author tells of his visit to Fort Ripley and Crow Wing in 1856; records his early views on the future of Minnesota; chronicles his settlement at St. Cloud in 1857; describes trips to the Red River Valley in 1858 and to Long Prairie in 1859; and gives a brief account of the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part as a Douglas Democrat. Minnesotans will have their appetites whetted by this chapter for the more bounteous detail given in the diary and the newspaper letters for this period.

Two chapters follow on the Civil War and reconstruction, during which Andrews gave what Dr. Folwell calls his "most conspicuous service to the country." Quick to enroll after the president's call for volunteers, he entered vigorously upon the work of organization, spent a week at Fort Ripley picking up the rudiments of drill, and was shortly made an officer in the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. His sharp opposition to the notorious surrender of that regiment at Murfreesboro — which he records in detail — was in part responsible for his rapid promotion after his return to the army from three months in southern prison camps. A clue to his character is the fact that while in prison he read Shakespeare and Plutarch and wrote a manual entitled *Hints to Company Officers*. After his exchange he served to the end of the war, coming out a division commander. His account of reconstruction activities in the districts of Alabama and Texas, of which he was commander, is an informing one.

In the fall of 1865 Andrews returned to Minnesota. One of his first civilian activities was to write a book on the Mobile campaign, in which he had participated. He passes over his career from 1865 to 1869 in three pages. Then came a period of eight and a half years as United States minister to Sweden and Norway. This is the subject of a long chapter, which the student may supplement by reading Andrews' numerous official reports and unofficial papers about the two northern countries. His interest was here aroused in scientific forestry, a field which he later exploited in Minnesota. The soldier-diplomat returned to Minnesota and for a short time was a newspaper editor in St. Paul, but in 1882 he was appointed consul general to Brazil, a position that he held for three years. His chapter on Brazil is in the main a condensation of his book, *Brazil, Its Conditions and Prospects*.

"I had always loved trees," writes Andrews; and to trees and conservation he devoted most of the rest of his life in connection with the Minnesota forestry service. The *Recollections* fittingly close with a review of this work. Dr. Folwell thus summarizes the author's achievements in this field: "He framed and secured the passage of the first forestry law in Minnesota. General Andrews's initiative started the movement that resulted in the creation of two national forests in Minnesota. . . . It was through his influence that Congress . . . granted to the State of Minnesota twenty thousand acres of public land for experimental forestry purposes, the tract now called the Burntside Forest."

The book is largely a record of public service. It takes the reader behind the scenes on relatively few occasions; its rigid reserve is curious in view of the author's announcement that as he is not writing for publication he feels free to speak out. Again and again—unless portions of his text have been left out by the editor, who unfortunately has not explained her editorial method—he has ignored opportunities to speak out freely; his assumption that the book will not go before the public seems after all to be an affectation. His reticence puts a sharp limit upon the historical value of the book. The situation might perhaps have been saved by the editor had she chosen to supplement the recol-

lections by drawing generously upon the diary; but this she has not done. The result of it all is, as has been suggested, a compressed summary of a life story already very well documented. This is useful, but it makes slight contributions to history. On the other hand, the record permanently enrolls General Andrews, in Dr. Folwell's words, "in the list of distinguished Minnesotans."

THEODORE C. BLEGEN

Recollections of an Immigrant. By ANDREAS UELAND. (New York, Minton, Balch and Company, 1929. x, 262 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

Judge Ueland has chosen the title of his book carefully and its promise is fulfilled with precision. The first scene is in south-western Norway, the parish of Heskestad, where the author was born some seventy-five years ago, the son of Ole Gabriel Ueland, one of the most noted political leaders produced by the *bønder* in modern Norway—though Mr. Ueland carefully avoids making any such high claims for his father. Here on a little farm began the home schooling of the author, whose recollections go back to winter-night conversations in the late fifties, "the members of the family and the servants sitting around the light of a tallow candle or of an open three-cornered iron lamp burning bad-smelling cod-liver oil." Here he was introduced to Norwegian folklore and here he heard echoes of the world outside, including distant America. A winter-night question that he remembers is, "What can have become of Knut Eie?" This individual was probably the companion of Cleng Peerson, who in 1821 had set off for America on a trip of investigation. Eie is believed to have died in the United States before 1825. It may well be that by recalling this question, Judge Ueland has unconsciously solved a minor historical problem. He explains that he thought this Knut Eie was from his own parish, but that he later learned from historians that Eie was from Ryfylke. Perhaps the historians are wrong and the judge right, for the Ryfylke Eie turned up, safe and sound, in 1837, when by all the rules of historical evidence he should have been occupying a grave in New York. Since the reviewer, like the judge, prefers natural to miraculous explana-

tions of human phenomena, he ventures the guess that there were two Knut Eies, and that Peerson's comrade came from Heskestad.

Mr. Ueland's home education was supplemented by studies under an itinerant schoolmaster, who emphasized Luther's *Smaller Catechism* and the doctrine of verbal inspiration. Enjoined as a boy to say grace before and after meals, Mr. Ueland recalls a certain incongruity: "The form of grace was taken from Luther's *Smaller Catechism*, and fitted no doubt well to Luther's own meals, but little to our mush and milk." Verbal inspiration could hardly be refuted by a small boy, but Mr. Ueland takes up the subject in these memoirs, and in his third longest chapter the doctrine receives a devastating lawyer's analysis; between the lines one reads the author's anticipation that the essay will make uncomfortable reading for contemporary Luthern fundamentalists, who on numerous occasions are the victims of his slightly ironical thrusts. Boyhood education was furthered in other ways, for example, by reading, for the Ueland home boasted such works as *Snorre Sturlason*, *Saxo Grammaticus*, and the plays of Holberg. The influence of the wise and experienced father is also apparent: "Walking with him on starlit evenings he would point out and explain planets, stars and constellations." The father was familiar with *Poor Richard's Almanac* and often spoke admiringly of Franklin. In 1866 Mr. Ueland made a four-month's trip to Stockholm with his father, who there executed an important political mission.

In January, 1870, Ole Gabriel Ueland died, and the younger Ueland's world was changed. An older brother was to receive the farm; Andreas did not want to teach, as his mother urged him to do. Should he remain at home? Or become a laborer? Or learn a trade? Or go to sea? Ah, there was yet another possibility — for him, as for many others — America! A farmer from Houston County, Minnesota, visited Norway in 1871 and during the following winter was the active agent in infecting "half the population in that district with . . . America fever." Mr. Ueland came down with it; he describes its principal symptom in a trenchant line: "It was like a desperate case

of homesickness reversed." In the nineteenth century the attitude of the Norwegian official classes toward America and emigration was generally unfriendly, not to say injudicious, and there was a vigorous anti-emigration propaganda from pulpit and press. In Mr. Ueland's case the opposition began at home, but he finally won his mother's consent and set off for America, his destination Minnesota. Then, as later, he was nothing if not independent. His companions bought tickets to Houston, the place from which the germ-carrier of the "America fever" had come. "Seeing this," writes Mr. Ueland, "I took a ticket to the next station beyond, Rushford." An hour after he arrived he accepted a job grubbing trees for a Norwegian farmer at fifty cents a day and board.

The making of an American had begun in approved fashion. One expects a period of storm and stress—and there was such a period, lasting six years; but Mr. Ueland does not tell of it in the approved fashion of the self-made man. He does give a good picture of the struggles of the first year—grubbing trees, an anxious search for work in Minneapolis, the purchase for three dollars of *One Hundred Lessons in English*, farm work with a kindly American family of Dutch stock, threshing, plowing, the return to Minneapolis to work "on the first sewer built in that city," the study of English in an ungraded school, a lonesome Christmas. Then follows a record of five years of hard work, with some schooling in the winters and an opportunity to study law in a law office—but Mr. Ueland passes over these five years in six lines. A letter to his mother, dated May 30, 1877, telling her that he has passed the examination for admission to the bar, comes next. It is followed by a brief comment: "If I am entitled to credit for anything accomplished it is for being admitted to the bar six years after I landed at the Castle Garden."

Having used thirty-nine pages to tell the story of his life up to this point, Mr. Ueland abandons the chronological method. He gives a brief statement about the beginnings of his law practice in Minneapolis. He tells of his election as judge of probate in 1881 and of his reelection two years later. In all he held the judgeship five years; since 1887 he has neither sought nor held

public office. He offers a few — but only a few — political reminiscences. Among other things he mentions the fact that he bolted Bryan in 1896 and “voted faithfully for Palmer and Buckner.” This ticket was apparently unpopular in his district — it got only two votes, his own and that of his “hired man.” All Minnesotans know that Judge Ueland has had a distinguished legal career; he devotes only thirty-one pages, however, in scattered chapters, to this subject, and he mentions only a few cases — among them several that he has conducted as general counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. The author obviously does not consider extensive contributions to the history of law practice in Minnesota as coming within the scope of his book.

Mr. Ueland warms to his subject, however, not to say crackles, when he takes up the general problem of the Norwegian immigrant in America, the theological views of Norwegian Lutherans, and his own reactions to Norway on visits to the land of his birth made in 1909, 1913, 1924, and 1928. In an interesting brief chapter on “Native and Immigrant Psychology” he attempts to explain the gravitation of Scandinavians toward politics and public office. He declares that the average Scandinavian immigrant in the earlier period was “not inferior, physically, morally or mentally, or in point of education, to the average American, but as to fitness for the new country he was at first much inferior.” The American had had two hundred years of experience in the country and English was his native tongue. The Scandinavian felt humiliated by being considered less fit than the American; his defense mechanism — the judge is not guilty of using the term — was to boast about his native land and to seek public office, thus to raise himself in the esteem of Americans. The author recognizes that politicians were not tardy about taking full advantage, on party grounds, of this tendency. It is high time for some trained student of political currents and public psychology to study this interesting subject. What was the relative importance of the Scandinavian desire for office and the politician’s desire to attract votes through using Scandinavian candidates? And what was the effect of “racial recognition” upon the popular vote? Was a small part of the Norwegian interest in politics

a hold-over from the old country? It is at least of some interest to know that in Norway the nineteenth century witnessed a great and successful struggle for power by the *bønder*, the farmers, the class that contributed so powerfully to American immigration, against the old officialdom — a struggle led by men of the stamp of Ole Gabriel Ueland.

Mr. Ueland is sharply critical of the efforts of Norwegians, or Norwegian-Americans, to retain the Norwegian tongue in America, and he questions the wisdom of such activities as that represented by the League of Norwegians, organized in Norway, which, he says, "advocates retention of the Norwegian language by the emigrants and seeks to foster on their part a certain common national consciousness with the people in the mother country, and appreciation of old Norwegian customs and traditions." Many Norwegians are very much concerned about preserving "the inheritance," as they call it, and contributing something of it to American life. This inheritance receives short shrift from Mr. Ueland — in the field of religion he considers it to consist largely of a demonology that the higher criticism has demolished and in general of a fundamentalism against which he brings up heavy guns; the historical part, he suggests, is a bubble which he offers to puncture by making genial sport of Norway's ancient kings; the great achievements of modern Norway, he explains blandly, were accomplished after the emigrants left and can hardly go into the inheritance. Needless to say, his views have evoked a pointed, not to say warm, discussion in Norwegian and Norwegian-American newspapers. Somewhat blinded by the smoke of the battle, the reviewer will merely observe that the Norwegian language appears to be spoken less and less by members of the second, to say nothing of the third, generation, and that the Americanizing process — perhaps a more complicated thing than some so-called hundred per cent Americans have considered it to be — is proceeding on its inevitable way. Efforts to retard or to hasten such processes, involving hundreds of thousands of people in various circumstances and environments, seem to be singularly ineffective. Meanwhile one thing is of first importance — to study the intricate influences that will help to bring about an

understanding of how the American population has come to be what it is. And the opportune time to gather up the records is before the transition shall have been completed.

It is possible that the matter of an "inheritance" is more subtle than it appears to be. It is not wholly unbelievable that it works itself out in considerable part simply if the individual is himself. Judge Ueland, for example, has quite obviously been himself, not somebody else. Being himself has involved having his own character and intelligence. Among other things it has involved an interest in the promotion of friendly understanding, as opposed to ignorance, between related peoples. The reader of his book is quick to sense, also, a keen interest in everything that pertains to Norway and his own backgrounds. One-fourth of the volume is devoted to chapters telling of his four visits to Norway. His pages are sprinkled with apt quotations from Norwegian poets and writers. He has an informing chapter about the great poet, Bjørnson. He writes six charming little chapters about memorable banquets in Minneapolis in honor of distinguished visiting Scandinavians. His children bear names redolent of old Norse lore. He was an organizer of the Norwegian Art Society, the purpose of which was that of "bringing to the attention of the American public the works of Scandinavian artists." And Mr. Ueland has written the *Recollections of an Immigrant*.

The autobiography is one of distinction. It is told without a trace of pomp. There is neither boasting nor complacency. The record is presented honestly and simply, with emphasis upon views and standpoints rather than upon outer events. Mr. Ueland thinks of his story as a document that may aid Americans in studying "the influence of the immigrants on American life and the influence of American environment on the immigrants." He thus places his recollections in a broad American setting; the point of view is that of revealing the mind of an American immigrant. In this case that mind is marked by a spirit of restless inquiry; it delights in analysis; it has a horror of smug or conventional generalization; it is combative, rejoicing especially in bearding fundamentalists in their dens; and the strain of irony is never far away. It was an understanding daughter who presented Mr.

Ueland with one of the books by the author of *Erewhon*. This is not to imply, however, that the judge does not in the main accept the existing order. Though he attacks with vigor the position of religious conservatives, he appears to be in the conservative camp politically. And he defines his own position on various other matters as essentially that of an American of high percentage.

Mr. Ueland permits some glimpses into his family life, and one forms a partial picture of an ideal American home, but he writes with the restraint of a modest gentleman. If the result is not so revealing a social document as one might have wished, the allusive treatment does help to fill out the picture of the autobiographer. Still, many Minnesotans will feel a faint regret here, for Minnesota is proud both of the judge and of Mrs. Ueland — and indeed of the entire Ueland family. Mrs. Ueland's name and character are written into the broad story of the struggle for social betterment in Minnesota; and the reader, though conscious throughout of the ubiquitous influence of this remarkable woman, would gladly have forgiven the judge if he had permitted himself to speak more freely of his family.

THEODORE C. BLEGEN

Minnesota in the War with Germany, vol. I. By FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK and LIVIA APPEL. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1928. xi, 374 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

This is the initial volume of a projected two-volume narrative history of Minnesota's contribution to the war with Germany. It has been produced under the direction of the Minnesota Historical Society. An earlier plan for a comprehensive history in eight volumes had to be dropped when the state legislature decided that the project was too costly, but not before the first of the proposed volumes — a *History of the 151st Field Artillery*, by Louis L. Collins — had come from the press. The present volume, however, is intended to stand with its prospective companion volume as an independent work. The completed project will present the story of Minnesota's effort in the war both in its military and in its civilian aspects. The first volume consists largely of an account of the emergence of the military machine; the second, which is

expected to appear within a year or so, will deal with civilian activities during the struggle.

The work has been done in scholarly fashion. It is apparent that the chief motive that prompted the undertaking was the obligation of preserving for future generations of Minnesotans the record of their state's contribution in the war. But the work is something more than a duty faithfully executed; it is a detailed story of part of a great human undertaking, accurately and interestingly told. Scholarly standards and requirements have never been lost sight of, yet they have not been allowed to obtrude themselves to the extent of concealing those traits of the soldier which reveal armies as aggregations of human beings. The book should, therefore, have a rather wide appeal. The historian bent upon writing a synthetic history of the war will need to consult it; the general reader will find it well within the range of his interests; and the men who actually fought the war will find in it a clear-cut picture of the vast machine in which they too often appeared as mere cogs and bolts.

The thirteen chapters that comprise the first volume take the reader from the summer of 1914 to the closing days of the war in November, 1918. The account of the return to a peace footing, with its readjustments and problems of demobilization, is left for the second volume. The first two chapters of the present volume trace the state of public opinion in Minnesota from August, 1914, when the *Minneapolis Journal* looked upon all war as "the great illusion" (p. 3), down to the spring of 1917, when even such a journal as the *Labor World* of Duluth was declaring that "Every liberty we enjoy came to us through struggle and at great cost in human life and property" (p. 59). Due space is given to the varying shades of public opinion. Then follow two chapters that relate the first moves of the state to prepare itself for the job ahead. Such units of the war machine as already existed — chiefly the national guard and the naval militia — were brushed up and prepared for service. They were shortly to be brought within the scope of federal organization. Recruiting campaigns for the army, navy, and marine corps were carried on with varying degrees of intensity. The results "were not commensurate with the expenditure of time and labor," although it

is recognized that the operation of the selective draft had a definite retarding influence upon volunteering. Minnesota was able to fill only about sixty per cent of its assigned quota for the army, a record that still placed it in the upper half of the rating by states. Three chapters are devoted to a description of selective service in operation and the training of officers at Fort Snelling. The principle of universal liability to service was a new one for both state and nation, and the account of how and with what success the principle was applied makes unique reading for Americans. Three additional chapters deal with the more specialized training of military and naval mechanics at Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis, of mechanics for the air service, at the Overland Building in St. Paul and of future officers through the Students' Army Training Corps at eight Minnesota educational institutions. These chapters taken together give an impressive picture of the unpreparedness of the United States along certain lines for any major military undertaking and the great difficulties encountered in converting the nation from a peace-time to a war-time basis. They also set forth the energy and ingenuity employed in making good these deficiencies. Two chapters are devoted to the training of Minnesotans at Camp Cody, New Mexico, and at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The final chapter is a very general account of the movements and activities in which many of the one hundred and eighteen thousand Minnesotans in the war may be assumed to have participated in one way or another.

It is something of a disappointment from the reader's point of view that, after having been shown at what cost and effort this military machine was put together, he is not able to see how it worked when put to the test. Only a few out of the 374 pages in the volume are devoted to an account of the men in action, whether on the fighting front, or on the high seas, or in the more prosaic work that went on ceaselessly behind the lines. But this is no fault of the authors. Rather is it to be charged to the fact that the military machine had been so constructed that many of its parts were standardized and could be freely transferred from one service or section to another. This accounts for the bewildering amount of transferring and replacing that went on and

effectually destroyed the identity of most of the Minnesota units. The Minnesota National Guard units at Camp Cody retained their identity more completely than any other large Minnesota contingent, which probably explains why the chapter on Camp Cody is allowed forty-seven pages while that on Camp Dodge receives only twenty-five pages. Camp Dodge was host to a larger number of Minnesotans than any other single camp, but up until June, 1918, it appeared to serve chiefly as a distributing point for the war department. Contingents numbering hundreds and thousands were dispersed from Camp Dodge to all parts of the country. It has not been possible for the authors to give space to each one of these exoduses.

The authors have sedulously avoided anything savoring of conjecture and speculation. One slight exception may be noted briefly. On page 373 appears the statement that "most of the letters [*written by men who saw action*] indicate that these men were there [*at the front*] not only because their country had ordered them to go, but because they really believed that their work in the trenches was a step in the attainment of a higher civilization than the world had ever known." Doubtless such a spirit was manifested *in the letters*. To say, however, that "It was this spirit that caused them to push on with an impetuosity that astonished the enemy, who neither understood nor knew how to deal with a foe who came with a rush" may be stretching the point just a bit. The causal relationship between what soldiers say or even think and what they do is one of the intangible things in life. What, for example, is the explanation of that extraordinary grudge against the Y. M. C. A. which the average "doughboy" carried back with him into civilian life? This, by the way, is the only point upon which the reviewer had decided in advance that he wished enlightenment and upon which he received none. Perhaps an account of the phenomenon is reserved for the second volume; or perhaps it belongs in neither volume. But it is a question that is bound to insinuate itself into any extended discussion of war-time psychology.

The work has been well done and the authors and those who assisted them are entitled to unstinted praise. The footnotes,

numerous and informative, testify to a thorough familiarity with all available material, and the dozen illustrations have been well selected. Every page, in short, shows careful workmanship. A general index is promised for the second volume.

ARTHUR S. WILLIAMSON

My Minnesota. By ANTOINETTE E. FORD. (Chicago and New York, Lyons and Carnahan, 1929. 416 p. Illustrations. \$1.28.)

A new book on Minnesota history adapted to the needs of the elementary school is always a welcome addition to the small number now available. Miss Antoinette E. Ford of Mechanic Arts High School of St. Paul has produced a book designed for use in classes or in libraries in the intermediate grades. Both geographic and historical material is drawn upon, the former filling the larger part of the book.

The exploration of Minnesota is the first subject discussed, five chapters being given to it. The journeys of Radisson and Groseilliers, Du Luth, and Hennepin receive two chapters, most of the essential facts being included; the expeditions of Carver and Pike are allotted a chapter apiece; and a chapter on the search for the source of the Mississippi is divided between a description of Itasca State Park and the travels of Cass, Schoolcraft, and Nicollet. The author passes judgment on the work of these explorers, condemning some and praising others in words that may produce a wrong impression. This portion of the book would be greatly improved by a map with detail omitted and the routes followed by explorers in reaching Minnesota as well as their travels within the state emphasized.

Three chapters are given to the early period of the settlement of Minnesota previous to the establishment of the territorial government. They include accounts of the building of Fort Snelling; of Mendota, the fur trade, and the services of Sibley; and of the Red River trade and early days in St. Paul, St. Anthony, and the St. Croix Valley. Frequent references to eminent Americans who visited the territory will probably be unintelligible to children in the intermediate grades possessing little general historical information. These chapters include many interesting details well

set forth. The single chapter on the Minnesota Indians suffers from a failure to distinguish with sufficient clearness between original Indian characteristics and the Indian as he came to be after long contact with civilization. The space allotted is inadequate to the subject. The history of Minnesota from the establishment of the territorial government in 1849 to the end of the Sioux Uprising of 1862 is described in three chapters. Alexander Ramsey's services receive adequate treatment. The treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota, the episode of the saving of the capital for St. Paul by Senator Joe Rolette, the admission of the state to the Union, and the services of Minnesota men in the Civil War are all recounted, but special stress is laid on the Sioux Outbreak.

Some serious omissions of material are apparent. The activities of the missionaries among the Indians deserve a chapter in place of casual references. More to be regretted is the omission of any discussion of the institutional development of Minnesota since the Civil War, the part played by Minnesota in recent national undertakings, and the services of numerous Minnesotans whose achievements are worthy of record.

The last sixteen chapters, nearly sixty per cent of the book, are devoted to material chiefly of a geographical nature but with historical references. The chapter on the Minnesota forests includes much information about the history of lumbering. Similarly the chapters on wheat farming and iron mining discuss the history of those industries. The chapter on Minneapolis is largely local history, but that on Duluth is chiefly commercial geography. The last seven chapters describe an imaginary tour of the state by steamboat and automobile with visits to the state parks and the majority of the counties. Although the material presented is mainly geographical, items of historical interest are frequently included. For example, when the author takes her reader to Austin, she mentions that the city was named for Governor Austin and that Dr. Emerson and his slave Dred Scott visited the site in 1836. Such a reference is of questionable value, for it would mean very little to an intermediate grade student. On the whole this portion of the book is best described as a geographic reader.

The description of the state as it is today is most valuable because such material cannot be found in any other book in a form suitable to use in the middle grades.

This book needs more maps, especially of the type designed for use by children. Further questions and suggestions concerning teaching procedure would enhance its value to the rural school. Despite these criticisms, chiefly relating to omissions, the book marks a real contribution. It should be found in all Minnesota school libraries.

D. S. BRAINARD

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The eighth state historical convention under the auspices of the society will be held at Hutchinson on Friday and Saturday, June 14 and 15, upon the invitation of the Union Club and local members of the society. An historic tour, which will start from the Twin Cities on the morning of June 14, will stop at Henderson and Glencoe before reaching the convention city. At the former place Mr. Verne E. Chatelain, acting assistant superintendent of the society, will present a paper on the career of Joseph R. Brown; at the latter there will be a luncheon and a conference on local history work in McLeod County. The principal address of the convention will be presented at Hutchinson the same evening by Dr. George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, who has selected as his subject "When America Was the Land of Canaan." The tour will be continued on the morning of June 15, when the visitors will proceed to Litchfield, where they will be entertained at a complimentary picnic lunch and will attend a formal afternoon session. They will return to Hutchinson for another session in the evening. Other speakers who will appear at the various sessions include Dr. Charles J. Ritchey of Macalester College, St. Paul; Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, newspaper assistant of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul; Mr. H. L. Merrill of the Hutchinson city schools; Mr. Win V. Working of Blakeley; and Mrs. Peter Rodange of Litchfield. Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll, president of the society, and Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum, are serving as chairman and secretary respectively of the general committee in charge of the convention.

The appropriations to the society by the state for the next biennium have been fixed as follows: for "maintenance," \$30,400 for 1929-30 and \$30,800 for 1930-31; for "equipment, travel and office expense," \$20,000 for each year; and for completion of the newspaper stacks, \$5,000. The appropriations for maintenance are larger than those for each year of the current

biennium by \$3,000 and \$3,400 respectively; and this increase will make possible the retention of the position of head of the reference department in the library after the return of the librarian and a few much needed increases in salaries for members of the staff. It is not large enough, however, to permit the establishment of the position of curator of archives, as had been proposed (see *ante*, 49-51). As no further appropriation is made for war records work, the total for the next biennium, including the special appropriation for stacks, is \$4,600 less than that for the current biennium.

Thirty-four additions to the active membership of the society have been made during the quarter ending March 31, 1929. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

BROWN: August H. Wild, Springfield.

CARVER: Paul A. Glaeser, Waconia.

CLAY: Dora J. Gunderson, Moorhead.

HENNEPIN: Ward C. Burton, Lois M. Fawcett, Henry G. Foote, Oscar Gulbrandsen, Twiford E. Hughes, Mrs. William S. Lindsley, Gerda Mortenson, Harry N. Owen, Adolph C. Simonson, Mary C. Smith, Stelle S. Smith, Dr. Clarence H. Turnquist, Grant S. Youmans, and Emil S. Youngdahl, all of Minneapolis.

HOUSTON: Arnold Fladager, Spring Grove.

HUBBARD: Herbert B. Stone, Park Rapids.

ITASCA: John A. Vandyke, Coleraine.

MCLEOD: Wallace O. Merrill, Silver Lake.

NICOLLET: Judge Henry Moll, St. Peter.

OLMSTED: Dr. Arch H. Logan, Rochester.

RAMSEY: Kenneth Brill, Rev. Frederick M. Eliot, Antoinette E. Ford, William B. Irwin, Ella Kennedy, Edwin L. Lindell, Rachel C. Mason, and Fred W. Sweney, all of St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS: Willard Bayliss, Chisholm.

NONRESIDENT: James S. Beddie of Fayette, Iowa; and Rev. Herman O. Hendrickson of Humboldt, Iowa.

The society lost nine active members by death during the first three months of 1929: James H. Weed of St. Paul, January 4; Charles D. Velie of Minneapolis, January 14; Dr. Charles L. Greene of St. Paul, January 19; Mrs. George E. Tuttle of Min-

neapolis, February 11; Laurits C. Pedersen of Askov, February 16; Henry E. Randall of St. Paul, February 21; Mrs. Mary L. Ames of St. Paul, February 22; Chauncey J. V. Pettibone of Minneapolis, March 8; and Mabel L. Sheardown of Winona, March 26. The death of Mr. Charles T. Taylor of Mankato, on May 29, 1928, has not previously been reported in the magazine.

At a meeting of the executive council on April 15 amendments were adopted to the by-laws of the society relating to dues. In view of the decline that has taken place in the purchasing value of the dollar and of the increase in the number of publications supplied to members, the council decided to raise the life membership fee from twenty-five to fifty dollars, the dues of sustaining members from five to ten dollars, and those of annual and annual institutional members from two to three dollars. At the close of the business session Dr. Grace L. Nute, curator of manuscripts for the society, spoke on "Collecting the Records of Indian Missions in Minnesota."

The possibilities of coöperation between the society and the American Legion were discussed by Mr. Chatelain at the spring conference of the Legion and its auxiliary at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis on March 16. His suggestion that valuable and interesting historical work, such as making surveys of historical materials and marking historic sites, might be done by the local posts has been taken up with enthusiasm by the state officers of the Legion. Mr. Chatelain's talk is printed in full in the *Minnesota Legionnaire* of March 27, and the writer of an editorial in the same issue appeals to local posts to make permanent record of their histories. Mr. Babcock gave an illustrated talk on "State Parks and Minnesota History" before more than two hundred members of the staff of the state highway department at the Highway Building in St. Paul on March 4. As a result the department has offered to erect metal markers with inscriptions at historic sites along the state highways, provided the society will designate suitable sites and prepare the inscriptions. Mr. Babcock has also given five talks before school classes recently, and he spoke briefly on plans for the eighth state historical convention before the Union Club at Hutchinson on March 6. Dr.

Nute spoke on the *voyageur* before the Nature Study Club at Minneapolis on February 13, and before the American Association of University Women at Duluth on March 25, using slides to illustrate the latter talk; and she gave illustrated talks on the fur trade before the Business and Professional Women's Club of St. Paul on February 19, and the Railway Women's Club in St. Paul on March 12.

The superintendent and the curator of manuscripts have made an historical map of the central northwest region embracing Minnesota, the Dakotas, most of Montana, and parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Wyoming, which will be included in an atlas of the region to be published by the University of Minnesota Press. The map shows the routes followed by explorers of the region, early military and wagon roads, and the location of Indian missions, trading posts, and military forts. It is to be accompanied by a sketch, six or seven thousand words in length, of the history of the region. The superintendent has also planned the series of fourteen population maps that make up one section of this atlas.

Among the "America letters" located in Norway by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, who is on leave from his duties as assistant superintendent of the society, is one written by the mother of Knute Nelson in 1863, while the future senator was in the Union army, according to an announcement in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 10. Dr. Blegen found the letter while on a trip into western Norway, where he visited Bergen and Stavanger among other places. An interview in which he describes some of the material already located and asks anyone owning "America letters" to send them to him is published in the *Stavanger Afterblad* for February 14. Further evidence that the Norwegian newspapers are showing an interest in Dr. Blegen's work and are cooperating with him is a long interview from the *Aftenposten* of Oslo, which is reprinted in the issues for April 4 of the *Skandinaven* and the *Decorah-Posten*, two Norwegian-American newspapers.

A revision of the paper read before the Sixth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Oslo by Dr. Blegen (see *ante*, 9: 297, 400) has been published in pamphlet form under the title

The "America Letters" by the *Norske videnskaps-akademi* as number 5 of its *Historisk-filosofisk klasse* for 1928 (Oslo, 1928. 25 p.).

Eighty-six readers used material in the manuscript division during the first quarter of 1929. Among them were three college professors, two candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy, and a doctor and two dentists interested in the history of their professions in the state.

A brief note on the society is included in a section devoted to "Americana in American Libraries" in a volume entitled *The Reinterpretation of American Literature: Some Contributions toward the Understanding of Its Historical Development*, edited by Norman Foerster (New York, 1928). Attention is called to certain materials of literary interest in the manuscript division, including the Donnelly Papers; and the fact is noted that the society's library "probably has the largest collection extant of materials relating to or produced by the Scandinavian elements in America."

A sketch of the pioneer log cabin that Mr. Chilson D. Aldrich of Minneapolis designed for the society's museum is used as one of the many illustrations in his attractive volume devoted to *The Real Log Cabin* (New York, 1928. 278 p.).

ACCESSIONS

About two hundred letters have been added to the Knute Nelson Papers by Mr. Simon Michelet of Washington, formerly Senator Nelson's private secretary. They span the entire period of Nelson's political career, from 1867 to his death, and include many early letters written by him as well as letters received. Of exceptional interest are Nelson's letters to Soren Listoe, the American consul at Rotterdam, to whom the Minnesota senator expressed his personal convictions on such matters as the war with Spain, the election of 1890, the Kaiser's rôle in the Algeciras affair and in world politics in general, Roosevelt's and Taft's administrative and personal qualities, and the campaign of 1912. Mr. Michelet also presented the letters written to him after

Nelson's death by Congressmen, judges, and other political associates appraising the senator's character and career.

The records of the general and executive committees of the Knute Nelson Memorial Association have been presented through the secretary of the general committee, Mr. Charles J. Moos of St. Paul. They include about a hundred responses from prominent people to invitations to the unveiling of the Nelson statue and about the same number of newspaper clippings about the work of the committee.

A number of items of interest for the history of the Methodist missions in Minnesota have been obtained from the custodian of the Illinois Conference archives, the Reverend Arthur S. Chapman, and from the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois. From the latter source have come copies of eighteen letters, written from 1839 to 1844 by the Indian converts, Peter Marksman, George Copway, and John Johnson Enmegahbowh, and by other Methodist missionaries among the Sioux and Chippewa, and published in the *Western Christian Advocate*, a Methodist weekly. Copies of items relating to Minnesota in the archives of the Illinois conference, which sent the first Methodist missionaries to the upper Mississippi country, and in the archives of the Rock River conference also have been received.

Recent additions to the society's transcripts of material in the archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions relate for the most part to the Sioux missions in Minnesota during the outbreak of 1862. Copies of a few letters relating to missionary work in the state in the *Youth's Dayspring* and the *Journal of Missions* also have been received.

Photostatic copies of Roderic Mackenzie's manuscript history of the Northwest Company and of a list of the proprietors and *engagés* at that company's posts in 1799 have been presented by the Canadian Archives. The originals of the documents, which constitute sixty-five sheets, are in the Masson Papers.

Mr. Orrin F. Smith of Winona has presented thirty-two letters written by or to members of the family of his mother, Mrs. Abner Goddard, during the thirties and forties, and a short diary kept

by Abner Goddard on his wedding journey from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1833. Most of the letters were written in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri; and those that came from the latter state are perhaps the most valuable, for they tell of frontier conditions there. The Goddards later were among the earliest settlers of Winona.

Forty-four letters have been added to the Civil War papers of Mathew Marvin by his daughter, Miss Mabel Marvin of Winona, who presented the original collection in 1924 (see *ante*, 5: 507). Most of the letters were written by Marvin's comrades in Company K, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the war and the years that followed to 1893.

The papers of Galen H. Coon of Northfield, who was an agent for firms that manufactured agricultural machinery and furnished dairy supplies in Minneapolis in the eighties, have been presented by the Rice County Historical Society, through the courtesy of its president, Dr. C. A. Duniway of Northfield. The papers relate mainly to Coon's business activities, and are of considerable value for a study of certain phases of the agricultural history of the region tributary to the Twin Cities.

The papers of William Constans, a pioneer St. Paul merchant and real estate dealer, have been presented by Mr. August Fritsche of St. Paul. They include correspondence and accounts for the period from 1850 to 1909, and a volume of bills of lading of the commission firm of Constans and Burbank for the years from 1853 to 1855. The latter item will be of special interest to students of steamboating on the upper Mississippi.

A copy of a brief history of the First Congregational Church of Cottage Grove, by John P. Furber, has been secured from the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Dr. Edward J. Brown of Minneapolis has presented a manuscript embodying his recollections of the medical profession in that city during the last fifty years. It includes valuable information about the history of a number of medical organizations and sidelights on the characters and careers of various members of the profession.

A copy of a master's thesis on the "Settlement of Clay County, Minnesota, 1870-1900," by Dora J. Gunderson, is the gift of the history department of the University of Minnesota.

A volume containing the applications of all members of the Minnesota society of the Sons of the Revolution and genealogical data about their families has been received from that organization.

From the estate of the late Frederick Carl Neumeier of Stillwater, through the courtesy of his son, Frederick G. Neumeier, has been received an extensive collection of newspaper files, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and pictures that should be of great value to students interested in the history of the German element in the Middle West. From the seventies until his death in 1927 the elder Neumeier maintained a printing office in Stillwater, which issued many German and some English publications. Besides material that duplicates files already in the library, the collection contains files of the *St. Croix Post*, a German newspaper, from 1878 to 1890; *Der Erzähler*, a magazine supplement to the *Post* from 1882 to 1890; *Hermann's Sohn im Westen*, the organ of the order of the Sons of Hermann, from 1891 to 1897 and for 1910; the *Washington County Journal*, an English paper, from 1893 to 1896; *Die Gegenwart* of Chicago, from 1889 to 1898; and the *Amerikanische Turnzeitung* of Milwaukee for most of 1888—all of which except the last two were published by Neumeier. The books and pamphlets also are mainly the product of his printing office and include official publications of the Sons of Hermann, of which order Neumeier was the first national commander. The manuscript material consists mainly of records of the business, but includes part of what seems to be the constitution of a German mutual aid society, the *Schweizer Verein*. Photographs of Neumeier and of many other German-Americans, mostly identified as to name and place, add to the interest of the collection.

A photostatic reproduction of a thirteen-page pamphlet entitled *History of the Newspaper Press of St. Paul*, by J. Fletcher Williams (St. Paul, 1871), which was not in the society's library, has been made for the society from the copy in the Library of Congress.

Photostatic copies of six exceedingly rare early Scandinavian items relating to America have been secured recently from the Royal Library at Stockholm. Perhaps the most important item in the group is Tobias E. Biörck's *De plantatione ecclesiae Svecanae in America* (Upsala, 1731. 34 p.), which deals with the early history of the Swedish church in America and with the Indians. The other works are an account of new discoveries in America in 1691 by Olaus Beronius, entitled *Americam noviter detectam* (15 p.); a dissertation on the routes followed by the early Scandinavian explorers who crossed the Atlantic, by Georgius A. Westman, published under the title *Itinera priscorum Scandianorum in Americam* in 1757 (23 p.); an address by Olof Swartz relating to the West Indies, issued in 1789 with the title *Inträdes-tal, Innehållande anmärkningar om Vestindien* (27 p.); *Enfaldiga tankar om nyttan som England kan hafva af sina nybyggen i Norra America*, a discussion by Sven Gowinius of the resources of the English colonies in North America, dated 1763 (21 p.); and a botanical work by Esaias Hollberg entitled *Norra Americanska färge-örter*, also published in 1763 (8 p.).

A rare pamphlet printed in St. Paul in 1858, entitled *Records of the Organization and First Session of the Synod of Minnesota, with the Opening Discourse by the Rev. Thos. S. Williamson, M. D., Dakota Presbytery*, is the gift of Mr. John P. Pritchett of Kingston, Canada. Dr. Williamson's discourse is of special interest, for it tells of the work of the early missionaries among the Minnesota Indians.

A copy of volume 1, number 1 of the *Minnesota Wheelman*, published in September, 1885, in connection with the third annual meeting of the Minnesota division of the League of American Wheelman, an organization devoted to bicycling, is the gift of Mr. R. W. G. Vail of New York.

Twenty-two pencil and pen sketches of scenes on the upper Mississippi and the upper Great Lakes, drawn by Augustus O. Moore in 1862 and 1863, have been given to the society by his three children, Mrs. Nina Moore Tiffany of St. Paul, Mr. James L. Moore of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mr. Elliott A. Moore of Redlands, California.

An officer's sabre and dress sash and a powder flask used in the Civil War have been presented by Mr. W. R. Tait of St. Paul, and a pair of marine glasses used during the World War in the United States navy has been given by Mr. Paul P. Thompson of Winona.

Some interesting recent additions to the picture collection are a photograph of the St. Paul Ice Palace of 1886, presented by the Historical Society of Montana; two early views of Fort Snelling, from Captain Glen R. Townsend of Fort Snelling; photographs of some unusual copper implements in his collection, from Mr. P. O. Fryklund of Roseau; and several pictures of the Sibley House as it looked about 1898, when it was used as an art school, given by Mr. DeWitte N. Barber of Seton. Among the portraits recently received are those of Mr. and Mrs. Elam Greeley, early settlers in Stillwater, from Mr. John E. Greeley of Stillwater; of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Perkins, Minneapolis pioneers, from Mr. L. D. Perkins of Los Angeles; of James Wickes Taylor, for many years American consul at Winnipeg, from an anonymous donor through Mr. John K. West of Detroit Lakes; of Darwin S. Hall, from Mr. H. E. McLaren of Hector; and of Frank A. Day, from Mr. Arthur M. Nelson of Fairmont.

NEWS AND COMMENT

A Conference on the History of the Trans-Mississippi West is to be held under the auspices of the University of Colorado at Boulder from June 18 to 21. The forenoons will be devoted to round-table discussions for which the following topics and leaders have been announced: "The Industrial Revolution and the Great Plains," by W. P. Webb; "The West in Foreign Relations," by Eugene C. Barker; "Geographic Influences," by Carl Sauer; "The Problems of an Agricultural Survey for a Western State," by Joseph Schaefer; "Finance and the Frontier," by Frederic L. Paxson; and "The Problem of Adequate Historical Collections," by Solon J. Buck. Groups of formal papers on topics in the fields of western missions, western transportation, and the West in American literature will be read at the afternoon sessions by Percy H. Boynton, Walter S. Campbell, G. J. Garraghan, Colin B. Goodykoontz, L. R. Hafen, Lucy B. Hazard, Archer B. Hulbert, John C. Parish, and Louis Pelzer. Professor Herbert E. Bolton will read a paper on "Defensive Spanish Expansion and the Significance of the Borderlands" on the evening of June 20. Anyone interested in the conference can obtain further information by addressing Professor James F. Willard at the University of Colorado.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its twenty-second annual meeting at Vincennes, Indiana, from April 25 to 27. Minnesota was represented at the meeting by Professors Lester B. Shippee and August C. Krey of the university, Professor Clyde A. Duniway of Carleton College, and Dr. Solon J. Buck of the Minnesota Historical Society; and among the papers was one of special Minnesota interest on "Captains and Cargoes of Early Mississippi Steamboats," by William J. Petersen. Dr. Krey presided at the meeting of the history teachers' section, Dr. Shippee presided at one of the general sessions, and Dr. Buck took part in an appraisal of the services of George Rogers Clark. A conference of state historical agencies, at which coöperative projects

under way or in prospect were discussed, was held in connection with the meeting. Two new projects of the association that promise much for the future are its historical manuscripts commission, which is to compile and publish catalogues or inventories of manuscript materials for the history of the valley, and the Clarence Walworth Alvord memorial commission, which is to raise a revolving fund for the publication of source material for the history of the West.

The Clarence Walworth Alvord memorial commission of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which was established by the executive committee of the association in December and confirmed by the association at its April meeting, is composed of Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, chairman; Arthur C. Cole, Ohio State University; Edward E. Dale, University of Oklahoma; Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina; Archer B. Hulbert, Colorado College; Louise P. Kellogg, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Illinois State Historical Society; and Benjamin F. Shambaugh, State Historical Society of Iowa. The commission proposes to raise and administer a fund of ten thousand dollars to be used in producing a series of "Clarence Walworth Alvord Fund Publications" consisting of source material for Mississippi Valley history. The volumes are to be issued in limited editions for subscribers only and to be sold at prices that will maintain the fund indefinitely. As Professor Alvord was a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota from 1920 to 1923, served on the council of the Minnesota Historical Society, and read several addresses at meetings of the society, the memorial feature of the project should appeal to Minnesota people as well as the opportunity of promoting scholarly work in western history. Contributions to the fund, subscriptions to the publications, — the cost of which will not exceed ten dollars in any one year, — and requests for further information about the project should be addressed to the chairman of the commission.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Agricultural History Society in Washington, D. C., on April 29, Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology of the United States depart-

ment of agriculture, spoke on the history of economic entomology as related to changes in agriculture; Dr. E. A. Allan spoke on the work of the late Dr. A. C. True, especially in promoting the development of agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension work in the United States; and Dr. Solon J. Buck, the president, spoke on "Some Materials for the History of American Agriculture." The society is publishing a quarterly magazine, *Agricultural History*, which is sent to all members; and membership may be obtained at three dollars a year from the secretary-treasurer, Dr. O. C. Stine, 1358 B Street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

Professor A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota is the joint author with Dean George C. Sellery of the University of Wisconsin of *Medieval Foundations of Western Civilization* (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1929. 633 p. \$3.50), which covers the period from Roman times to 1660, and in the words of the editor, Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota, furnishes "in a real sense an introduction to American history." Though suitable for use as a college text, the general reader will find it of much interest.

"Precursors of Turner in the Interpretation of the American Frontier" is the title of an interesting article by Herman C. Nixon in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* for January. The author has missed, however, what is perhaps the most comprehensive statement of the influence of free land in American history before Professor Turner's famous thesis was formulated—that by Henry George in book 7, chapter 5 of his *Progress and Poverty*.

The first volume of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Allen Johnson for the American Council of Learned Societies (New York, 1928), extends from "Abbe" to "Barrymore." Of Minnesota interest are the biographies of Michel Aco, companion of Hennepin, by Irving B. Richman; Father Claude J. Allouez, by John J. Wynne; Professor Clarence W. Alvord, by Solon J. Buck; the Reverend Charles G. Ames, by Charles Graves; General C. C. Andrews, by Theodore C. Blegen; John Jacob Astor, by W. J. Ghent; Colonel Henry Atkinson, by W. J. Ghent; General James H. Baker, by Theodore C. Blegen; John Banvard,

who painted a panorama of the Mississippi River, by Sarah G. Bowerman; and Bishop Frederic Baraga, by Louise P. Kellogg.

Oliver G. Swan is the editor of an anthology of prose and verse dealing with *Frontier Days* (Philadelphia, 1928. 512 p.). In the first section, which is devoted to the pioneer, is a sketch of the "Old-time Fur Trade" by Albert Bushnell Hart.

Some social problems faced by the newcomer during his first few years in the United States are discussed by John P. Johansen in an article on "Social Implications of Americanization" in the *Quarterly Journal* of the University of North Dakota for January.

Father Marquette and the expedition in which he participated have been dealt with recently in two quite different books by Catholic writers. The *Jolliet-Marquette Expedition, 1673*, by Francis B. Steck (Washington, 1927. 325 p.), is a scholarly and well-documented study with an extensive bibliography, which develops three main conclusions: that the French did not "discover" the Mississippi River, because it had previously been discovered by the Spaniards; that Jolliet and not Marquette was the leader of the expedition; and that the narrative usually ascribed to Marquette was not written by him. *Père Marquette, Priest, Pioneer, and Adventurer*, by Agnes Repplier (Garden City, New York, 1929. 298 p.), is a popular book without footnotes or bibliography, which reaches quite different conclusions. Father Steck has replied in a pamphlet entitled *Miss Repplier's "Père Marquette," A Review and a Refutation* (15 p.).

In an article entitled "La Verendrye: Commandant, Fur-trader, and Explorer" in the *Canadian Historical Review* for December, 1928, Arthur S. Morton undertakes "to put our conventional idea of La Vérendrye to the test, and to reach out towards a fresh interpretation of his career." The author has used contemporary sources, especially such as express any opinion in regard to La Vérendrye and his work, including his letters and journals. The conclusion is reached that "Throughout his career he played the part of the French officer at his best, worthily and with dignity. . . . No mere fur-trader this, though in some years the returns of his fur-trade were very great. Nonetheless the truth

is that he threw his wealth back into his command . . . all to enthrone loyalty to His Majesty in the heart of his savage children of the woods." Mr. Morton believes that had La Vérendrye "been allowed to carry out his policy of expansion first and exploration only when it should become feasible, he probably would have been on the Saskatchewan in 1745 and perhaps would have set his eyes on the Rockies before his death." This issue of the *Review* also includes an article on "Selkirk's Work in Canada: An Early Chapter," dealing with a land-speculation and colonization project of the young earl in New York state in 1800, by Helen I. Cowan; and a study of "Canadian Migration in the Forties" by Frances Morehouse. Notes on "David Thompson" by F. D. McLennan and on "Peter Pond in 1780" by Harold A. Innis appear in the section devoted to "Notes and Documents."

Valiant La Verendrye is a popular account, by Irene Moore, of the life and career of the great Canadian explorer of the Northwest (Quebec, 1927. 383 p.). Among the chapters that relate to his Minnesota adventures are those entitled "Making History at Lake of the Woods," "The First Grain-grower of the West," and "The Tragedy on Massacre Island."

An article on "Peter Pond and the Influence of Capt. James Cook on Exploration in the Interior of North America," by Harold A. Innis, in volume 22, section 2 of the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada for 1928, deals with Pond's contributions to the "development of fur trade organization" and his influence on exploration. The earlier part of the article is of special interest to Minnesotans, since it sketches Pond's operations in the Mississippi and Minnesota valleys in the Revolutionary War period and tells of his many visits to Grand Portage in the decade that followed, when he was developing the Athabasca trade of the Northwest Company. "Pond was a pioneer and an organizer and in a very real sense a father of the Northwest Company," writes Dr. Innis in summarizing his subject's fur-trade activities. The article has also been published as a separate (11 p.).

The Jesuit mission established at the Potawatomi village on Green Bay in 1658 is the subject of an article entitled "St.

Michael, the Gateway of the West," by Hjalmer R. Holand, in the *Peninsula Historical Review*, the publication of the Door County (Wisconsin) Historical Society, for December, 1928.

A pamphlet entitled *Documents Relating to Peter Cassel and the Settlement at New Sweden, Iowa*, translated and edited by George M. Stephenson (82 p.), has been published by the Swedish Historical Society of America as the February number of the *Swedish-American Historical Bulletin*. The documents, which are drawn from newspapers and a very rare pamphlet entitled (in translation) *A Description of the United States* (1846), were discovered by Dr. Stephenson in Sweden last year. They are printed in the original text in order "to afford those who read Swedish the full enjoyment of their contents," but an English translation follows. In his introduction the editor discusses Cassel's life and his colony and the widespread influence of his letters in promoting emigration from Sweden.

Duluth is described as "twenty miles long, half a mile wide, and half a mile high" in a book of travel by O. L. Björk, a Swedish Baptist minister, entitled *På tusenmilafärd: Minnen och intryck från en resa genom Förenta Staterna 1926-1927* (Orebro, Sweden, 1928. 420 p.).

A group of letters written during the Civil War by Ira Butterfield, a corporal in Company A, First Wisconsin Artillery, and now preserved by the State Historical Society of North Dakota is printed in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for January. At the time that Butterfield enlisted he was living near Hokah, Minnesota, and he makes frequent reference in his letters to people and conditions in that state.

The development of "The St. Lawrence Waterway in the Nineteenth Century" is discussed by George W. Brown in an article in the autumn, 1928, issue of the *Queen's Quarterly*.

One Hundred Years of American Railroadng, by John W. Starr, Jr., contains useful outlines of the origin and growth of the great railroad systems of the United States. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern roads are treated in a chapter on the Middle West, and the Northern

Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in a chapter devoted to the northern transcontinental systems.

Flying with Lindbergh is a narrative of the famous aviator's tour of the United States for the promotion of aviation in the summer of 1927 by his aide, Donald E. Keyhoe (New York, 1928. 299 p.). Some of the incidents connected with his visit to the Northwest are related, and a map showing the route covered in touching upon the forty-eight states of the Union is included.

Marquis W. Childs discusses the "Freebooters of the Forest" who almost wiped out the "inexhaustible pineries, those vast tracts of timber in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan," in the January issue of the *American Mercury*. He asserts that a small group of "lumber barrons" gained possession of the most valuable of the timber holdings, pirated logs from government lands, and nearly destroyed the once enormous lumber resources of the Northwest. Methods of transporting timber, first by means of floating rafts and later in much larger rafts pushed by steamboats, are given considerable attention; and the life of the "roosters," "French Canadians many of them, who elected, when the drive of logs ended in the Spring, to spend the Summer rafting," is described.

Farmers and scientists whose discoveries have made possible the production of more food in the form of wheat, meat, and maize are the subjects of sketches in Paul de Kruif's *Hunger Fighters* (New York, 1928. 377 p.). A chapter on "The Maize Finders, Ancient and Anonymous," deals with the Indian's use of corn and the white man's early experiments with the cereal.

A comprehensive study of the combats engaged in by American industrial workers and farmers on the political field of battle has appeared in a volume by Nathan Fine entitled *Labor and Farmer Parties in the United States, 1828-1928* (New York, 1928. 445 p.). An exposition of the conditions leading to organized political activity on the part of these groups is followed by studies of the movements in which they sought redress for their grievances at various stages of American history; prominence is given

to the Socialist party, the "only significant and long-lived independent political party of the wage earners of the United States — so far." Of special interest to students of the political history of the Middle West is the chapter on the Nonpartisan League and the Farmer-Labor party.

Eugene W. Burgess is the author of a volume entitled *La "Nonpartisan League": Une expérience américaine de socialisme d'état agraire* (Paris, 1928. 244 p.). In sketching the historical background for his subject, the author presents general accounts of various radical movements in the United States — the Granger movement, the Greenback party, the Farmers' Alliance, the Populist party, the Free Silver movement. Emphasis is placed upon the situation in North Dakota in the discussion of the Nonpartisan League. Numerous pamphlets and official publications of the League and newspapers that supported it in the period of its greatest prosperity are listed in the bibliography.

The Mennonite colonies established in Minnesota at Mountain Lake and Butterfield in the seventies receive some attention in a chapter entitled "Establishing Frontier Homes" in C. Henry Smith's volume on *The Coming of the Russian Mennonites* (Berne, Indiana, 1927).

The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission are coöperating on a survey of the Indian sites and monuments of the state. To finance the project the Pennsylvania legislature has appropriated ten thousand dollars. Plans have been made for the publication, after the survey is completed, of volumes describing the objects found, showing the sites where they were located on maps, dealing with pottery and its decoration, with Indian trails, and with Indian place names.

An article entitled "Farming in Iowa in the Sixties," by Louis B. Schmidt, appears in *Wallaces' Farmer* for November 16, 1928.

Pioneer social life in Wisconsin in the sixties, first at Hudson and later at Osceola Mills and at Superior, is charmingly described by Mrs. Clara C. Lenroot in a little volume of reminiscences that she has published under the title *Long, Long Ago* (1929. 68 p.).

Such matters as medical practice, schools, amusements, clothing, and food, and many detailed phases of frontier home life are touched upon. The writer's father, Solon H. Clough, removed to Hudson from Fulton, New York, in the early sixties and later became a circuit judge in the frontier state.

An interesting pamphlet entitled *Prairie du Chien and the Winneshiek: A Brief Illustrated History of la Prairie des Chiens and Vicinity in Early Times Together with Notes on the Winneshiek Region*, by Constance M. Evans and Ona B. Earll (1928), includes a brief survey of the outstanding events connected with the story of the old French town on the Mississippi, arranged chronologically from 1685; accounts of the fortifications and the fur trade at Prairie du Chien; and a sketch of "A Daughter of Fort Crawford," Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark. Among the illustrations are pictures of old Fort Crawford and the Brisbois and Dousman mansions, and a map showing the location of the town and some of its points of interest.

The *Letters of the Reverend Adelbert Inama, O. Praem*, which appeared in installments in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* from September, 1927, to December, 1928, have been reprinted in a separate volume (127 p.). The letters report the activities of a German Catholic missionary in New York and Wisconsin from 1842 to 1853. They were translated from the German by Karl Hohlfeld and the annotations were supplied by the Reverend Peter L. Johnson and William Nellen of St. Francis Seminary. Most of the original letters were copied from the *Central-Blatt* of St. Louis, though some of them were taken from the *Berichte der Leopoldinen-Stiftung*.

Beauty Spots in North Dakota, by Bertha Rachael Palmer, is a useful guide for the tourist who is attracted both by scenery and by the historic interest of this region (Boston, 1928. 266 p.). The author tells not only of the resorts and "beauty spots" of the state, but also of "Parks and Park Systems," "Monuments and Memorials," and "Old Landmarks." National, state, county, and city parks are listed; and the historical significance of most of the monuments is explained.

The Montana legislative assembly passed a bill recently providing a sum of \$250,000 for the erection of a building for the Historical Society of Montana.

In a survey of "Some Early Maps and Myths" connected with the Oregon country, published in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* for March, Charles H. Carey includes notes on the map drawn for La Vérendrye by the Indian Ochagach and on the map published in Carver's *Travels* in 1778.

Plans for the publication of some of the valuable source materials for the history of western Canada among the papers of the Hudson's Bay Company were announced recently by its governor, Mr. Charles V. Sale. In the company's new buildings in London space was provided for the care and preservation of its records, many of which had previously been scattered throughout Canada. All the material has now been removed to London and the work of classifying it has been started. According to the announcement the company has "long felt it a duty to make our information available to the people of Canada. Now that circumstances make it possible to do so, we propose to commence publication, and we have arranged to do this under the auspices of the Canadian History Society in the British Isles."

The visit of Nicholas Garry in 1821 to the site of Winnipeg and the fort which was to bear his name was described by Dr. Charles N. Bell in an address before the annual meeting of the Manitoba Historical Society at Winnipeg on February 27. An abstract of the address, published in the *Manitoba Free Press* for February 28, is accompanied by an interesting portrait of Garry.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

A law authorizing county or city governments to provide rooms in their public buildings for the use of county historical societies and to appropriate funds for local historical work was passed by the 1929 legislature (chapter 324). In counties having a population of less than twenty-five thousand, the sum of one thousand dollars may be appropriated annually for this work; when the population is between twenty-five and seventy-five thou-

sand, up to two thousand dollars may be used; and in counties having more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants this sum may be raised to three thousand dollars. According to the law the money is "to be used for the promotion of historical work . . . and for the collection, preservation and publication of historical material, and to disseminate historical information of the county." A provision is added "that no County Board is authorized to appropriate any funds for the benefit of any county Historical Society unless such society shall be affiliated with and approved by the Minnesota Historical Society." A law passed by the legislature of 1927 relating to the disposition of certain county records (see *ante*, 8:205) has been reenacted with a few minor changes (chapter 66).

A number of laws passed by the 1929 legislature relate to the preservation and marking of historic sites in the state. An act to establish the Birch Cooley Battle Field State Memorial Park (chapter 75) provides that the site in Renville County where one of the fiercest conflicts of the Sioux War took place shall be set aside as a "state memorial park in commemoration of the heroic deeds and sacrifices of Minnesota's pioneer citizens and her soldiers and sailors of all wars." A concurrent resolution (number 15) memorializing Congress to establish a national cemetery at this place also was passed. Funds were appropriated and provision was made for the establishment of the Sam Brown Memorial Park at Brown's Valley, where a monument will be erected to the memory of the pioneer, Samuel J. Brown (chapter 357); for the erection of a monument in Milford Township, Brown County, in memory of fifty-two persons killed in the Sioux War (chapter 229); for the building of a monument at Moose Lake in memory of those who lost their lives in the forest fire of 1918 (chapter 230); and for the acquisition of additional land around the Lake Shetek monument and land for a highway leading to the marker (chapter 269).

A bronze tablet commemorating the services of Governor Ramsey was unveiled by his granddaughters, the Misses Anita and Laura Furness of St. Paul, at the State Capitol on February 8. Among the speakers were Mrs. William J. Dean, first vice

president of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Minnesota; Governor Theodore Christianson; and Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll, president of the Minnesota Historical Society. The tablet bears the following inscription:

In honor of Alexander Ramsey, 1815-1903. First governor of Minnesota Territory, 1849-1853. Governor of the state of Minnesota, 1860-1863. Conserver of the state school lands. First state governor to offer armed troops to President Lincoln for the defense of the Union. United States senator from Minnesota, 1863-1875. Secretary of war, 1875-1881. He laid the corner stone of this Capitol, 1898.

Resolute and vigorous in action, far visioned and sagacious in counsel, he gave the strength and enthusiasm of his life that the foundations of this commonwealth might be well established.

This memorial is erected by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Minnesota, Anno Domini, 1929.

"Minnesota before the First White Man" is described by A. M. Goodrich in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 17. The author deals especially with the life of the Sioux in the Minnesota Country, and he tells of the attempt of the Ottawa and Hurons to establish themselves on the Mississippi. A reproduction of a drawing by George Catlin, showing "Indians Making a Portage around St. Anthony Falls," accompanies the article.

Government documents in the general land office at Washington and in the office of the secretary of state of Iowa at Des Moines relating to the "Survey of the Iowa-Minnesota Boundary Line" are published in the *Annals of Iowa* for January. They are supplemented by an interesting narrative by David B. Sears of Rock Island, Illinois, who as a boy accompanied the party that surveyed the line in 1852. A picture of the iron post placed at the southeast corner of Minnesota and the northeast corner of Iowa by Captain Thomas J. Lee in 1849, from which the line was run westward three years later, appears with the article.

The Minnesota Election: 1928, by Simon Michelet (Washington, D. C. 20 p.), is an interesting analysis of the results of the last presidential and state election and includes some comparisons with the elections of 1916 and 1924.

The political career of Frank M. Eddy, who died at St. Paul on January 13, is outlined by Elmer E. Adams in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for January 15.

Plans are under way for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Hamline University in connection with commencement week from June 8 to 11. In searching for material connected with the history of the university, the committee in charge of the celebration located a diary kept by Albert M. Rice, a Hamline student who enlisted in the Union army in 1864. A sketch of the contents of the diary, which was discovered by the Reverend William M. Rice of St. Paul, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 22.

A sketch of Harriet Bishop, the pioneer St. Paul school teacher, presented by Miss Lily Gudmundson at a meeting of the Milan Parent-Teacher Association on January 28, is printed in the *Milan Standard* for February 1.

An illustrated *History of Minnesota Football*, edited by Martin Newell, has been published by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota (304 p.). It traces the development of football at the university from 1878 to the present and includes a section of biographies of "M" men.

An oil painting of the Falls of St. Anthony in 1855 by Henry Lewis has recently been presented to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts by Mr. Edward C. Gale of Minneapolis. A sketch of the artist, who is best known as the author of the rare book entitled *Das Illustrierte Mississippithal* (see *ante*, 5: 446-448), and a reproduction of his painting of the falls appear in the institute's *Bulletin* for March 2.

A sketch of the career of Mr. Leroy S. Buffington, a Minneapolis architect who is credited with inventing the "principle which makes possible the skyscraper of today," appears with his portrait and a picture of his first design for such a structure in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 8.

The experiences of a doctor in St. Paul in the eighties, when Dr. Justus Ohage went there from Germany to practice medicine,

are described in an interview with this pioneer physician in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 20.

Some recollections of James J. Hill by John Talman of Portland, Oregon, a former member of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society and a veteran newspaper man, are published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 20.

The development of *Agriculture in Minnesota* is graphically described in a pamphlet recently issued by the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota (1929. 64 p.). On one series of outline maps of the state the changes in population, the number of farms, farm products, types of crops, machinery, production, prices received for products, and many other matters are shown by means of statistics and pictures. A second series of maps is used in like manner to illustrate the influence that the university department of agriculture and its experiment stations have had upon the growth of agriculture in the state.

"The Early Day Trials of Producers and Grain Dealers and What Led up to State Supervision of Inspection and Weighing" in Minnesota is the subject of an article by P. P. Quist in the *National Grain Journal* for March. The author describes pioneer conditions in the state, when the "market for the surplus wheat was the river towns"; he tells of the changes that resulted from the use of machinery and the building of railroads; and he explains how the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist party secured legislation for the protection of the farmers in the eighties and nineties.

Under the title "The Amazing Ignatius Donnelly," Miriam Allen deFord gives a popular summary of the political and literary career of this famous Minnesotan in the *American Parade* for January. She describes her subject as a "sort of epitome of the American nineteenth century" who had a "touch of Barnum about him, a flip of LaFollette, a good deal of pure unadulterated Donnelly."

The diary of Governor Ramsey, which is owned by his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul, forms the basis for an account of his Minnesota career by Lawrence Boardman, the first installment of which appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*

for March 31. A review of the series will appear in a future number of the magazine.

"The Sibley Home at St. Paul, Minn.," is the subject of one of a series of articles by L. O. Leonard dealing with "Famous Homes on the Rock Island Lines" in the *Rock Island Magazine* for March. Pictures of the interior and exterior of the Sibley House and a portrait of Henry H. Sibley accompany the article.

Jane Grey Swisshelm and the *St. Cloud Visiter*, the abolitionist newspaper that she established at St. Cloud in 1857, are the subjects of an article by Julian Sargent in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for March 11. The writer makes the statement that a file of the *Visiter* and of its successor, the *St. Cloud Democrat*, has "come into possession of the Minnesota Historical society"; these papers, however, have merely been loaned to the society.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Historical notes have been included during the past three months in a number of the accounts of Minnesota communities that are appearing each Sunday in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* on a page devoted to "Industrial Minnesota." A review of the early history of International Falls, which was incorporated as a village in 1901, by C. B. Montgomery; and a sketch of Alexander Baker, who filed the first claim on the site, are among the articles on this boundary town published on February 17. The "Romance of Paper at Grand Rapids" is the title of a sketch dealing with the origin and growth of the Itasca Paper Company, which appears with other articles on Grand Rapids on February 24; the early history of Hastings, which was a "boom town when river craft brought settlers to Northwest before Civil War," is related in the issue for March 10; and some of the historic points around Lake City are described in the articles published on March 17.

The story of the organization of the Aitkin post of the American Legion in 1919 and of its activities during each year since that time is outlined in the *Aitkin Independent Age* for January 26.

The pioneer days of automobile traffic in Aitkin are described in an article in the *Aitkin Republican* for January 24, which tells

of a primitive three-wheeled vehicle invented and built by John Hanson and of the first regularly manufactured car brought to Aitkin by Dr. A. G. Belsheim in 1907.

Bemidji as it was thirty years ago when Mr. P. M. Dicaire settled there is recalled in an interview published in the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* for March 23. In the issue of the same paper for March 27 the problems that confronted the pioneer police force of Bemidji in the days when the lumberjacks flocked into the city to spend their earnings are described. The latter article appears also in the *Bemidji Sentinel* of March 29.

To mark the passing of seventy-five years since the first number of the *Frontiersman* was published at Sauk Rapids by Jeremiah Russell, the *Sauk Rapids Sentinel*, as the paper is now known, issued a "Diamond Jubilee Edition" on February 14. It includes numerous articles of historical interest—a detailed survey of the history of Sauk Rapids from 1844 to the present, an outline of the "History of Benton County between 1856 and 1918" with brief notes on the various villages and townships of the county, accounts of the pioneer newspapers of Sauk Rapids and Benton County, and a description of the tornado of April 14, 1886. A number of reminiscent sketches printed in the issue include letters from former editors of the *Sentinel*, and "Stories of Sauk Rapids' Logging Days" by Fred N. Sartell, J. H. Coates, and John A. Senn. Mr. Sartell's article is of special interest, since he describes the rafts and log drives and the sawmills at Sauk Rapids when the lumber industry was in its prime.

Plans for a Diamond Jubilee and Homecoming celebration at New Ulm from July 3 to 7 have been announced recently in the local press by the Junior Pioneer Association and the New Ulm Business Men's Association. In order to stimulate interest in the celebration, Mr. Athanas Henle of the Junior Pioneer Association has published several articles dealing with the beginnings of New Ulm as a German colonizing project in 1854; these appear in the *New Ulm Review* for February 13 and 20 and in the *Brown County Journal* for February 15 and 22. The author used this opportunity to appeal to Junior Pioneers to record their memories of early days and to send to the organization any manuscripts

or other material they might have dealing with the early years of the community. Perhaps the most interesting and valuable result of this appeal is a series of articles entitled "Treasures from the Old Garret," by Hugo Roos of Kansas City, the publication of which began in the *Journal* of March 15. In the first article, which serves as an introduction to the series, the author explains that he has "ransacked, on many a rainy Sunday afternoon, the old chests stored in our garret — chests that contained the private papers of my father. These papers had been stored there for thirty and forty years, and were all closely identified with the early history of New Ulm." Mr. Roos then presents a list of twenty-eight papers and documents that he has selected as being of special interest. The value of the material may be judged from the fact that it includes a copy of the report of the surveyor "which accompanied the filing of the plat of the town of New Ulm in 1858"; papers relating to the founding of the *New Ulm Pioneer* in 1857; bills of lading for certain Minnesota River steamboats for 1858; petitions for the "establishment of better mail service, bearing 51 original signatures of settlers of New Ulm and vicinity"; and numerous papers relating to the part played by the people of New Ulm in the Sioux War. In the second and third articles of the series, published on March 22 and 29, Mr. Roos summarizes the contents of several of the papers. It is to be hoped that he will soon place these manuscripts in some depository where they will be safer than in his own attic and where their permanent preservation will be assured.

Plans for the organization of a local historical society for Cottonwood County were made at a meeting of the Community Club of Windom on February 1, and a committee, of which Mr. H. E. Hanson is chairman, was named to consider the matter. It has decided to wait until early in the summer before organizing a society, but in the meantime it is gathering local history material through the use of a questionnaire, which is being sent to the older residents of the county. They are being asked to record their reminiscences and to supply "relics and other data that might be of historical value." Suggestions for the questionnaire were supplied by the Minnesota Historical Society.

At the first annual meeting of the Crow Wing County Historical Society, held at Brainerd on January 10, the following officers were reelected: Mr. S. R. Adair, president; Mrs. M. A. Bronson, vice president; Mrs. F. W. Wieland, secretary; and Mrs. Florence Fleming, treasurer. In connection with an announcement of the meeting in the *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* for January 5, Judge L. B. Kinder presents some incidents in the early history of the county. A portrait of William Morrison, an early trader in the vicinity, appears with this article.

An interview with Mr. E. J. Ingalls of Newport, a pioneer who settled at Dodge Center in 1841 and whose early experiences included driving a stage between Winona and Rochester, is published in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* of March 23 and the *Winona Republican-Herald* of March 26.

Two early mills built on the Upper Iowa River at Granger, Minnesota, and Florenceville, Iowa, on either side of the state boundary about 1870 are described in *Levang's Weekly* of Lanesboro for January 24. According to this account the course of the river gradually changed and destroyed the prosperity of both mills, which had been rivals for the trade of the neighboring region.

In an interview published in the *Grant County Herald* for February 28, Mr. Knute Eidal of Fergus Falls recalls his experiences in the blizzard of 1873 and of pioneer life in Stony Brook Township, where he originally settled.

The history of a little woolen mill on Bear Creek near Spring Grove in Houston County—a relic of the days when “these small water-power woolen mills were almost as common . . . as the gristmills”—is briefly sketched in the *Caledonia Journal* for February 13.

The history of the Jackson County village of Okabena, a community that was founded in the nineties, is outlined by Mrs. F. G. Barr in the *Okabena Press* for February 7.

The beginnings of the Norway Lake settlement, the massacre there in 1862, and the return of settlers who fled during the outbreak to reestablish homes on the original site in 1864 and 1865

are described in a series of articles by G. Stene published under the title "The Past and the Present" in the *New London Times* from December 20 to January 30.

How representatives of the German colonization company that founded New Ulm nearly selected a site near the present town of Le Sueur is related in the *Le Sueur News-Herald* for February 27.

The progress of the creamery industry at Montgomery from the first "skimming station" established about thirty-five years ago to the coöperative creamery started in 1917 is traced in the *Montgomery Messenger* for February 15.

Historical activity at Hutchinson has been greatly stimulated by the announcement that this city will be the host for the eighth state historical convention under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society on June 14 and 15. The Hutchinson Historical Society, which was formed in 1906 but had never since held a meeting, was reorganized on March 20 by a group of people interested in local history. They appointed a board of six directors, who met on March 22 and elected officers. Mayor H. A. Dobratz was named as president; Mr. J. M. Eheim, vice president; Mr. E. L. Higgins, secretary and treasurer; and Mrs. Sophie P. White, librarian.

Some early hotels at Hutchinson, especially the Sumner Hotel, which was used as a hospital during the Sioux Outbreak, are described in the *Hutchinson Leader* for January 18 in an article which forms one of a series on local history. Another sketch, published on February 15, outlines the development of the local fire department.

Early pioneer associations of Glencoe and the first gathering of pioneers at that place, said to have been held on June 11, 1857, are described by Win V. Working in the *Glencoe Enterprise* for March 28. The account is one of a series of local history sketches, which includes articles on pioneer clothing, January 24; the origin of the name of Sundown, a district in Green Isle Township, February 21; and the development of local government at Glencoe, March 7.

The career of Mr. John Kuhlmann of Lester Prairie, who has invented and manufactured many of the "conveniences and time-savers" used in the barns of the dairy farmers of his neighborhood, is the subject of a sketch in the *Lester Prairie News* for March 29.

The fact that migrations to the American frontier are often intrastate and from the last preceding frontier is illustrated by an interesting brief account of the settlement of a group of pioneers from Willmar in Marshall County in 1879, contributed by Nels Malm to the *Marshall County Banner* of Argyle for February 14. Mr. Malm tells of his trip from Willmar to locate the claim on which he has since lived near Argyle in March, 1879, and of his return to guide his neighbors and bring his family to the new home.

A recent addition to the list of county historical societies in Minnesota is the Martin County Historical Society, which was organized at Fairmont on February 2 with twenty-nine charter members. The following officers, all residents of Fairmont, were elected: Judge Julius E. Haycraft, president; Mrs. H. W. Brodt, vice president; Mr. Arthur M. Nelson, secretary; and Mr. E. Howard Fitz, treasurer. The society plans to have a corresponding secretary in each township of the county, who will coöperate with the local farm bureau. A constitution based on the model constitution for a local historical society prepared by the Minnesota Historical Society (see *ante*, 4: 252-256) was adopted.

The winter of 1881 in Fairmont, when the town "had only two passenger trains in February" as the result of heavy snow, is described in a daily summary based upon contemporary newspapers in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for February 23. While the snow was the deepest a number of "pictures were taken by an itinerant photographer who came out from Winona and made a big set of snow blockade stereopticon views," several of which are reproduced in the same issue of the *Sentinel*.

The passing of fifty years since the incorporation of Little Falls as a village on February 25, 1879, was marked by the publication of an account of the history of the community in the

Little Falls Herald for February 22. It traces the story of Little Falls from the earliest settlement of the township in 1848, and it tells of the coming of the railroad; the establishing of industries, particularly the lumber, paper, and flour mills; and the later development of churches, schools, and a library.

A mimeographed outline of Minnesota and Olmsted County history, prepared by Grace Evans, has been issued for use in connection with the teaching of these subjects in the fourth grade of the Rochester schools. In the study of Minnesota history such topics as geography, the Indians, exploration, the fur trade, missions, settlement, the organization of the territory and the state, pioneer life, the state's part in the Civil War, the Sioux Outbreak, and the growth of the state since the sixties are included. Buck's *Stories of Early Minnesota* is being used as a text, and it is being supplemented by a number of well-known works on the Northwest, the state, and the county.

In connection with the preparations that are being made at Rochester for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the community from June 9 to 13, Mr. Burt W. Eaton has addressed about twelve hundred local high school students on the subject of the city's history. One of the features of the celebration will be a local history essay contest for high school students.

"Some Early History of Pelican Rapids," by Georgina Cole Harris, appears in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for March 23 and 25. The author declares that her main object is to make known the place in Pelican Rapids where the first settler built his cabin, since one of the avowed purposes of the Otter Tail County Historical Society is to erect markers on the sites where settlement began in each township of the county. The spot in Pelican Rapids that should be marked is just east of the present town hall, for here Harrison Harris built a cabin in 1869, according to Mrs. Harris. Some interesting reminiscences of the writer, who is herself an early settler, are included in the article; she tells of the early residents, the first store, the first school, pioneer social life, and early commercial development. In connection with the latter subject she recalls the visit to the settlement of Lord Gordon

Gordon and his negotiations with one of the pioneers, W. G. Tuttle, who was ruined financially when it became known that Gordon was a swindler. At the end of the article are printed letters from William H. and John H. Robson, members of a family that lived in Pelican Rapids in the seventies, in which they recall their pioneer Minnesota experiences.

Frontier life in Otter Tail County in the early seventies is vividly pictured by Mr. Hans P. Bjorge of San Marino, California, in a sketch published in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for February 26. He tells also of his family's emigration from Norway, giving the economic reasons for the departure; he describes the voyage to America in a sailing vessel; and he presents the story of the first year in America before the home in Otter Tail County was established in 1869.

The first of a series of articles on the region around Sacred Heart, by Ole O. Enestvedt, appears in the *Sacred Heart News* for February 14. In some of the early installments the author tells of the first settlers in the vicinity, of the organization of the township known as Hawk Creek, of the first post office established in 1870, and of the first Renville County court house at Beaver Falls. A plea for the teaching of local history in the Sacred Heart schools is included in the opening article.

The relationship between the local historical society and the public library was the subject discussed at a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society at Faribault on March 18. Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, was the principal speaker; Dr. C. A. Duniway of Northfield, president of the society, and Dr. F. F. Kramer, president of the local library board, also addressed the meeting. The subject was especially appropriate, since in the plans for the new Buckman Memorial Library, which is to be erected at Faribault, a room is provided for the use of the Rice County Historical Society.

An article on Faribault — its history and its present points of interest — by Duane Clark appears in the *Western Story Magazine* of March 2 as one of a series of sketches of "Pioneer Towns of the West."

"I have got my house fixed up inside now and a work bench, a bunk and hen coop. . . . Right back of the bunk is a six-light window," wrote William F. Brown, now of Seattle, Washington, to his mother on December 26, 1871, soon after settling in Clinton Township, Rock County. The letter in which he depicted his pioneer experiences is now in the possession of Mr. E. A. Brown of Luverne and is printed in the *Rock County Herald* of Luverne for February 22. Frontier social and economic conditions are reflected in the letter, for the writer records that he entertained guests on Christmas night, having a "new hay-carpet down for the occasion, all my pictures hung up, and my best clothes on when they came"; he tells of making a "music stool for Mrs. Kniss in lieu of payment for bread-making"; and he describes a six-day trip by ox team to the "mill and store" across the border in Dakota.

The museum of the Roseau County Historical Society—a room in the court house at Roseau in which the collections of the society, consisting of pictures, documents, newspapers, and pioneer objects, have been arranged—was opened to the public for the first time on February 18. A small admission fee was charged, and a lecture illustrated with slides borrowed from the Minnesota Historical Society was presented.

That a "pocket handkerchief served as first post office in Henderson" is announced in an article on the town's early postal service published as one of a local history series in the *Henderson Independent* for February 1. Sketches of some of the steamboat captains who ran boats on the Minnesota River in pioneer days appear on January 4, and the bridge built across that stream at Henderson in 1877 is the subject of the article published on February 8.

Among the recent articles in a local history series that is appearing in the *Arlington Enterprise* are an account of the smallpox epidemic of 1872, when the pioneers were forced to fight the disease without medical aid, January 3; a description of a pioneer rural school of the sixties, January 17; some recollections of Mr. Nelson Norman of Jessenland Township concerning his experiences with a Red River train between St. Cloud and Winnipeg,

January 31; and an account of the failure of the first town-site project at Arlington in 1857, February 14.

At a meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society at Duluth on January 7, the Twentieth Century Club presented the program. It opened with a paper on the club's "Annals" by Mrs. R. C. Dryer; and it included a survey of the "Beginnings of the Practice of Medicine in St. Louis County" by Dr. C. A. Scherer; and an account of "Women at the Head of the Lakes a Century Ago" by William E. Culkin.

"Steam Boat Days on the Crow Wing River Back in Eighties" are described in the *Staples World* for March 14 in an article based on an interview with Mr. Bert Ellis of Staples, who owns a picture of what was probably the only steamboat that ever operated on the Crow Wing. He relates that after the boat was built an attempt was made to establish freight service between Motley and Shell City, but that the project failed because the boat could not go over rapids in the river. Although Mr. Ellis does not recall the name of the boat, it was undoubtedly the "Lotta Lee," which was built at Shell City in 1884.

The Minnesota Historical Society has supplied the officials of Wilkin County with historical information that may be used in planning the decorations for a new court house, which is to be built at Breckenridge.

Mr. Burt W. Eaton of Rochester was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Winona County Old Settlers Association on February 22. An article by Mr. Paul Thompson, historian of the association, which appears in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for that date, tells of the Rollingstone colony founded at Minnesota City in 1852 by members of the Western Farm and Village Association. Portraits of the "permanent members" of the association — those who survived the first pioneer hardships and remained in the community — appear with the article.

The contents of an old record book of the town clerk of Mooers Prairie Township, now known as Stockholm, in Wright County are described in the *Cokato Enterprise* for March 28. The material in the volume includes the records of the annual town meeting

of 1862, the names of the supervisors elected in that year, a list of all the men living in "district No. 1" in 1866, and some of the earliest chattel mortgages registered in the township.

A sketch of the "Ancient and Historic Layman Cemetery, at Minneapolis" is included in a pamphlet entitled *Minneapolis Memorial Cemetery*, compiled by Marion P. Satterlee (1928. 18 p.). Among the other items of interest in the pamphlet are accounts of Minneapolis Memorial Day ceremonies from 1880 to 1890 and notes on a few of the pioneers who were buried in Layman's Cemetery.

The history of a Minneapolis organization devoted to the study of local government and its programs from 1894 to 1923 have been published in a pamphlet entitled *The Six O'Clock Club* (42 p.).

The first number of *Saint Paul: A Quarterly Magazine*, published by the St. Paul Association of Commerce, appeared in March. It contains articles about a number of the city's industries and about several of its cultural assets, including the St. Paul Institute and the recently established Little Theater of the St. Paul Players.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 5 of the Masonic Order was celebrated at the Masonic Temple in St. Paul on January 19. The "Early History of Ancient Landmark Lodge" was the subject of a talk by Owen Morris, and its "more recent history" was described by Milton P. Firestone. A program issued in connection with the celebration includes lists of the charter members of the lodge and of those who have been members for more than forty years.

A History of the Lincoln Republican Club of St. Paul, "compiled from Club records and the files of Saint Paul newspapers" by Henry J. Hadlich, was distributed at the annual banquet of the association on February 12. The story of the founding of the club in 1894 is presented, and accounts of the various banquets held since that time on February 12 of each year with summaries of the speeches made are included.

St. Paul's first telephone exchange, which provided service for fourteen subscribers in 1879, is described in an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for February 24. The account is based on the recollections of Miss Elizabeth Good, one of the original operators, who still is connected with the local telephone service. It includes a list of the business firms whose establishments were first connected by telephone in St. Paul.

Mr. Frederick W. Fiske recalls some of his experiences as a teacher of Latin and Greek in the St. Paul high schools, in which he has taught almost continuously since 1881, in an interview published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 13.



Copyright of **Minnesota History** is the property of the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, or email articles, however, for individual use.

To request permission for educational or commercial use, [contact us](#).