

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*The Lure of the Frontier, A Story of Race Conflict (The Pageant of America, A Pictorial History of the United States, vol. 2).* By RALPH HENRY GABRIEL. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1929. 327 p. Illustrations, maps.)

When *The Pageant of America* was announced several years ago the writer of this review supposed that it would be primarily a picture book, with a little explanatory text. The series is now complete in fifteen beautiful volumes, and if it is all as valuable as the volume under review it is an important contribution to American history. The pictures are there in great profusion — about half of each page is given up to illustrations — but the pages are large and the type is small, and the text of the volume amounts to about 150,000 words. Despite the fact that the paragraphs all have topic headings and are neatly fitted into the pages with no run-overs, the text is so written and organized as to present a unified and readable narrative of two closely related phases of the history of the American West — the advance of settlement across the continent and the retreat of the Indians.

After an excellent interpretative essay on "The American Frontier," the narrative deals successively with exploration and occupation of the Piedmont and Appalachian region, the New West across the mountains, western New York, the Old Northwest, the Old Southwest, and the Great Lakes country. Chapters are then devoted to the acquisition and exploration of the Louisiana Purchase, the Indians and the fur trade of the Great Plains, the exploration of the mountains and the occupation of Utah and Oregon, the acquisition and occupation of Texas and California, Indian relations from 1860 to 1890, "The Frontier on the Plains," the Indians of the Southwest and later Indian policy, and finally Alaska.

The text includes many quotations, some of considerable length, from travelers' accounts and other contemporary records and even from secondary works, but they are so woven into the nar-

rative that they heighten its interest without detracting from its unity. Usually, but not always, the sources of quotations are cited. The illustrations are admirably selected and well printed, the most valuable being the reproductions of contemporary pictures. The source of each picture is carefully indicated and notes on many of them appear at the end of the book. Especially noteworthy are the maps, including reproductions of old maps and plans and very effective historical maps drawn expressly for the work by Gregor Noetzel of the American Geographical Society. The latter include a series depicting the location of the frontier of settlement by decades from 1790 to 1900. The index is well made and covers information on the maps as well as in the text.

In a work of such extensive scope it is not surprising that a considerable number of minor errors should be found. For example, Cincinnati is located opposite the mouth of the Kanawha (p. 82), two different dates are given for the birth of Joseph Brant (p. 59), Dunmore masquerades as Fenmore (p. 52), and "due" is used as an adverb (p. 237). The location of the Central Pacific Railroad south of Great Salt Lake and eastward into Wyoming (map, p. 203) and the designation of the young ladies of New Orleans as "quadroons" almost approach the rank of major errors. More serious is the uncritical acceptance of the theory that the "maneuvering" of Jay and Adams saved the West for the United States in the negotiations of 1782 (p. 103).

Material of special Minnesota interest is not very extensive but is to be found in several places. The chapter on the Great Lakes country contains an account of the Chippewa, in which it is erroneously stated that they forced the Sioux "across the Mississippi and into the country south of the Minnesota River" (p. 131, 132); a paragraph on the early fur companies, in which the date given for the organization of the Northwest Company is too late by twenty years (p. 139); and a discussion of the Winnebago War, which gives the impression that Colonel Snelling was transferred to Fort Snelling in 1826 instead of 1820 (p. 151). The index, moreover, refers to this as the "establishment" of Fort Snelling. Pike's expedition up the Mississippi is given a paragraph (p. 176); there is a brief account of the Sioux Indians with

a paragraph on Waneta or Wanotan (p. 180, 181); and a page and a half are devoted to the beginnings of settlement in Minnesota and the Sioux Outbreak (p. 280, 281). There is also a reference to the promotion of the Northern Pacific Railroad by Jay Cooke, in which the dubious statements are made that he "established Duluth" and "brought sudden prosperity to St. Paul" (p. 282).

Among pictures of Minnesota interest are those of the American Fur Company's establishment at Fond du Lac, Minnesota — not Wisconsin, as stated in the captions — (p. 139), Lake Itasca (p. 176), General Pike (p. 177), a Sioux village and scalp dance (p. 180), Wanotan (p. 181), Fort Snelling (p. 205), a colonists' reception house and St. Paul in 1853 (p. 280), and New Ulm in 1860 (p. 282).

Despite the errors noted and others, the student and the general reader will find this a most useful and informing work and a welcome addition to the limited number of general works on the American frontier.

SOLON J. BUCK

*Canada and the United States: Some Aspects of the History of the Republic and the Dominion.* By HUGH LL. KEENLEYSIDE, M.A., PH.D. With an introduction by W. P. M. KENNEDY, M.A., LITT.D.) New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1929. xxi, 396, xlii p. Maps, charts. \$3.25.)

This is a very useful book, a good piece of work. Its author has ranged over most of the secondary material and much original matter. He has sought the criticism of distinguished scholars and public men on both sides of the border, and his list of acknowledgments is a select "Who's Who of North American Historians." He has stepped with care and skill among highly debatable topics, and presented his conclusions with a measure of impartiality which leaves the reviewer still trying to decide whether the author was born north or south of the Great Lakes. I doubt whether the volume adds anything of importance to our knowledge of the story, for the various episodes have been investigated at length by Canadian and American researchers; but Dr.

Keenleyside has gone to the sources, and has gathered the whole story together in a survey for which we can be nothing but grateful.

And yet I wonder if we ought to be. At first thought one is inclined to say "let sleeping dogs lie" and lying dogs sleep. Let our international conventions and after-dinner speakers twang their harps about the undefended frontier and the century of peace. Why remind us that this peace has been far from unruffled, that there have been frequent frictions, that often the dove has been shot at as it has hovered over the international waters, that snarls and sneers are as common as pious platitudes, and that hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness have alternated with expressions of brotherly love? In the very nature of the study, attention is centered on the points of disagreement, just as police court records are full of cases of crime; the normal daily quiet intercourse and life go unrecorded; the wars, the moments of crisis, the disputes, the controversies, the manifestations of bitterness—all these have their records and so we can write books and quote chapter and verse about them.

Dr. Keenleyside apparently felt this but let second thoughts prevail. He and Professor Kennedy, who writes a brief preface, suspected that the common language, the common sharing in the economic development of a continent, the common tradition in public and private law and in democratic government "have been overemphasized at the expense of that deeper and more profound knowledge which in reality constitutes international understanding. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the very width of those things which the United States and Canada have in common has been influential in befogging the past, in charging the present with friction, and in loading the future with apprehension" (p. xix). If then the after-dinner phrases do harm rather than good, we need in their stead "that patient search for truth, that sincerity of knowledge, and that spirit of criticism which wise men ordinarily give to their own affairs." Hence the book hopes to contribute its mite in raising discussions of North American intrarelations "to a plane of sane dignity, removing them from empty verbiage, uninformed deductions, and doctrinaire theories."

The North American situation is probably unique. Nowhere else does history so strenuously fight geography, nowhere else does the key of the future lie so much in the past. The American Revolution did two things, not one. It made the United States, but in a very real sense it made British Canada. For those hundred thousand *émigrés* who went north changed the predominant character of the Canadian population from French to British and planted the United Empire Loyalist tradition. That Loyalist tradition did much to save Canada in 1812, and even when the first generation died off the tradition still survived. At every crisis in Canadian history—in the rebellions of 1837–38, in the Maine-New Brunswick dispute of 1842, during the annexation discussions in 1849, at the time of the Fenian raids, and down to the fight over reciprocity in 1911—its soul has gone marching on. If the 1930 tariff bears heavily on Canadian export products, voices will be heard in Ottawa that speak with a late eighteenth-century accent.

Of all that has happened since the great emigration Dr. Keenleyside writes with knowledge, discrimination, and calmness. He shows how Canada had to feel the pinch of problems that were essentially Anglo-American, and at the same time face problems that were purely Canadian-American. He describes the valiant efforts made to build a distinctive Canadian nation in the face of strong "pulls" from distant England and near-by America; the sense of profound depression that prevailed as young Canadians were attracted south by the higher rewards for labor and the wider opportunities, while tariff walls shut out Canadian products; the pilgrimages to Washington and the rebuffs met in the search for reciprocity; the disquiet as American capital flowed in to capture Canadian manufactures, markets, and basic raw materials. He analyzes with rare insight the results of the real but belated advance which began about the end of the last century, when at last the Canadian prairies began to fill up and manufactures began to flourish, and faces squarely the possible implications that flow from the American ownership of about one-twelfth of the total national wealth of Canada. But he suggests what most observers feel, that Canada is now standing much more firmly on its own feet than was ever the case before,

that it has now developed a sense of self-reliance and lost most of that inferiority complex from which it suffered in the days before the invention of the new psychology. It can now afford to smile when thoughtless tourists flash along its highways with five American flags fixed on their radiator caps.

Such self-reliance is the key, or one of the keys of the future. In its relations with Great Britain, Canada has led the British dominions in the movement toward self-government; and in its relations with the United States it has become able to maintain a better poise. One regrets that Dr. Keenleyside has given such scant attention to the recent development of such problems as the Chicago water diversion, the St. Lawrence waterway and power project, the future of the International Joint Commission, and the relations between Canada and the Pan-American Union. A more detailed examination of these matters would have been of great value, and one could gladly have done with briefer discussion of some earlier themes in order to find space for recent and contemporary affairs. But one cannot have everything in a book which is essentially a general survey, and we may be thankful that so much has been told.

HERBERT HEATON

*Frontiers: The Genius of American Nationality.* By ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT. (Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1929. x, 266 p. \$3.00.)

"A Text has been fashioned for us," writes the author of this volume in his introduction. "It was proposed by that good churchman, the Planter of Mount Vernon, in his farewell message to the people he had patiently led to freedom: 'Be a Nation; Be American, and Be True to Yourselves.'"

This book, like that text, is divided into three parts. In the first part, "Be a Nation," the author searches for the "provincial basis of patriotism" and elaborates with care the thesis that national loyalty is but an outgrowth of and development from local and sectional loyalties, the very multitude of which makes the nation the stronger. In the second part, "Be American," he searches the West once more for the characteristics that distinguish Americans from citizens of any other

nation. "At every step westward men met the imperative challenge of greater distances and harder tasks," he writes. "It aroused their initiative, their courage, their hardihood. . . . Americans became a part of their giant task of continental mastery; they were compelled to dream constantly bigger dreams; they were forced to overcome constantly greater handicaps — open constantly greater farms, build constantly greater roads, canals and railways. The process became a part of them. They thought in terms of bigness; it became their obsession" (p. 120). In the third part, "Be True to Yourselves," the author observes the persistence of traits exhibited by Americans of the wilderness age in the later years of industrial expansion — a "story of stronger binding — of the laying of stone roads, the building of canals and railways, to the new frontiers of commerce and business" (p. 177).

The book is entertaining, suggestive, genuine, but at the same time a bit annoying. The ejaculatory and rhetorical character of the English employed might be suitable enough for perorations, but is hard to endure for a whole volume. The confidence in the fundamental righteousness of all things American, while soothing to the patriot, is not especially convincing to the historian. The effort to interpret American society rather than to chronicle the things that have happened in America leads to many loose statements that could hardly be documented. All these things are worth enduring, however, for the good that the book contains, and perhaps a man who has done so much for the cause of historical scholarship as Mr. Hulbert, has the right to lift his feet from the ground and soar with the Wright brothers in "the new frontier, the frontier of the air above us."

JOHN D. HICKS

*St. Paul and Ramsey County in the War of 1917-1918.* Edited by FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK. (St. Paul, Ramsey County War Records Commission, 1929. x, 588 p. Illustrations. \$1.50.)

This volume had its inception in 1918 with the creation of the Ramsey County War Records Commission at the instance of the Minnesota War Records Commission and under the direction of

Mayor Laurence C. Hodgson of St. Paul. The appropriations for a county war history and roster were voted by the St. Paul city council and the Ramsey County board, and Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook was appointed to direct the project.

Mr. Holbrook has so successfully established himself as the historian of Minnesota's part in the World War that any book on this subject which bears his name is certain to be received as accurate, thorough, and readable, within the limits prescribed. Readers of the volume under review will not be disappointed. It should be added that Mr. Holbrook had the able assistance of Miss Alice E. Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Buck, and Mr. Edmond L. DeLestry, who are collectively credited with the preparation of eight of the thirteen chapters.

In planning the project the county war records commission appears to have entertained the thought that the information gathered might prove of value in some future war — a war which everybody devoutly wishes may be avoided but for which most of the world means to be prepared. The chapter on the selective draft certainly should be of concrete value in a future emergency, and no doubt the accounts of the zest and loyalty displayed by the county citizenry in prosecuting the war could be effectively used by even a mediocre propagandist to incite the population to a high pitch of patriotic fervor in a future war. But the general aim has been to present a comprehensive and graphic account of the county's activities in a war that has already been fought.

The readers for whom the book has been written are evidently the rank and file of the citizens of St. Paul and Ramsey County. The copious footnotes that buttressed the narrative in the first volume of Holbrook and Appel's *Minnesota in the War with Germany* (reviewed *ante*, 10: 192-198) have been dispensed with, and the style throughout has been loosened up to make the story move easily and smoothly. There must be hundreds of families in Ramsey County who would find this account of their contributions to the winning of the war of absorbing interest. One wonders if means are at hand to get the book into the hands of those for whom it is meant.

The most lasting impression that the book left with the reviewer was a feeling of wonderment at the lavishness with which the



citizens of St. Paul and the rest of the county poured out their moral and material resources that the war might be won decisively and gloriously. Many will read the chapter on "Financing the War" with the wish that some of the ingenuity and propaganda which went into the task of raising the enormous sum of \$71,968,800 might be used to find a substitute if not a cure for war. Each of four major financial drives was oversubscribed. But the financial effort is only part of the story of sacrifice. Seven principal welfare agencies drew on the loyal citizen's time and pocketbook; and as though that were not enough, the population was afflicted with luxury taxes, to say nothing of heatless, wheatless, meatless, and sweetless days. The average citizen, whose memory for unpleasant experiences is obligingly short, may be amazed to discover the extent of the sacrifices of which he and his neighbors were capable in 1917 and 1918.

Another impression that is likely to remain with most readers is the vastness of war as a modern undertaking. Wars are no longer fought only at the front. The dynamo is found back of the lines among the citizens at home who work and worry and face uncertainty on a scale seldom if ever approached in peace time. Some of the chapter headings, such as "The Work of the Red Cross," "The Seven Welfare Agencies," "Fighting With Food," "The Saving of Fuel," "Local Industries in the War," and "Home Defense and Civilian Morale," taken collectively tell the story of the exhaustive effort necessary at home in order that the men at the front might carry on. The names of many agencies and individuals well known throughout Ramsey County appear on page after page. Mention of them drives home the truth that in modern wars everybody pays in one form or another.

One of the valuable features of the book is a roster of the names and records of the St. Paul and Ramsey County men and women who served in the military and naval forces of the United States during the war. Every effort has been made to make the list complete and accurate, and it is a feature that will be of decided interest to the sixteen thousand Ramsey County men who entered the army or navy. Of the 588 pages in the book, 253 are devoted to the roster.

The book will stand as a monument to the memory of those

men and women in St. Paul and Ramsey County who gave and paid that the war might be won. But perhaps it will stand also as a monument against war. Some one has said that since war is ugly, all monuments erected to the memory of war should be ugly. This is not to suggest that the present work is an ugly monument to the memory of our sacrifices in the recent war. There are passages and descriptions in its pages to which any individual whose arteries have not yet begun to harden will respond with thrill and excitement. Yet in these same pages the appalling waste of man power and resources in modern war is revealed in its nakedness for all those who will see it.

The authors say nothing of any plans to prepare similar histories for certain other Minnesota counties. The experiences of St. Paul and Ramsey County in the war are no doubt typical of those of Hennepin and St. Louis counties. But it will be surprising if these two counties are not inspired by the present volume to ask for similar accounts of their own efforts in the war.

The book contains an index and thirteen illustrations.

ARTHUR S. WILLIAMSON

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The ninth state historical tour and convention under the auspices of the society will be held on Friday and Saturday, June 13 and 14, with sessions at Rochester, Owatonna, Albert Lea, and Fairmont, upon the invitations of the Olmsted and Martin County historical societies, of local associations of commerce, and of members of the society in the four counties to be visited. The assembling place for participants in the tour will be as usual the Historical Building in St. Paul, from which the start for Rochester will be made at 8:30 A.M. on June 13. A luncheon and an early afternoon program session will be held at Rochester, with Dr. William J. Mayo as the principal speaker. His announced subject is "The Pioneer Physician." A dinner and an evening session are scheduled for Owatonna on the same day. One feature of the entertainment in this city will be a visit to a recently launched local historical museum, and some attention will be devoted at the dinner program to the subject of local history organization. The next morning the tour will be resumed under the guidance of an Albert Lea committee. After brief stops at Hollandale and Clark's Grove, the tourists will continue to Albert Lea for a short morning session at the county court house, which is to be followed by a complimentary luncheon tendered by the local committee and the chamber of commerce. One of the program features of the Albert Lea session will be a paper on the explorer for whom the city is named. In the afternoon the tour will be resumed to Fairmont, with a brief stop at Blue Earth. A dinner will be given by the Fairmont hosts to the visiting party upon their arrival in that city, and at the program meeting following it Professor J. F. Balzer of Carleton College will present a paper on Mennonite settlement in southern Minnesota, Judge Julius Haycraft will speak on the work of the local historical society, and Mr. Harry M. Serle on the "English Colony in Martin County." Committees have been formed to forward local arrangements for the tour and convention and the society is making the general plans through the

curator of its museum, Mr. Babcock. All signs point to an interesting historical expedition and it is hoped that many members and friends of the society will attend.

Provision for a bequest of one thousand dollars to the society was made in the will of the late Frederic A. Fogg of St. Paul, who served as its president from 1921 to 1924.

A state-wide committee on membership has been appointed by President Guy Stanton Ford, with Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll of St. Paul as chairman and the assistant superintendent as secretary. One member has been selected for each county in which the society has members.

Twenty-one additions to the active membership of the society were made during the quarter ending March 31. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

AITKIN: Rev. Philip H. Kiley of Aitkin.

BROWN: Ludwig Olson of Springfield.

HENNEPIN: Wilbur F. Booth, Frank Heywood, William F. Kunze, Walter C. Leach, Thomas C. Roberts, Andrew A. Stomberg, Edward F. Waite, and Mrs. Frederick W. Wittich, all of Minneapolis.

HOUSTON: Mrs. Ruth O. Stewart of Caledonia.

KANDIYOHI: George O. Brohaugh of Willmar.

RAMSEY: George C. Lay, Rabbi Harry S. Margolis, Mrs. John E. Palmer, and Einar Sonnee, all of St. Paul.

REDWOOD: John B. Philbrick of Redwood Falls.

RENVILLE: Helen E. Woods of Fairfax.

SIBLEY: George A. MacKenzie of Gaylord.

STEARNS: Charles F. Ladner of St. Cloud.

NONRESIDENT: Frank P. Shepard of New York City.

The Cottonwood County Historical Society of Windom and the Swift County Historical Society of Kerkhoven have become institutional members of the society.

The public schools of Cloverton, Lake Crystal, and Montgomery have recently taken out subscriptions to the current publications of the society.

The society lost ten active members by death during the first three months of 1930: William H. Levings of Minneapolis, January 10; Mrs. Julia M. Barnes of Duluth, January 21; Dr. Dwight F. Brooks of St. Paul, January 21; Frank A. Carle of Minneapolis, January 22; Charles A. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, February 15; Joseph F. Moore of Minneapolis, February 20; Enoch F. Berrisford of St. Paul, February 22; William S. Dwinnell of Minneapolis, March 9; Charles Ffolliott of St. Paul, March 22; and Frederic A. Fogg of St. Paul, March 27. The death of James B. Schermerhorn of Minneapolis, on November 30, 1929, has not previously been reported in the magazine.

A questionnaire sent out last year to subscribing schools and libraries disclosed the fact that very few of them made a practice of binding their copies of MINNESOTA HISTORY, some even discarded them or stored them along with noncurrent ephemeral magazines. In an effort to remedy this situation, an offer was recently made to exchange bound volumes for unbound copies at a cost of fifty cents a volume, and a considerable number of subscribers have taken advantage of this offer, while others have decided to make their own arrangements for binding.

Progress is being made on a consolidated index to the first ten volumes — fifteen years — of the magazine, which will make easily available a large store of historical information.

The March issue of the *Minnesota Historical News*, the monthly clip-sheet for newspapers, was number 100 in the series. It was accompanied by a letter to editors inquiring about the value of the service to them, and the replies received indicate enthusiastic appreciation.

The text of volume 4 of Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota* is all in type and it is expected that the volume will soon be ready for distribution.

The reminiscences of Dr. William W. Folwell, mostly written or dictated during the last year of his life, are being edited under the direction of the superintendent for publication by the University of Minnesota Press.

Toward the close of 1929 the Ramsey County War History Commission published a volume entitled *St. Paul and Ramsey County in the War of 1917-1918*, edited by Franklin F. Holbrook, a review of which appears in the present number of the magazine. Lacking facilities for distribution, the commission turned practically the entire edition over to the society together with a sum of money to cover the cost of distribution. Some 330 copies were sent to libraries throughout the country with which the society has exchange relations and those Minnesota schools and libraries that are on the society's roll of subscribers. Under the agreement between the society and the commission, Gold Star mothers are entitled to copies free of charge on application. Copies are also available for sale at \$1.50 each.

The "Care of Articles in Small Museums" is the subject of a paper by the curator of the museum published in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for January. Mr. Babcock gives much detailed practical advice for the benefit of museum administrators.

There was a notable increase in the number of people visiting the museum in classes or groups during the quarter. The total of these, 2,732, included 1,971 from outside the Twin Cities, of whom 1,686 were brought in two excursions run by the Chicago and Great Western Railroad for members of "4-H" clubs.

The project for the coöperation of the society with the state highway department in the erection of markers for historic sites along state highways has made progress. Inscriptions have been supplied by the society for seventeen markers and others will be prepared as rapidly as the department is able to construct and erect the markers. The project in general is thus indorsed by the *Minneapolis Journal* in its issue for March 17: "It is a commendable undertaking, which, if carried out as it should be, will add much to the enjoyment of travel in Minnesota, will perpetuate site records, and doubtless will quicken local interest in history. Especially, if properly employed, it should arouse the interest of school children."

One section of a paper entitled "Twenty-five Years of the Swedish Historical Society of America: A Retrospect" by Con-

rad Peterson, published in the *Swedish-American Historical Bulletin* for March, is devoted to an account of the building up of that society's library and the problem of housing the collection before 1921, when it was placed on deposit with the Minnesota Historical Society. Of this step, Dr. Peterson writes: "The collection has found its permanent home. It is being shelved and cared for . . . in the same manner as the books belonging to the Minnesota Historical Society itself. . . . Our members and friends are courteously treated and made to feel at home. The struggle to secure a large building fund is at an end."

Many are the uses to which a large collection of newspapers is put. The society's files, for example, have been used recently by graduate students — candidates for masters' and doctors' degrees — whose interests have ranged from quantitative measurement of newspaper materials in different periods to qualitative appraisal of content, from such subjects as the social aspects of German settlements in Minnesota in the fifties to such as the processes of pioneering in given counties, from studies of religious activities to studies of humor in various periods. Some readers have turned pages in search of birth or funeral notices; others have combed "society columns" for items about friends of long ago. Through a perusal of a file of a certain metropolitan newspaper, a private detective secured information regarding the whereabouts of a young woman who had fallen heiress to a half million dollars and who had not yet learned of her good fortune. In four different cases at law material found in the society's collection has played an important part. The publisher of a Minnesota newspaper recently spent much time in examining a file of his own paper, his office file having been destroyed by fire.

The superintendent discussed the work of the society at an American legion meeting in St. Paul on January 28. The assistant superintendent gave an illustrated talk on "Minnesota Pioneer Life" at a meeting of the Goodhue County Historical Society in Red Wing on January 21, and he presented the same subject before the Swedish Society of Minneapolis on February 27. On February 11 he spoke to the Kiwanian Club of Minneapolis on "Abraham Lincoln and Foreign Opinion." He and the curator

of manuscripts both spoke on January 17 at a meeting of Pi Gamma Mu, a social science club at Hamline University, the former telling of his researches in Norwegian immigration and the latter discussing her studies in the history of pioneer missionary work among the Minnesota Indians. Dr. Nute also addressed, on January 11, the John Prescott chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts on "Minnesota Fur Trade Days." The curator of the museum spoke at a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Minnesota on February 23, taking as his subject "The Minnesota Indians and Their Adjustment to White Civilization." He also gave a talk on "Early Minneapolis" to a group of Minneapolis high school students in a course of "Community Life Problems" on March 5.

#### ACCESSIONS

Contemporary material about Du Luth, Radisson, Groseilliers, Hennepin, and other explorers and traders who figure in the French period of the history of the Northwest is included in photostatic copies of more than a hundred and fifty sheets of letters and orders written between 1683 and 1687, received from the *Bibliothèque nationale* and the *Archives des colonies* in Paris. For example, the writer of a letter dated May 18, 1683, states that he has seen Hennepin's book and adds, "I said nothing to M. de la Salle because it made me too angry when I read it on my journey." He suggests, however, that La Salle should see a copy and make some notes "with which one could regale this good father in a preface." Among many references to Du Luth is one in a letter written by the governor of New France on July 9, 1684, in which the explorer is said to be "at the end of Lake Superior, where he is quieting the Chippewa and the Sioux. From there he goes to Lake Nipigon."

The career of Robert Rogers during the years from 1760 to 1763, when he was in charge of a corps of rangers and was becoming interested in the fur trade at Detroit, is reflected in five documents, photostatic copies of which have been secured from the New York Public Library.



Copies of a number of documents relating to the family tree of Ramsay Crooks, the early fur-trade magnate, and his descendants have been received from Miss Margaret Plunkett of Boston.

A second copy of the "Prairie Rose Bud," the manuscript periodical composed by the students at the Hazelwood mission in the fifties, described *ante*, p. 94, for June 13, 1854, and copies of its successors, "The Busy Bee" for January 9, 1857, and "The Schoolmate" for January 28, 1859, have been presented by Miss Callie M. Kerlinger of Berkeley, California.

Photostatic copies of about a hundred items relating to Minnesota and the Northwest — especially the German settlements in the state, the Benedictine communities in Stearns County, and the work of the missionaries, Father Francis Pierz and Bishop Frederic Baraga, among the Chippewa — have been made from *Wahrheitsfreund*, a German Catholic magazine published weekly at Cincinnati from 1836 to 1863. An incomplete file of this periodical, consisting of volumes 11 and 18 to 24, was borrowed recently from the library of the University of Illinois.

Many references to the building of territorial roads in Minnesota occur on the calendar cards for the letters received by the office of topographical engineers of the war department, recently completed by Dr. Newton D. Mereness, the archival agent at Washington of a group of historical agencies. He has commenced work on the series entitled "Miscellaneous Letters Sent" in the same office and among the calendar cards received by the society are a few containing references to Major Stephen H. Long's expedition of 1823.

An original diary of Alexander Ramsey for the year 1864, when he was beginning his long period of service in Washington as senator from Minnesota, has been added to the Ramsey Papers by his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul. Public affairs, the Civil War, and social life in the capital are among the subjects touched upon in the diary.

Thirty-five items from the papers of the late Judge Luther L. Baxter of Fergus Falls have been presented by his daughter, Miss Bertha Baxter of Minneapolis. Most of the letters relate to

pioneer politics in the Minnesota Valley and to the Civil War. One letter, written to Mrs. Baxter on March 29, 1864, is of special value because it contains an account, by a teacher, Mrs. Harriet McKelvey, of her work in the South, at Natchez, under the direction of the North-Western Freedman's Aid Commission.

A brief article on the "W. D. Washburn," a Lake Minnetonka steamboat of the early eighties that was used later on the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers and was known also as the "Mercury" and the "Henry W. Longfellow," has been presented by the author, Mr. Randolph Edgar of Boston.

The papers of the late Charles L. Annan, an engineer who had considerable experience in Mexico, have been presented by Mrs. Annan of St. Paul. In addition to engineering, many of the papers relate to phonetics and philately, in which Annan was specially interested. They include, for example, a mimeographed notice of the organization of the St. Paul Philatelic Society, dated December 10, 1895.

A roll of Chippewa Indians on the White Earth Reservation compiled by Mr. Ransom J. Powell and Mr. R. C. Bell acting as commissioners under an act of June 30, 1913, has been presented to the society by Mr. Powell, of Minneapolis. It is in effect a census containing the names of Indians and mixed-bloods who were allotted land on the reservation and descriptions of their allotments. These data, which are printed, are supplemented with typewritten entries made in 1920 giving the age of each individual named in the roll, his blood status, and certain other items of information.

A copy of the *By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation* of the Northfield, Kasota and Western Railway Company (Northfield, 1886. 12 p.) is the gift of Mr. O. P. Buell of Kasota. The company was organized in 1886 to promote the building of a railway from Northfield to Kasota and westward across the state. The road was surveyed, but the project never materialized.

Files of three important Norwegian-American newspapers, dating from 1868 to 1911, have been received from the library

of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. That of *Skandinaven* (Chicago) extends in scattering fashion over the period from 1868 to 1908 and includes some each of the daily, weekly, and semi-weekly editions of that paper. The file of *Decorah-Posten* (Decorah, Iowa) covers the years from 1880 to 1910 and includes, in addition to many loose numbers, ten bound volumes. That of *Amerika* (Madison, Wisconsin) is for the period from 1885 to 1911. These newspapers are important additions to the society's already strong collection of material in this field.

A copy of the *Lake City Tribune* for March 14, 1857, has been received from Mr. C. H. Chalmers of Minneapolis; and a copy of the *Winona Daily Review* for November 30, 1859, is the gift of Miss Mary Grant of Winona. As both of these issues were lacking in the society's newspaper collections, they are welcome additions.

Some Civil War uniforms, a military bridle, a fiddle, music, pens, and other personal articles worn and used by the late Dr. William W. Folwell have been received from his family through the courtesy of Miss Mary H. Folwell of Minneapolis.

A combined wallet and memorandum which intercepted a bullet and so saved the life of Lieutenant Christopher B. Heffelfinger of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Gettysburg has been presented by his son, Mr. Frank T. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis.

A collection of articles made by Minnesota Chippewa, including several types of storage baskets of cedar bark, birch bark, and reeds, basswood-bark twine in various stages of manufacture, floats and sinkers used on fishing nets, and birch-bark torches, has been presented by Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing. A pipe made of pipestone, picked up after the battle of Wounded Knee, and a pipe tomahawk said to have belonged to the Sauk chief Black Hawk are gifts of Mr. Edmond L. DeLestry of St. Paul.

A steel pike made by John Brown for use in the Harper's Ferry raid is the gift of Mr. Sherwood Hough of White Bear Lake.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

"There are all the colors and forms of humanity in our daily life — the mingling of races and moulding of a race — the amalgamation of ancient inheritances into a new tradition," writes Mr. John T. Frederick in an article on "The Writer's Iowa," published in the *Palimpsest* for February. The entire number is devoted to Iowa literature and writers.

As American local historical workers occasionally study the old-world connections of their communities, it is interesting to turn to an English local magazine and find a study of the new-world connections of an English community. "Sussex and the U. S. A." is the title of a series of articles by David McLean appearing in the *Sussex County Magazine*. The installment in the February number tells of "Sussex and William Penn."

In a booklet entitled *Lewis Cass and the Indian Treaties: A Monograph on the Indian Relations of the Northwest Territory from 1813 to 1831* (Detroit, 1923. 62 p.), Benjamin F. Comfort gives the governor of Michigan Territory credit for bringing the Indians of the old Northwest "under the authority of the United States by the arts of peace and diplomacy." The treaties negotiated by Cass are listed and a brief account of each is presented. In the list of treaties (p. 17), that negotiated at the trading post of Fond du Lac on the St. Louis River in 1826 is incorrectly described as taking place at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The account of the governor's trip through the Minnesota country to Cass Lake and Fort Snelling in 1820 is quoted from W. L. G. Smith's life of Cass, published in 1856.

*The Problem of Indian Administration* (Baltimore, 1928) is the title of a study made by a special survey staff, of which Mr. Lewis Meriam was the director, and published by the Institute for Government Research as one of its *Studies in Administration*. It deals with such general matters as health, education, economic

conditions, family and community life, and missionary activity among the Indians of the present day.

In an article on "Some Neglected Data Bearing on Cheyenne, Chippewa, and Dakota History," in the *American Anthropologist* for January-March, John R. Swanton rejects the traditions relating to the destruction of the old Cheyenne town on the Sheyenne River in North Dakota by Sioux or Assiniboin Indians, and states that this was the work of "a body of Chippewa Indians led by Sheshepaskut, head chief of the those bands of Chippewa which were forcing their way southwest at the end of the eighteenth century." The writer bases his conclusions on a story related by David Thompson in his *Narrative*, edited by J. B. Tyrrell and published in 1916. When this explorer visited the trading post of Jean Baptiste Cadotte on the Red Lake River in the spring of 1799 Sheshepaskut and some of this warriors were there, and the chief himself told Thompson how his people had attacked and burned the village.

An article on "Religion and Magic among Cass Lake Ojibwa" by Sister M. Bernard appears in *Primitive Man* for July-October, 1929. Among the items discussed are blood-letting and the sweat lodge.

The part played by Red Cloud in the Sioux revolt in Montana in 1890 and 1891 is recalled by Colonel Charles W. Taylor, who was present when the chief surrendered, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 12. Pictures of Red Cloud and of Colonel Taylor accompany the article.

"The Norwegian Lutherans of America recognize in the old Muskego log church the first real church built in this country by their forebears from Norway," writes Julian Sargent in a feature article published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for February 9. He tells of the building of the little church by pioneers at Muskego, Wisconsin, in 1843; of the settlement that it served; of its removal to the grounds of the Luther Theological Seminary at St. Paul in 1904 for preservation; and of its present appearance. Pictures of the interior and exterior of the church accompany the article.

A biography of John Marsh, by Dr. George D. Lyman of San Francisco, is to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons in the fall. Marsh figured prominently in the early history of Fort Snelling and Fort Crawford, and the chapters relating to his career in the frontier Northwest will undoubtedly be of great interest to Minnesotans. Dr. Lyman made extensive use of the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society in gathering the material for this section of his book.

It was "the plain immigrant folk, both native and foreign, who formed the great bulk of passengers on upper Mississippi steamboats," writes Mr. William J. Petersen in an article on "Captains and Cargoes of Early Upper Mississippi Steamboats," published in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March. "These immigrants, together with the vast cargoes of freight which resulted from their presence, fattened the pocket-book of the steamboat captain and made possible the phenomenal development of early steamboating on the upper Mississippi." Mr. Petersen writes of such well-known captains as Joseph Throckmorton and Daniel S. Harris. He devotes some attention to the "fashionable tour," that is, the western trip that included a journey up the river to Fort Snelling, and mentions, among other items, the excursion of the "Lawrence" to the fort in 1825, two years after the opening of the upper river traffic by the "Virginia."

A study of "Catholic Beginnings in Southeastern Iowa, 1832-1844," by Charles F. Griffith, published in *Mid-America* for April, contains numerous references to Bishop Mathias Loras and Father Lucien Galtier and touches on their Minnesota connections.

*Early Algona: The Story of Our Pioneers, 1854-1874*, by Florence C. Cowles (Des Moines, 1929. 221 p.), is a charmingly written local history of a settlement in northern Iowa that occasionally had interesting Minnesota connections. The panic caused by the Sioux Outbreak, for example, is vividly described. A "Northern Border Brigade" was formed and various defense measures were taken. At Estherville, near the Minnesota boundary, a substantial stockade, known as Fort Defiance, was built.

Under the caption "Some Beginnings in Iowa," in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for January, Mr. William J. Petersen indulges in an essay on "historical firsts"—first explorers; first settlers; the beginnings of townships, counties, courts, surveys, land sales, post offices, schools, churches, and newspapers; even first houses, first white women, and first marriages. The author is aware of the need of "painstaking research" in dealing with subjects so "fraught with dangers"; and he points out that it is necessary "to approach the question of first things in any field with extreme care." Dr. Joseph Schafer in the issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for September, 1922, called attention to some of the obvious dangers in "Historical 'Firsts,' 'Exclusives,' and 'Incomparables.'" One reason why such warnings are frequently needed is the great emphasis, often accompanied by careless research, that local historians put upon superlatives. Mr. Petersen recognizes the popular trend and seeks to supply accurate data, based upon careful research, for those who are interested.

A sketch of the boundary history of one of Minnesota's neighbors is included in an article entitled "Wisconsin Might Have Been Much Larger," by Louise P. Kellogg, in the *Wisconsin Magazine* for January. In the February issue she writes of early French explorers, traders, and missionaries in Wisconsin.

A valuable account of "The History and Location of Fort Howard" by Barton L. Parker appears in the *Green Bay* [Wisconsin] *Historical Bulletin* for October–December, 1929.

The first installment of a history of "Navigation on the Chippewa River in Wisconsin" by Captain Fred A. Bill appears in the *Burlington* [Iowa] *Post* for March 22. The material contained in this installment is introductory in character. The first chapter of the narrative proper appears in the issue for March 29, and here the author tells of early settlement in the Chippewa Valley and attempts to determine when the first steamboat ascended the stream. George P. Warren's trip to Chippewa Falls by way of the Mississippi and the Chippewa in 1842 is cited, but Captain Bill is not certain that this entire journey was made by

steamboat. Evidence is presented, however, to show that a number of boats went up the Chippewa in the late forties and early fifties. Installments of two other series of articles dealing with upper Mississippi River navigation continue to appear in the *Post*. These are the "Memoirs of Capt. Sam Van Sant" and W. A. Blair's "Recollections of Fifty Years on the Upper Mississippi."

An interesting account by the Reverend Abraham Jacobson of a missionary trip that he made into Dakota Territory in 1861 has been translated by J. N. Jacobson and published under the title "Chapter of Dakota History in the Early Days" in the *Hills Crescent* for February 6, 13, and 20. With a party of eight settlers traveling in covered wagons drawn by oxen, the writer started from Decorah, Iowa. "Every evening the wagons were placed in a square," he writes, "the oxen were turned loose to graze, and a fireplace spaded out, a wall of sod encircling it, in which we made our fire." After three weeks of travel the party reached Vermillion, one of the centers of Norwegian settlement in Dakota. Here and at other points where these people were living Jacobson conducted services, baptized children, and solemnized marriages.

Numerous articles about the history of Deadwood, South Dakota, are published in the January number of the *Black Hills Engineer*, issued by the South Dakota State School of Mines. Particularly interesting is an illustrated account of "Early Transportation" by George V. Ayres.

An article entitled "A Canadian Pioneer: Spanish John," by A. G. Morice, in the *Canadian Historical Review* for September, 1929, deals with the career of John Macdonell, whose sons, John and Miles, both figure prominently in the early history of the Northwest, the former as a fur-trader, and the latter as a leader among the British pioneers in the Red River settlement.

#### GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

A memorial convocation in honor of the late Dr. William W. Folwell was held on February 20 in the Cyrus Northrop Memorial



Auditorium at the University of Minnesota under the auspices of the university, the Minnesota Historical Society, the state department of education, the state teachers college board, the state board of control, the state board of health, the Minnesota Education Association, the Minnesota Library Association, the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, the Minneapolis park board, and other groups. Resolutions of appreciation by all these organizations were published in the printed program, which also included a useful chronological summary entitled "Milestones in a Life of Public Service." The principal address was delivered by Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences of the University of Illinois, a graduate of the University of Minnesota of the class of 1889 and an old friend of Dr. Folwell. Governor Christianson spoke on "Dr. Folwell and the State of Minnesota" and Chancellor Coffman on "Dr. Folwell and the University." The convocation was attended by about three thousand people.

A narrative of unusual interest for Minnesota history appeared under the title "William Henry Eustis — An Autobiography" in the daily issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* from December 22 to January 28. It comprises thirty-three chapters, beginning with an account of the author's boyhood in New York state and concluding with his mellow reflections on life in Minneapolis. Eustis was born at Oxbow, New York, in 1845, and he died in Minneapolis in 1928 after a residence of forty-seven years in that city. The autobiography is packed with reminiscences about the Minnesota metropolis, which Eustis fervently loved. The author served as mayor of Minneapolis for one term, having been elected in 1892; and he tells in ample detail about his experiences in municipal affairs. Much attention is devoted, for example, to the notorious Harry Hayward murder case, in the unraveling of which Mayor Eustis played a prominent part. In 1898 Eustis ran for governor on the Republican ticket and was defeated by John Lind. To this campaign he devotes a detailed account that will be of value to the historian of Minnesota politics. Especially interesting are his comments on the part played by nationality in the election. Twice later in his career Eustis ran for office, in 1906 and 1912, both times for the position of Congressman and

both times unsuccessfully; but to these episodes he devotes very little attention. Occasional chapters contain interesting comments on national political affairs, especially with reference to the eighties and nineties; and it should be noted that Eustis served in 1892 as a delegate to the Republican national convention. Perhaps the most valuable portions of the autobiography, however, are those dealing with various professional, business, and social aspects of life in Minneapolis — themes that recur again and again throughout the narrative. Eustis was an attorney by profession, but his very substantial fortune was built up mainly through real estate transactions in the rapidly growing city where his interests were centered. In introducing the autobiography, the *Minneapolis Journal* prints a brief appreciation of Eustis which includes the following comment: "He was best known for his work among crippled children. He gave practically all of his money away to help children whose bodies were handicapped through disease or other misfortune." On this phase of his career, however, Eustis himself is modestly silent. The narrative records a vigorous, shrewd, benevolent personality. Not the least of his services is the record that he has left in these reminiscent chapters, a record that deserves the permanency of book form.

A list of Minnesota place names traceable to Indian origin; a bibliography of works on the history, life, and customs of the Minnesota Indians, compiled by members of the staff of the St. Paul Public Library; and a sketch entitled "Historic Rambles Around St. Paul" by Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, are included in the February number of "The Firefly," a mimeographed periodical issued by the Camp Fire Girls of St. Paul.

"How Minnesota Reorganized Her State Administration" is the title of an illuminating article by Mrs. Frederick W. Wittich in the *California Tax Digest* for January, 1926, which has not previously been noted in this magazine.

A sketch of "James Shields, Soldier, Justice, Senator," who served as one of the first two United States senators from the state of Minnesota, appears in volume 19 of the United States

Catholic Historical Society's *Historical Records and Studies* (New York, 1929).

A list of the living alumni who were graduated from the University of Minnesota from 1873 to 1884 appears in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for February 15.

"Some Recollections of Charles R. Chute Regarding the Opening of the State University of Minnesota in the Latter Part of September, 1867," appear in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for February 8. The author was fifteen years of age when in 1867 he was enrolled at the academy of the university. This was two years before the university proper opened under the presidency of William W. Folwell.

An abstract of a paper on "The St. Paul-Minneapolis Double Rail Center" by Richard Hartshorne is published in the March issue of the *Annals* of the Association of American Geographers. Mr. Hartshorne explains the origins of "two separate centers growing into a single urban center but retaining widely separated and complete nuclei, neither of which is dominant," a situation that originated "in the embryonic pre-railroad period" and was "perpetuated by the railroad structure which developed in relation to certain features of the natural landscape."

The career of Mr. Charles M. Babcock, who has been the leader in highway work in Minnesota during the past twenty years, is outlined by John Lienhard in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 19.

*Peter Good for Nothing*, by Darragh Aldrich, is an interesting story, vividly and forcefully told, of life in a lumber camp in northern Minnesota (New York, 1929). A lumber baron of Port Greysolon (Duluth) and a French-Canadian lumberjack hero are among the chief characters of the novel.

An article on "The Chippewa National Forest" by H. H. Chapman, reprinted from the *American Forests Magazine*, and a brief account of "Minnesota's Farming Progress" appear in the *Northwest Magazine* for February.

*A History of Manufactures in the United States, 1860-1914*, by Victor S. Clark (Washington, 1928), devotes some attention to flour milling and the iron ore trade in Minnesota. The author asserts that "Typical of the early establishment of manufactures close to the frontier wherever cheap power and transportation were available is the early prominence of Minneapolis as an industrial town."

Congressman Conrad G. Selvig of Crookston has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the appropriation of \$7,500 to erect a monument at what is known as the "Old Crossing" of the Red Lake River, where, on October 2, 1863, the Chippewa signed the treaty that opened the Red River Valley to settlement.

Mr. H. M. Hitchcock is the author of a series of articles on "Early History" appearing in the *St. Anthony Review*, the official organ of the St. Anthony Commercial Club. Sketches of the "first big business of Minnesota," the fur trade, and of "Minnesota's first farmers" at the missions on Lake Calhoun and Lac qui Parle appear in two numbers issued during December; and an account of two "daring adventurers"—Father Hennepin and George Catlin—is published in the February issue. The latter number includes also an "Interesting Sidelight on Club's History" in the form of the minutes of its organization meeting, held on July 13, 1905. Mr. Hitchcock's article on the fur trade is published also in the *Redwood Gazette* of Redwood Falls for December 18; and this paper includes in its issue for March 12 an account by the same writer of the "Earliest Known Important Events Which Occurred in Redwood Valley."

Volume 4 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies, includes the following sketches of special interest to Minnesota readers: Greenleaf Clark, the lawyer and jurist, by H. W. Howard Knott; Claus L. Clausen, a pioneer pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church, by J. Magnus Rohne; Mary Clemmer, the author, by Sarah G. Bowerman; Horace W. S. Cleveland, the landscape architect who designed the Minneapolis

park system and Como Park in St. Paul, by Theodora K. Hubbard; John E. Clough, the Baptist missionary, who worked as a surveyor in Minnesota in the fifties, by John C. Archer; William P. Clough, the railroad executive, by H. W. Howard Knott; Russell H. Conwell, who served as an immigration agent abroad for Minnesota in the late sixties, by Frederick T. Persons; Jay Cooke, the banker, by Ellis P. Oberholtzer; George Copway, the Chippewa missionary, by George H. Genzmer; Bishop Joseph Cretin, who was appointed the first Roman Catholic bishop of St. Paul in 1850, by M. M. Hoffman; and Ramsay Crooks, the fur-trader, by William J. Ghent.

#### LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

At an "old settlers' reunion" held in connection with a meeting of the Cook County Historical Society at Grand Marais on February 12, Mr. S. C. Murphy presented an account of the "First Pilgrimage to St. Paul in Behalf of State Aid for Cook County Roads"; Mr. N. J. Bray described the beginning of mail service, the first elections, and the first census, and other matters connected with early north shore history; and Mrs. Alma Hedstrom read a paper dealing with the history of Maple Hill. Mr. Bray's paper appears in the *Lake County Chronicle* of March 13 and the *Cook County News-Herald* of Grand Marais for March 12 and 20, and Mrs. Hedstrom's in the issue of the latter paper for March 27. Members of the society adopted a resolution at the same meeting volunteering their "co-operation with any movement to preserve and restore" the ruins of old Fort Charlotte and the trail leading to them from Grand Portage and to make them the center of a public park in order "to help save for the future the story of early exploration and settlement in this vicinity." A similar resolution was adopted by the Cook County board in March.

The Crow Wing County Historical Society, at its annual meeting held at Brainerd on February 17, adopted the following resolution: "In recognition of the services rendered Minnesota by the late William Watts Folwell, as soldier and historian, It is Hereby Resolved by the Crow Wing County Historical Asso-

ciation, in annual meeting assembled, that there be entered upon the minutes of said meeting, its appreciation of his work and gratitude that he lived to complete his monumental history of our state." Among the speakers on the program were Mrs. J. G. Heald, who told of Pike's visit to the upper Mississippi, and the Reverend O. L. Bolstad, who made an appeal for the preservation of historical relics and for the marking of historic sites. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Henry I. Cohen; vice president, Mrs. M. A. Bronson; secretary, Mrs. J. G. Heald; treasurer, Mrs. Florence Fleming; and historian, Judge L. B. Kinder.

The passing of a community that was once an important trading post and lumbering center of northern Minnesota—Crow Wing—is commemorated by the publication of a review of its history in the *Brainerd Tribune* for February 13. The discontinuing of the village post office is the occasion for the article.

Some highlights in the history of the lumber industry in Minnesota and of Gray Cloud Island are touched upon by Julian Sargent in an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 2. When the Hastings dam, now under construction, is completed a large section of the island, which is in the Mississippi River south of St. Paul, will be flooded. The timber on this land is therefore being cut. In the issue of the *Pioneer Press* for March 9, Robert Thompson calls attention to "Many Historic Spots to be Flooded When Dam at Hastings Is Completed." These are located at such places as Hastings, Point Douglas, Spring Lake, Pig's Eye Lake, and Gray Cloud Island. He tells especially of the old mill at Spring Lake, which was first operated in the early sixties by L. E. McCarriel.

The organization of a local historical society in Dodge County is being promoted by Mr. G. H. Slocum of Mantorville, according to an announcement in the *Mantorville Express* for March 14.

In the March issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY (p. 112) reference was made erroneously to the *Blue Earth County Post* instead of the *Blue Earth Post*. This newspaper is published at the town of Blue Earth in Faribault County.

The history of the First National Bank of Goodhue, which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its incorporation as a national bank on March 1, is outlined in the *Goodhue County Tribune* for February 27. The article includes considerable information about the economic development of the region around Goodhue and explains how the founding of the bank by H. M. Scovell and C. A. Arpke brought about a "radical change in commercial methods and speeded up business remarkably." In the same issue of the *Tribune* a picture of Goodhue as it appeared a quarter of a century ago is reproduced.

The Presbyterian Church of Red Wing celebrated its diamond jubilee with special services on January 12 and an historical program on January 13. The latter included the presentation of a sketch of the history of the church by W. H. Putnam, a history of the Sunday school by J. W. Holliday, and a history of the missionary society by Mrs. Peter A. Nelson.

The history of the Community Presbyterian Church of Grand Rapids, which celebrated its fortieth anniversary during January, is outlined in the *Itasca County Independent* for January 18.

Stories of Norwegian pioneers who settled the region around Foot Lake, by G. Stene, are published under the title "The Trail Blazers" in the *Willmar Weekly Tribune* for March 26.

A decision "to collect a permanent museum at once, before much valuable material is lost" was reached at a meeting of the Hutchinson Historical Society on March 7. A committee was named to investigate the possibility of using the basement of the city library for a museum and another committee was appointed to collect objects for display. The society also made plans to coöperate with the Union Club in staging a celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Hutchinson.

Glencoe will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary on July 4 with the presentation of a pageant, according to an announcement in the *Glencoe Enterprise* for March 27. Historical sketches of the city, which was founded by John H. Stevens, Martin McLeod, and a number of others as a town-site project in 1855, appear in the *Enterprise* and in the *Stewart Tribune* for March 27.

Items from an old ledger kept by the owner of a store at Silver Lake in 1888 form the basis of an article in the *Silver Lake Leader* for March 29.

The story of Miss Sophia C. Pratt, the first teacher in Cedar Mills and Greenleaf townships, Meeker County, is related by Win V. Working in the *Hutchinson Press* for January 14 in one of a series of local history articles. Some of his other sketches published in the same paper deal with the storm of 1873, January 7; early banking in Hutchinson, January 21; the Reverend William Simmons, a pioneer preacher of McLeod County in the seventies, January 28; and pioneer politics in that county, March 11. A similar series of local history articles published in the *Hutchinson Leader* includes an account of a cheese factory established at Hutchinson in the seventies, February 7; and a sketch of the bank established by W. E. Harrington in 1882, February 28.

Under the title "Early Days in the Valley," the *Mahnomen Pioneer*, in its issue for January 31, prints a letter from Mr. Xavier Wambach of Waubun, in which the writer presents his recollections of pioneer life in the Red River Valley. He tells how his family journeyed by wagon, boat, and rail from their old home in southern Ontario to Moorhead, and settled near that place. "In winter we cut cord wood to sell to the steamboats in the summer time," he writes. "The steamboats bought vegetables, cream, butter, eggs and whatever the few settlers along the river had for sale." Mr. Wambach also describes the farming methods and primitive machinery used in the Red River country during the pioneer period.

"Historical Sketches of Early Royalton" by Frank B. Logan have been appearing in the *Royalton Banner* since February 21. The series includes accounts of R. D. Kinney, a missionary from Vermont who staked a claim on the site of Royalton in 1853, February 28; of Allen Morrison's trading post on the Mississippi near the town's present power dam, March 7; of the early settlement of Bellevue Township, March 14; and of the "Lost Village of Langola," March 21.



Local committees for the various townships and villages of Nicollet County have been appointed by the executive committee of the county historical society, according to an announcement in the *St. Peter Herald* for March 28. They are charged with "gathering historical data of their community, securing items for a county museum and the organization files," seeing "that historic spots are properly marked and old landmarks preserved," and "looking after membership in their respective localities." Miss Laura Laumann, the secretary of the county society, reports that the organization now has 208 members. Meetings have been planned for April 12 and July 23.

An historical essay contest that met with great success was conducted in Otter Tail County during January and February by the county historical society and the local Federation of Women's Clubs. Rules for the contest were published in the newspapers of the county early in January: it was open to pupils of the seventh and eighth grades; they were encouraged to base their essays on interviews with pioneers and on old newspapers, letters, and diaries; essays were to be in the hands of the county superintendent of schools before March 1; all essays submitted were to become the property of the Otter Tail County Historical Society; and prizes of seven, five, and three dollars were to be given to the writers of the three best essays. A total of 179 essays were submitted, and from these a committee consisting of members of the organizations that sponsored the contest selected three prize-winning essays and ten to receive honorable mention. The results were announced in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for March 19 and the *Fergus Falls Tribune* for March 20. The first prize was awarded to Julia Tumberg of New York Mills for a description of "Pioneer Life in Newton Township"; the second, to Louise Hotchkiss of Ashby for a "History of St. Olaf Township"; and the third to Lorraine Ebersviller of Pelican Rapids for an account of the "Development of Schools in Pelican Rapids." Miss Tumberg's essay, which deals with the emigration of her great-grandparents from Finland in the early seventies and the childhood of her grandmother at New York Mills and is based on the latter's recollections, is

published in the *Journal* for March 19 and the *Tribune* for March 20. The other prize-winning essays appear in the *Journal* for March 22 and 25, and these as well as the essays that received honorable mention are being published in the weekly issues of the *Tribune*.

The settlement on Lake Clitherall in Otter Tail County established by a group of Mormons from Iowa in the spring of 1865 is the subject of a series of ten articles by Mrs. Edith W. Tiller of Battle Lake, published in the *St. Paul Dispatch* from January 14 to February 3. Her narrative seems to be based largely on *Old Clitherall's Story Book*, a pamphlet by Hallie M. Gould published in 1919. Considerable interest is added, however, by the illustrations, which consist largely of portraits of the founders of the settlement. With the final installment a picture of the first log cabin built at Clitherall and the near-by monument erected by the Otter Tail County Historical Society in 1928 appears (see *ante*, 9: 310).

School and church records and newspapers, in addition to printed secondary materials, were used by Mr. R. S. Myers in the preparation of "A History of the Village of Parkers Prairie," published in the *Independent*, the local newspaper, for March 6, 13, 20, 27, and April 3. It deals in detail with such subjects as the first settlers, the organization of the town, early stores and houses, schools, the post office, milling, and other industries; and it describes the appearance of the village at various times, for example, in 1880.

The early history of Deer Creek and the vicinity is recalled by one of its early settlers, N. G. Bolton of Roosevelt, in a letter published in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for March 12.

A brief article telling how Thief River Falls got its name is contributed by H. E. Mussey to the *Grygla Eagle* for January 17. He relates that in the early nineties the post office was known as Rockstad, but that for some reason there was much confusion about this name and mail often failed to reach its destination. He therefore "sent a well signed petition to Governor Merriam,

then Governor, and the name was legally made Thief River Falls."

Conditions at Crookston in the seventies are described in a letter from Mrs. Elsie Wilson of Minneapolis, published in the *Polk County Leader* of Crookston for February 20.

The meeting of the Glenwood Civic Club on January 30 was devoted to a program of talks on pioneer days. A general account of early conditions in Pope County was presented by Mrs. H. A. Greaves, and reminiscent talks were given by Mrs. J. M. Aal, Mr. William Engebretson, and Mrs. Matt Ward.

A number of items about early days in Pope County are reproduced from the issues of the *Pope County Press* for 1877 and 1878 in the *Glenwood Herald* for March 13 and 20. Among them is a school report of May 25, 1877, which includes the names of the pupils and gives some information about those still living. A file of the *Press* from May 12, 1877, to May 11, 1878, was discovered recently by Mr. E. M. Webster.

A lecture by Mr. E. E. Billberg, illustrated with slides borrowed from the Minnesota Historical Society, was the feature of a program presented by the Roseau County Historical Society at Roseau on February 24 and attended by more than two hundred people. An admission charge of twenty-five cents for adults and ten cents for children brought the local society a considerable sum for the promotion of its work.

The career of William B. Mitchell of St. Cloud, who began his newspaper work in the office of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm's *Visiter*, is recalled in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 16. His portrait appears with the article.

The program for the meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society on February 7 was presented under the auspices of the history department of the Washington Junior High School of Duluth in the school auditorium. It was arranged by Miss Maude L. Lindquist, head of the department, who presented a paper on "Newspapers and Advertising in the Thirteen Colonies." The program included two papers contributed by students: one on

"Jay Cooke, the 'Robert Morris' of the Civil War," by Mary Gallagher; and the other on "Some Phases of the Discoveries and Explorations," by James Lindquist. The "Hopes of the Pioneers of the Lake Superior Country" were described by William E. Culkin, president of the St. Louis County society, and stereopticon views of early Duluth and of World War home work were shown.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Swift County Historical Society on March 21 a corresponding secretary was selected for each precinct in the county. The special duty of these secretaries will be the collection of historical materials in their districts. In order to have a place to house such material, it was decided that an attempt be made to secure a room in the court house and a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the county board. Another committee was selected to consider the publication of a history of the county. Tentative plans were made for a home-coming and old settlers' day to be observed on June 9 in connection with the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the county.

Conditions at Long Prairie in 1850 are described by O. B. DeLaurier in an article published in the *Long Prairie Leader* for January 9. It is based upon such sources as the 1850 census schedules and the reports of the Indian agent for the Winnebago, Jonathan E. Fletcher, and it includes such data as the names and occupations of some of the prominent residents and the locations of the agency buildings. Mr. DeLaurier also is the author of an account, which appears in the *Leader* for February 20, of the adventures of the members of the Tully family, who attempted to make their way from the Red River settlements to Fort Snelling in 1822. In the same paper for February 6 is an interview with Mr. A. J. Gibson, in which he presents his recollections of pioneer days in the vicinity of Long Prairie.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the Lincoln School addition at Lake City on March 14, Mr. R. D. Underwood outlined the history of "Lake City's Public Schools, 1856-1930." Extensive extracts from his address appear in the *Lake City Graphic*.

*Republican* for March 26 and the *Wabasha County Herald* for March 28.

How Judge Orris E. Lee plans to have historic sites in and around Stillwater marked by securing the interest of certain organizations, business concerns, or individuals in specific sites is explained in the *Stillwater Gazette* for January 22. For example, the site of the first court house will be marked by Senator George H. Sullivan; the first mill site by a group of lumbermen headed by Mr. J. D. Bronson; the place where a Sioux-Chippewa battle was fought, known as Battle Hollow, by Mr. George H. Atwood of the Twin City Forge and Foundry Company; and the Tamarack House by the Washington County Soldiers Monument Association. Other sites that Judge Lee wishes to have marked also are mentioned in the *Gazette*.

Some material about the history of the Winona State Teachers College, which will celebrate its seventieth anniversary with a special commencement program in June, appears in the school's *Bulletin* for November and February. According to a sketch published herein and reprinted in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for February 7, Winona was the first normal school west of the Mississippi and the fourteenth in the United States. The cover of the *Bulletin* bears a picture of Winona in 1860, and the illustrations include portraits of some of the school's presidents and pictures of its early buildings.

The annual meeting of the Winona County Old Settlers Association on February 22 was the occasion for the publication by the *Winona Republican-Herald* of a special "Old Settlers Edition" containing a number of articles of historical interest. One by Paul P. Thompson, historian of the association, entitled "Muskrat Pelts Used in Place of Money in First Business Here," deals with the fur-trading activities of Alexis Bailly and is based on some of that trader's manuscript account books in the possession of Mr. Charles G. Weyl of Fountain City, Wisconsin. A page of accounts is reproduced with the article. Mr. Thompson also is the author of a sketch of Captain Orrin Smith, the "first to select, locate and plat the city of Winona." A picture of Smith's

steamboat, the "Nominee," and a reproduction of the "Original Plat of Winona" appear with this article, and a portrait of Captain Smith, recently acquired by the old settlers' association, is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. Among the other articles are a number of reminiscent accounts by and sketches of pioneers.

Numerous articles dealing with pioneer history or early settlers in the vicinity of Rothsay have been appearing in the *Rothsay Enterprise*. Among the most interesting of these is a sketch in the issue for February 13 written by the late A. B. Pedersen and translated from the Norwegian by Mrs. Alice Rand. It tells of the general store which the writer opened in Rothsay in 1879, the year that the railroad reached the town. How the railroad station was located on the homestead of Christen Tanberg, thus determining the location of the town, and how two town plats were prepared — one in 1879 and the other in 1885 — is explained by H. L. Shirley in a sketch printed on March 20. The fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the first train is commemorated in the issue for January 2 by the publication of a picture of the locomotive that reached Rothsay on December 29, 1879, and a brief account of some of the early agents in charge of the local station. Among the Norwegian settlers of the seventies and early eighties whose pioneer experiences are described are Casper Rudh and Ole Pederson, January 9; G. H. Nordrum, January 16; H. C. Johnson, January 30; and Kittel S. Skugrud, March 6.

Extracts from a letter written at St. Anthony on July 14, 1861, by O. C. Merriman to a brother-in-law who was prospecting for gold in California are printed in the *News-Messenger* of Marshall for January 17. Of St. Anthony the writer says: "It is a very pleasant town and will one day I doubt not be an important town in the state." He comments also upon the effect of the Civil War in the Northwest. The letter was found recently by Mr. Frank Herring of Mobridge, South Dakota, among the effects of his father, the late H. M. Herring.

An historical account of Augsburg Seminary, a Norwegian Lutheran theological school established at Marshall, Wisconsin, in 1869, and transferred to Minneapolis in 1872, is given in

an article entitled (in translation) "The Oldest Norwegian Theological School in America" by Andreas Helland in *Nordmands Forbundet* for February.

"The Early History of Mound Related by an 'Old Timer'" is the title of a sketch by Adam Painter dealing for the most part with "firsts" in this community, printed in the *Minnetonka Pilot* of Wayzata for February 6.

Under the title "Reminiscences of Pioneer Days in Champlin Village," Orange S. Miller outlines the history of the community from the days of the early explorers through the period of settlement.

With the announcement of the discontinuing of the business of Field, Schlick and Company of St. Paul, the history of this pioneer concern, which was founded in 1856 as D. W. Ingersoll and Company, is outlined in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for January 31.



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