

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*Soil: Its Influence on the History of the United States, with Special Reference to Migration and the Scientific Study of Local History.* By ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT, director of the Stewart Commission on Western History of Colorado College. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1930. x, 227 p. Illustrations, maps. \$2.50.)

"Factors presented by our soil provinces and soil series must be recognized if the early story of American migration is to be completely understood; while this applies particularly to the early generations of the period of American development when most men were agriculturists, it also has a significance continuing throughout our entire history as a nation down to the present time" (p. 68). In these words Professor Hulbert puts the theme of this stimulating and suggestive book. In it he sketches the outlines of a fascinating picture, of which heretofore one could find only isolated details, more or less unrelated to one another. Admitting the drawing to be preliminary and rough, he does, nevertheless, produce something in which the principal elements of a more perfect work are recognizable.

A foundation for the study is laid in the first five chapters. After outlining briefly the geological growth of the continent and the formation of geographic provinces, the author takes up in turn "Climatic Influences on Men and Vegetation," "The Waterway Keys to Our Soil Provinces," "Some Aspects of River Control," and "Highland Pathways of Conquest and Migration." These chapters are more or less a recapitulation of the work that has made the author's name so well known in a specialized field of American history. Then follows a consideration of the central thesis, soil in its relation to migration and settlement, introduced by a short statement about the different varieties of soils as classified by the United States bureau of soils and some general observations on "Soils and Migration."

Generalization, the result of reading a wide range of monographic and specialized studies and synthesizing their content, is followed by a presentation of the evidence. The author takes up the movement of population from the Atlantic into the interior of the continent, emphasizing broad aspects with specific illustrative detail. "The Meadows of New England" (chapter 8) vie with other factors in explaining the successive waves of migration into the region farther and farther from the seaboard. The "Bay Men" heard the "Call of the Connecticut" (chapter 9) and sought out meadows of "The Nipmuck and Chestnut Countries" (chapter 10) which dotted the interior of New England, meadows that, restricted as they were in area, had as much to do with compact settlements and township organization as did religious conviction or necessity of defense. The author also tells of the "Tidewater Pioneers" on soils adapted to the raising of bright leaf tobacco, maize, or wheat, and of the push up into the Virginia Piedmont with its army of small farmers on the "rich bottoms, uplands, hills, intervalles and meadows" in the land of Cecil sands and Cecil clay.

A phase of the story which evidently engaged especially the author's interest—both because of its intrinsic dramatic features and the greater amount of historical spade work already done—and which certainly holds the reader's attention is that which deals with the drift of varied elements across New York and Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, moving westward by following a southerly route. The Palatines who smelled out the limestone soils and fastened themselves on some of the fattest acres of eastern America; the Scotch-Irish, who avoided the "dry" limestone lands and, with the English,—a buffer against the aborigines,—took up the "barrens" where they could raise grains and pasture cattle; the relation of these invaders to Penn and others who had lands to dispose of; the modifications produced by religious and political variations; all these topics form the theme of a series of concentrated chapters (13-15). "The Conquest of the Alleghenies" and the "Blue-grass Region of Kentucky and Beyond" really end the most

constructive parts of the work, for the chapter given up to "Types of Soil Influence in the West" is little more than an outline, barely suggesting the possibilities of the subject.

Finally the author packs into the concluding chapter "A New Basis for the Study of Local History." "There is perhaps no town, township, or county of the United States which could not be taken as a concrete subject for a study of local history of a new type, and the field ought to be particularly attractive to patriotic organizations sometimes at a loss to find interesting subjects to develop, and to all out-of-door clubs and leagues of young people. Phases of the subject are worthy of graduate study, particularly those relating to the history of American surveys." Many practical suggestions are made as to just what may be done, and if he has done nothing else, Professor Hulbert has come to the rescue of harassed advisers who are sometimes at a loss for topics for theses and dissertations. But the value of the work is far greater than this: it has taken a mass of material and found therein certain general principles too frequently overlooked; it opens new lines of thought; it emphasizes again the sterility of history written from the political point of view only; and incidentally it brings out once more the exceeding complexity of motives in human social activity.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

*The Last Frontier.* By ZACH T. SUTLEY. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1930. vi, 350 p. Map. \$3.00.)

In the spring of 1867 Zach Sutley, a young student at a Pennsylvania normal school and a grandnephew of Alexander Ramsey, left home for a season of adventure "out West" with the firm intention of returning to his classes in the fall. One trip "led to another into the frontier," however, and his return was "postponed from fall till spring and from spring till fall until eight years had rolled by." And when he did go back "to stay" in 1875, it was only to discover that he had been "spoiled for living in such narrow confines," and he promptly headed for the West once more.

The *Last Frontier* is a colorful cinema of the numerous experiences the author managed to pack into a decade and a half of life on the vast frontier extending from Texas to Hudson Bay. He hunted buffaloes and shot at Indians on the western plains; trapped furs in the mountains of Wyoming and Colorado; served as guide on exploring expeditions, notably on one conducted by General Custer into the Black Hills; traveled as express messenger on the stage from Alexandria, Minnesota, to Fort Garry, Manitoba; and traded for furs in the Hudson Bay territory as a representative of Joseph Ullmann, a prominent St. Paul furrier. He took charge, in 1875, of driving a great herd of seven thousand Texas longhorns to the Indian agencies in Dakota Territory, where the government distributed them among the Indians; supervised a stage crew on the line running from Fort Pierre to Deadwood; hauled freight and farm produce between the Missouri River ports and the settlements that sprang up in the Black Hills after the discovery of gold there; carried mail; and surveyed government land to be opened up for homesteading. He saw the frontier transformed "to prosperous farms and ranches and to rich mines and cities" and he came into more or less close contact with many of the men and women associated with its history — "Buffalo Bill" Cody, John Tennis, Kit Carson, Brigham Young, Jim Bridger, Billy Paxton, and "Calamity Jane."

A chapter on "St. Paul and Hudson Bay" is of special interest to Minnesotans, for it contains a description of St. Paul in the early seventies, an interesting sketch of the Red River trade, and incidental references to several well-known Minnesota figures — among them Cushman K. Davis, then a "small-town lawyer"; William R. Merriam, then connected with the First National Bank of St. Paul; Samuel R. Van Sant, whom the author first knew as a steamboat captain; and James J. Hill, agent for a steamboat company. There are scattered references throughout the book to others who were more or less identified with Minnesota history, especially to the Sioux half-breed guide and trapper, Napoleon de Rocheau, who accompanied Sutley on a trapping expedition in Wyoming in 1869. In the chapter entitled "I Meet Jesse

James" the author tells the story of the Northfield robbery, which he just escaped witnessing, and how he and a companion, camping near Yankton a couple of days later, unwittingly assisted in the escape of Frank and Jesse James.

LIVIA APPEL

*The Range Cattle Industry.* By EDWARD EVERETT DALE. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1930. xvii, 216 p. Illustrations, maps. \$4.00.)

The author of the volume under review is a pioneer in that field of economic history which deals with the ranching industry of the plains. Because of the fact "that many of the more recent books and monographs dealing with ranching are unreliable," those who know of Dr. Dale's very valuable work in the Southwest have looked forward to the publication of the present volume with much interest. The reviewer must confess, however, that the *Range Cattle Industry* has hardly fulfilled his own anticipation of the authoritative treatment of this phase of western history which Dr. Dale, more than any other western historian, is qualified to write. With the wealth of local material available and the personal contact and experience with the ranching industry that the author has had, it is indeed disappointing to find a narrative built up so exclusively on the bare framework of government reports and statistics. Valuable as government documents are, particularly as they concern the relations between the cattleman and the Indian and the cattleman and the public land office, one comes away from a perusal of them fully in agreement with the western contention that Washington officialdom was, on most occasions, utterly incapable of understanding western conditions and the western point of view. Although the bibliography lists many manuscripts and newspapers, local in origin, so little use has been made of them that the story lacks the vitality and completeness which such material would surely have given to it.

The first three chapters tell the rather familiar story of the condition of the ranching industry in Texas at the close of the Civil War, of the conditions on the central and northern plains at the outset of the Texas drives, and of the drives themselves.

Chapters 4 and 5 deal with stock-growing on the northern and central ranges from 1865 or thereabouts down to 1900. In discussing the early extension of the industry in these regions, the author overlooks the important rôle played by the Indian, who, up to 1877 at least, controlled a good two-thirds of Wyoming and half of Montana. As to the transition from the uncontrolled range to controlled pasturage and forage raising, the reviewer agrees with the author that an account of this process is difficult, but he cannot accept the statement that it is unprofitable. It can scarcely be denied that the bases of the present ranching industry of the Northwest were laid during that period of change from one form of stock-raising to another. The very valuable monograph of Robert S. Fletcher on the "End of the Open Range in Eastern Montana," published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September, 1929, has demonstrated the great importance of such a study. The two succeeding chapters bring the reader back to the Southwest, to Texas and Oklahoma. Here the author is "on the home range," and these two chapters are by far the best in the book. These are followed by chapters on the relations between the ranching industry and the feeding areas in the corn belt and on the future of western ranching.

A few corrections and additions might be suggested. The battle of the Little Big Horn was fought in 1876 (p. 42); the Northern Pacific reached Bismarck in 1873 (p. 44); gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1874 (p. 89); and the Swan Land and Cattle Company was organized in 1883 and went into the receiver's hands in 1887 (p. 111). In the bibliography one misses the listing among the newspapers of the *Breeder's Gazette*, although the author has depended upon it more than upon any other journal. Rudolf A. Clemen's *American Livestock and Meat Industry* (New York, 1923), on which the author leans rather heavily in chapter 8, is not to be found in the bibliography. The lack of a reference to the very valuable work of Louis Pelzer is a serious omission. The set-up of the index renders its use a graphic and specialized studies and synthesizing their content, is bit difficult. The format is good, the illustrations are very helpful,

ERNEST S. OSGOOD

*Freighters of Fortune: The Story of the Great Lakes.* By NORMAN BEASLEY. (New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1930. ix, 311 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

In this volume, according to the author, are to be found romance, tragedy, and drama from the days of La Salle to the Scotsman of Pittsburgh. Romance means action and it occurs on almost every page, from the era of the "Griffin" to the present, when six-hundred-foot ore boats dock at the "Queen City of the Unsalted Seas." Wheat and ore seldom fail to interest the Minnesota reader, and here is the story of the transportation of these products in the Great Lakes region, with some account of the development of their production. Sailing vessels, steamers with their forty-foot side-wheels, and finally the modern craft are listed and described. Unlike many books of this type, the present volume has an excellent index. Hence, the tired business man or the lay reader may easily locate material about his favorite boat or find the mention of an equally favored ancestor who won his way from poverty to wealth through constructing ships or by spending winter days and nights exploring on the Mesabi Range. The sturdy heroism of the "Seven Iron Men" wins recognition, and many other pioneers of northeastern Minnesota figure in the story. Tonnage figures and quotations from source materials appear not infrequently in the pages of Mr. Beasley's book, and a panorama of capitalists furnishes much of the weave in its episodic pattern. Here is the history of iron, some of it a record of suffering and sacrifice.

One element is missing. Although there is much romance, there is a shortage of villains. To be sure, there are "Jim" Carr of Harrison, Michigan, and his wife "Maggie," who took money by the bucket from the lumberjacks frequenting their emporium of gayety and hard liquor. Carr died in right proper fashion, frozen by the winter wind and filled with his chief commodity, while Maggie remained to die a public charge a few years later. But among the great men of industry whose records fill the book, one looks in vain for one to fill the unpleasant rôle. But why spoil

a good narrative, full of interesting facts, for the sake of a cynical reviewer?

No one who has lived in the region of the iron ranges and the lakes can fail to appreciate this vivid and cleverly written volume. And, if the reviewer may suggest an ideal time for reading it, let this be done on a night when a forty-mile northeaster rattles the windows and the lake runs high along Minnesota Point. Then, with pipe well filled and an armchair in front of a fire of blazing birch, let the reader turn to chapter 22 on "Red Lanterns," and in fancy ride the waves with the good ship "Waldo" as she meets the gale.

PHILIP G. AUCHAMPAUGH

*Den sidste folkevandring: Sagastubber fra nybyggerlivet i Amerika.* By HJALMAR RUED HOLAND. (Oslo, Norway, H. Aschehoug and Company, 1930. 331 p. \$2.75.)

Mr. Holand's latest book, entitled in translation "The Last Migration: Saga-fragments from the Life of the Pioneers in America," is further evidence of the fact that he is an excellent story-teller. The first word in the subtitle is indeed well chosen, for the author is a writer of sagas rather than a historian. The subject matter of the book is largely drawn from Mr. Holand's earlier work, *De Norske Settlementers Historie*, which appeared in 1908, although some new incidental material is added. The work seemingly starts as a history of Norwegian immigration to the United States, but the reader's expectations are not fulfilled, for in the main the book consists of a series of disjointed episodes in the history of the Norwegian settlements, presented more or less in chronological order. One has the sensation of being conducted around a picture gallery by a guide who pauses at various paintings and gives to each subject portrayed a verbal coloring that enhances its significance.

In the first chapter the author indulges in the exercise of informing his readers that the Norwegian immigrants, more than those of any other nationality, were paragons of virtue, industry,



and thrift. After presenting a brief account of the Viking expeditions to America, he sketches the beginnings of nineteenth-century Norwegian immigration. The story of Cleng Peerson is told with all the attributes of a Daniel Boone tale, as is also that of "Snowshoe" Thompson, who carried mail on skis across the Sierras in midwinter in the days of the California gold rush. Several chapters are devoted to the early New York, Illinois, and Wisconsin settlements, considerable space being given to Door County, Wisconsin, the author's home, and the Green Bay region. Accounts of two centers of Norwegian settlement in Iowa — Winnesheik and Mitchell counties — are presented, with a description of the old river town of MacGregor, where the settlers crossed the Mississippi from Wisconsin in the fifties. The account of the Norwegian settlements in Minnesota is fragmentary, but includes some new material about the southwestern prairie counties of the state, largely based on pioneer reminiscences. The effects of the Sioux Outbreak and of the grasshopper plagues of the seventies receive sketchy treatment, as do the great Norwegian settlements in the Minnesota "Park Region" and the Red River Valley. As to the latter, the author seems to be unaware that studies of the subject have appeared in the *North Dakota Historical Collections* and in other publications. The book is concluded with accounts of two famous Norwegian settlements, the Oleana colony in Pennsylvania and the Gaspé settlement at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.

The book is replete with unsupported statements. The author shows a high-handed disdain for the fundamental rules of historical scholarship. For example, Norwegian emigration statistics are presented with no indication of the source from which they are drawn (p. 10). A fairly representative unsupported statement is the following: "Although there are occasional Norwegian law-breakers in American prisons, they are remarkably few. The percentage of Norwegian prisoners is less than that of any other nationality in America" (p. 12). Prejudices against such individuals as Elling Eielsen and against people of other nationalities — especially the "Yankees" — are evident. For those who read

the Norwegian language and enjoy good stories, this book will serve as an evening's entertainment. For the historian it has little value, for the facts contained in it can be found elsewhere presented in scholarly fashion.

CARLTON C. QUALEY

*Historie om udvandringen fra Voss og Vossingerne i Amerika, med beskrivelse og historie af Voss, karter og billeder.* By K. A. RENE. (Madison, Wisconsin, 1930. 830 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

The author of this work on "The History of the Emigration from Voss and of the Vossings in America" states in his preface that it has been in preparation since 1914, a fact that one can well believe, as the book represents a tremendous expenditure of labor and money. Unfortunately, the manner of presentation and organization causes it to be primarily a genealogical source book for persons of Voss lineage, rather than a readable history of the emigration from Voss and of the dispersion of the Vossings in America; for it is made up mainly of sketches of individuals and families in the United States who are of Voss lineage. The work begins with a history of the district of Voss from the tenth century, and it then takes up the emigration to America that began in the middle thirties of the nineteenth century. The account of the coming of the Vossings and their settlement in this country from 1837 to 1850 is presented in a year by year chronicle, a most unsatisfactory manner of organization. The most valuable feature of the book for the historian lies in the fact that a number of valuable "America letters," or letters from Norwegian-Americans to friends in Norway, are included. One of these was written in 1835 by Gjert Hovland, a pioneer Norwegian settler of Murray Township, which then included the famous Kendall Township, New York. The letter was carried by Knut A. Slogvik to Norway, where it had a tremendous influence in stimulating emigration from Voss in the years following. Letters from the Beaver Creek and Fox River settlements in Illinois, from Chicago, from the short-lived Shelby County settlement in Missouri, from the Sugar

Creek settlement in Iowa, and from the pioneer Wisconsin settlements are included. A number of good illustrations and maps add much to the value of the book. The reviewer feels that the volume would have been much improved if more attention had been devoted to readable presentation of the material gathered and less to wholesale publication. It is, however, a valuable contribution to the history of Norwegian immigration and settlement.

C. C. Q.

*Erindringer: Lom, Long Lake, Fargo, Minneapolis*, vol. 1. By J. T. ODEGARD. (Oslo, Norway, privately printed, 1930. 217 p. Illustrations, maps.)

This book of "Reminiscences" is the autobiography of a pioneer Norwegian immigrant of the sixties. The first part is devoted to an account of Mr. Odegard's boyhood and early manhood in the district of Lom, Norway. In the autumn of 1867 he emigrated with his father to the United States and went to Minnesota, where his father took land near Long Lake in Watonwan County. His experiences during the next three or four years were typical of many of the pioneer unmarried Norwegian immigrants. To supplement his earnings on the home farm and to learn more of the new country, he obtained employment successively in the construction of the Duluth and Superior Railroad, the St. Paul and Omaha Railroad, and the Northern Pacific from Duluth to Brainerd. In the spring of 1870 he returned to his home, and for the next four years he was employed by a farm implement dealer at Lake Crystal. During this time, in the course of his work, he traveled over a considerable part of the upper Minnesota River Valley. The grasshopper plague of 1874 made it difficult for the dealer to retain him, and so Mr. Odegard withdrew from his position. After a short trip to St. Louis to visit a farm implement factory, he went to St. Paul, where he entered the employ of a firm of farm implement distributors, for which he traveled over Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Dakota, delivering and setting up machines. In 1881 he went to Fargo and there he established a branch of his firm. His descrip-

tion of his activities in the Red River Valley is interesting, as his experiences were perhaps typical of those of the frontier business man. The author later resided in Minneapolis and eventually returned to Norway, but evidently he is reserving his account of these experiences for a second volume. A number of pictures and maps, which add much to the interest and attractiveness of the book, are included.

C. C. Q.

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

As this number of MINNESOTA HISTORY goes to press, Dr. Buck announces his resignation as superintendent of the society and as professor of American history in the University of Minnesota. On September 1 he will take up his duties in Pittsburgh, where he goes to head the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, to direct the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and to accept a professorship in the University of Pittsburgh. The survey, which is financed by the Buhl Foundation in coöperation with the historical society and the university, has been launched with a view to exploiting the history of western Pennsylvania intensively and making the results of this research available to the public.

At a stated meeting of the society's executive council held in the superintendent's office on the evening of April 13, Judge J. F. D. Meighen of Albert Lea and Judge William E. Scott of Two Harbors were elected to fill the council vacancies caused by the deaths of William E. McGonagle of Duluth and John R. Swann of Madison. A memorial honoring the memory of the latter, prepared by Mr. Nathaniel F. Soderberg of Madison, was read by Mr. Ira C. Oehler and is herewith published.

### JOHN RICHARD SWANN

On June 16, 1930, the earthly career of John Richard Swann came to a close. He had wrought well throughout the life allotted to him, and with his passing one of the most prominent and lovable figures in the history of the community in which he lived and in the state at large is no more.

Swann was born in Sweden on January 13, 1853. Early in life he learned of the land of opportunity, and when only fourteen years of age he came with his uncle to the United States, where he soon caught the spirit of the pioneer in the development of the great Northwest. He attended the public schools of St. Paul in the winters of 1869-70 and 1870-71. While attending school, he was employed as a clerk in a drug store and incidentally learned the drug business. In 1872 he removed to Willmar, then a promising town site on the Great Northern Railroad. There he found



*John R. Swann*



employment in a drug store as a clerk and pharmacist. After five years he had won the confidence and esteem of his employer, C. F. Clark, to such an extent that he was taken into the business as a junior partner. Their drug store was operated in conjunction with the post office and express office. Later a branch store was opened at New Richmond and Swann was placed in charge of it. The partnership continued until the death of Clark in 1887. During his association with Clark, Swann laid the foundations for a successful business career; and he very generously credited his partner with all his later success.

In 1891 Swann removed to Madison, in Lac qui Parle County, where he made his home up to the time of his death. There, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. George Qvale, he opened a department store. Its business was very successful and it became the largest store in that part of the state. In 1901 Swann took over the interest of his partner and he operated the establishment as sole owner until 1908, when, because of the growth of the business, he took in as partners H. F. Hauck and J. M. Huckins. This arrangement continued until 1914, when Swann disposed of his interest to his partners and retired from the mercantile business. Thereafter he devoted his time to his private affairs and contributed his services freely and liberally in public matters, both state and local.

In 1877, while Swann was a resident of Willmar, he was united in marriage to Sophia Qvale, and to this union nine children were born, six of whom survive him. They are Mrs. M. A. Stemsrud, Clarence R. Swann, Mrs. M. A. Larson, and Esther Swann of Madison; Mrs. O. Z. Remsberg of St. Paul; and George W. Swann of Clarissa. Mrs. Swann passed away in 1928.

During his business career Swann acquired by diligence, frugality, and keen business insight considerable property, mostly in and around Madison. As a result of his unquestioned integrity, fair dealing, and business acumen he was placed in numerous positions of trust. During his career in Madison he served as president of the Madison Milling Company, the First National Bank, the Lac qui Parle Hotel Company, the Louisburg State Bank, and the Madison Telephone Company; and as a member of the board of directors of the Madison State Bank; and he was affiliated with and took an active part in numerous other financial and industrial enterprises of the city and the wider community.

He enjoyed at all times the esteem, respect, and confidence of those who knew him, and he was called upon continually to counsel and to serve in public affairs. He served for four terms as mayor of the city of Madison and he took a guiding and leading



part in the deliberations of the charter commission which formulated the home rule charter of the city. For more than twenty years he served as a member of the state board of visitors; and for many years he was a member of the tuberculosis sanitary commission. He was a charter member of the Madison Commercial Club, served for several years as its president, and was an active member up to the time of his death. In politics he was a staunch Republican and he supported the party by serving at various times in both state and county organizations. He was active in state campaigns for the last thirty years.

Swann took a great interest in the Minnesota Historical Society, of which he became a member in 1911 and a contributing-life member in 1923. On October 10, 1921, he was elected to the executive council of the society, a position that he held to the time of his death.

Swann possessed a genial, charming, yet strong and firm personality. He was always kind and courteous, easily approached, and loved and admired by all who knew him. He had a friendly voice and smile, a kindly spirit, a cordial manner, and a well-poised mind. The community in which he lived has lost, in his death, a faithful servant and an exemplary citizen, and his friends and associates have sustained a personal loss.

The state legislature, following the recommendations of the senate finance committee, declined to grant the increases requested by the society in its budget for the next biennium. These were \$3,300 a year in the maintenance fund, of which \$2,500 was for a curator of archives and \$800 for salary adjustments and special services; and \$1,000 a year in the general expense fund. One special item was granted, however — that of \$8,500 for another level of the main bookstacks, which ultimately will relieve the congestion in the library.

The Historical Society of Cook County has invited the society to participate in the celebration at Grand Portage in August of the two-hundredth anniversary of La Vérendrye's coming to that place in 1731 on his famous expedition into the region west of the Great Lakes. In view of the importance of the proposed celebration the society has decided to postpone its annual summer tour and convention from June to August and to make Grand Portage the objective. Tentative plans call for a three-day program. The society has been invited to join in an evening program at Duluth sponsored by the St. Louis, Lake, and Cook county historical so-

cieties under the leadership of the Honorable William E. Culkin of Duluth. The second day probably will be devoted to a tour along the north shore, with program sessions at Two Harbors and Grand Marais. On the third day the historical excursion will reach its climax at Grand Portage, where under the auspices of the Cook County society the anniversary celebration will be staged. The dates for the tour and convention are August 20 to 22 inclusive. Members and friends of the society will be informed by letter as soon as the plans have been formulated specifically.

Twenty-six 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: Fred F. Weddel of Aitkin.

BLUE EARTH: Wesley A. Streater of Mankato.

BROWN: Carl P. Manderfield of New Ulm.

CHIPPEWA: Severin O. Haugen of Milan.

COOK: Mrs. Schuyler C. Bowman of Hovland.

HENNEPIN: Milton Edstrom, Merlin W. Dutcher, Mrs. Margaret S. Harding, Ritchie G. Kenly, Hugh W. Martin, Donald E. Read, Mrs. Alice F. Tyler, Edgar B. Wesley, and Mrs. Eva E. Wold, all of Minneapolis.

LINCOLN: Louis P. Johnson of Ivanhoe and Dr. Frade N. Thomsen of Tyler.

MOWER: Elmer N. Anderson of Austin.

POPE: Ole P. Brendel of Glenwood.

RAMSEY: Edward L. Kernkamp, J. Clarke McKown, Mrs. Joseph G. Pyle, and Charles H. F. Smith, all of St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS: Philip G. Auchampaugh of Duluth.

WATONWAN: Fred H. Hillesheim of Madelia.

NONRESIDENT: Hastings H. Hart of New York and Le Grand Powers of Brookline, Pennsylvania.

The school library of Anoka and the Olivia Public Library have recently become subscribers to the society's publications.

The society lost ten active members by death during the three months ending March 31: Chauncey M. Griggs of St. Paul, January 10; Roe Chase of Anoka, January 12; J. H. Kahler of Rochester, January 12; Dr. William A. Jones of Minneapolis,

January 15; Hopewell Clark of St. Paul, February 3; William R. Merriam of Washington, D. C., February 18; George B. Aiton of Grand Rapids, February 23; Samuel Hill of Seattle, Washington, February 26; Charles W. Clark of South St. Paul, March 16; and Marshall H. Alworth of Duluth, March 31. The death of John A. Davis of San Rafael, California, on November 10, 1929, has not previously been noted in the magazine.

The superintendent has been appointed a member of the historical committee for the Chicago World's Fair of 1933 to be known as "A Century of Progress." The committee will plan the pageantry and the historical features of the program, among which will be an historical celebration to be held in connection with the opening of the fair.

A "Brief Sketch of Minnesota History" prepared by the curator of manuscripts was supplied for the 1931 *Legislative Manual*, and this sketch together with descriptive matter about the state has been reprinted for the society as an eight-page pamphlet.

The Minnesota Historical Survey is gathering momentum in its work of collecting information about historic sites and markers in the state. The advisory committee has been organized; a project has been worked out for the Boy Scouts of Minneapolis involving a systematic investigation of historic sites in that city; several lists of sites have been compiled; and the director, Mr. Babcock, has devoted considerable attention to a study of the exact routes of the Red River trails and to the locations of stockades, blockhouses, and cantonments during the Sioux Outbreak. He contributed a brief account of "The Minnesota Historical Survey and the Relocation of the Red River Trails" to the January issue of the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*.

The superintendent was the principal speaker at the second annual history conference held at the University of Pittsburgh on March 21. In the course of the program he spoke twice, on "Materials for Research" and on "The Interpretation of American History." From Pittsburgh he went to Washington, D. C., where he devoted a few days to research in the Library of Congress.

Numerous calls for addresses and talks have been met by members of the staff during the past quarter. The superintendent addressed the State Teachers College of River Falls, Wisconsin, on Lincoln's birthday, taking as his theme "Lincoln and the Upper Mississippi Valley"; on February 21 he spoke at a Grange meeting at Edina on "The Granger Movement"; and on March 15 he discussed aspects of Minnesota history before the Men's Club of the St. Anthony Congregational Church of Minneapolis. The assistant superintendent went to New Ulm on January 12 for a meeting of the Brown County Historical Society, where he gave an illustrated talk entitled "Glimpsing Minnesota in the Fifties"; on February 12 he spoke on "English and French Opinion of Lincoln" before the Professional Men's Club of Minneapolis; he addressed the Men's Club of Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Minneapolis on March 20, dealing with the "Backgrounds of Norwegian Immigration to America"; and on March 24 he presented an illustrated talk at the College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, on the subject of "Minnesota in the Fifties." The curator of the museum was the speaker on January 6 at a meeting in Red Wing of the Goodhue County Historical Society, his topic being "An Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History"; and he discussed the work of the society on March 19 before the Men's Club of Faith Lutheran Church, St. Paul. The curator of manuscripts spoke on "Minnesota Pioneer Women" before the Henry Hastings Sibley chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, St. Paul, on March 19, and before a circle of the Ladies' Aid society of the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul, on March 24; and she gave a talk on "The Voyageur" on January 5 to the Columbia chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Minneapolis.

An editorial writer for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of March 24 makes the following suggestion, apropos of the marking of historic sites: "There are doubtless many Minnesota communities that intend in time to raise a monument to some significant event in their history. These should first avail themselves of the services of the Minnesota Historical Society in order to insure thoroughness and accuracy in the placing of any historic marker within the state."

## ACCESSIONS

Ten letters written by John Marsh to his father from Fort Snelling and Prairie du Chien between 1825 and 1828, used by Dr. George D. Lyman in preparing his biography of Marsh (reviewed *ante*, 11:430-432), have been reproduced for the society by the photostatic process from the originals in the possession of the California State Library at Sacramento. In one letter written at Fort Snelling on February 22, 1825, Marsh describes a journey to Prairie du Chien, and gives the following picture of the hospitality of Red Wing, the Sioux chief: "A comfortable bed was made for me, and the good old man before he retired himself came and '*tucked me up warm*,' as my own dear Mother has done so many times."

Alfred Brunson's appointment as Indian agent at La Pointe, the settlers on the Fort Snelling reservation, the Faribault claim to Pike Island, and Lawrence Taliaferro are among the subjects noted on calendar cards for letters received by the secretary of war between 1835 and 1853, recently sent to the society by Dr. Newton D. Mereness, the archival agent at Washington for a group of historical agencies. His calendaring of the letter books of the chief of the bureau of topographical engineers has been continued to 1870 (see *ante*, p. 83), and among the topics noted on the cards for these papers are Dr. James Sykes's relations with Captain John Pope during the Woods-Pope expedition of 1849, the navigation of the upper Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, and the improvement of Lake Superior harbors.

Stephen R. Riggs's activities as a missionary among the Sioux in the forties and fifties and Samuel W. Pond's labors at the Prairieville mission are the subjects of transcripts recently received from the archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston.

A letter written in the fall of 1850 by a traveler in the upper Mississippi Valley, John C. Laird, is the gift of Dr. Warren P. Laird of Philadelphia, through the courtesy of Mr. Frederic Bell of Winona. Because of its unusual interest this document has been selected for publication in the present number of the magazine in the section entitled "Minnesota As Seen by Travelers."

Photostatic copies of the original schedules for Ramsey County of the special census of 1857, which was taken in order to ascertain whether the population of Minnesota Territory was sufficiently numerous for statehood, have been secured from the bureau of the census.

A number of manuscripts relating to the overland expeditions of Captain James L. Fisk in the sixties have been borrowed for copying from Mr. Charles G. Frisbie of Los Angeles, through the courtesy of Fisk's daughter, Mrs. Delle F. Staus of Hartland, Wisconsin. They include a copy of Fisk's report of the expedition of 1863, his instructions from the war department, and formal expressions of gratitude from emigrants. This material was located by Dr. Charles J. Ritchey of Macalester College, who with Dr. Blegen is editing a volume of contemporary sources on the Fisk expeditions.

The interests of the late Levi Longfellow of Minneapolis are reflected in a collection of personal papers, books, pamphlets, clippings, pictures, and relics presented by his daughters, the Misses Grace and Beatrice Longfellow. They relate, among other subjects, to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sibley expeditions, the Civil War, and the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis.

Photostatic copies of two large groups of letters written by Dr. Folwell have been made for the society from collections in the possession of Yale and Cornell universities. The first consists of thirty-five letters, most of them written to his brother-in-law, Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale, between 1871 and 1915; the second is made up of twenty-five letters written between 1867 and 1885 to President Andrew D. White of Cornell. In one of the latter, Dr. Folwell explains in great detail his relations with the faculty and board of regents of the University of Minnesota and the circumstances that led to his resignation as president of that institution.

A register of the Bullard House, a hotel at Read's Landing, for the years 1875 to 1879 is the gift of Mr. W. T. Pauly of Minneapolis. It is interesting to note that many of the hotel's guests were going to or from the Chippewa Valley, since Read's Landing was

a strategic point in the lumber industry. Mr. Pauly also has presented a pastel portrait of his father, James Pauly, the proprietor of the hotel.

Three class record books kept between 1879 and 1888 for the Minneapolis High School and a list of the pupils of one of the teachers in this school, Mrs. Lucy R. Gove, compiled in 1915 in connection with a reunion have been received from the estate of the late Mrs. Jessie H. Tuttle of Minneapolis.

The society has acquired an interesting scrapbook containing newspaper clippings for the year 1885 relating to John B. Douglas, police justice of Brainerd and judge of probate of Crow Wing, Cass, and Itasca counties; an extensive series of blank legal forms; and a number of political broadsides and tickets, particularly for the People's party.

The papers of the late Edward Sundell of New York have been received as a permanent deposit from the Swedish Historical Society of America, to which they were presented by his widow. Sundell was born and educated in Sweden, came to America in 1880, and resided most of the time until his death in 1929 in New York, where he engaged in literary activities and served for many years as the private secretary of Chauncey M. Depew. The papers include literary productions, fragmentary diaries, and correspondence. Among the subjects to which they relate are the Swedish element, New York politics, and Minnesota, which Sundell visited in 1890.

Letters of Knute Nelson, Andrew G. Chatfield, and Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., are included in a group of papers added recently by Miss Bertha Baxter of Minneapolis to the collection of papers of her father, Judge Luther L. Baxter of Fergus Falls (see *ante*, II: 205, 445).

Two diaries, a number of general and special orders, letters from headquarters, and other items relating to the activities in the Spanish-American War of Lieutenant Charles A. Clark of St. Paul, who served in the Philippines with Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, have been received from his estate through the courtesy of Miss Cleora C. Wheeler of St. Paul.

From the same estate and from those of Clark's sons, Major Harold M. Clark and Captain Charles P. Clark,—both of the United States army air service and both the victims of air disasters,—have come additional items of military interest, such as photographs of the three men and of various members of the Thirteenth Minnesota, military equipment used in the Philippine campaign and during the World War, and badges and medals. Of special interest are a group of papers of Captain Clark relating to aviation. These include four record books, three pilot's books, and an aviator's flight log book covering the years 1919 to 1929, presented by his widow, who resides in St. Louis.

The records of the recently disbanded Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association have been turned over to the society by Mr. Walter A. Ellinger of Minneapolis. They include minutes and reports of this organization and its predecessors, the Mississippi Valley and Wisconsin Valley lumbermen's associations, and of committees of these organizations extending over the years from 1899 to 1931.

An extensive body of business papers, collected by Mr. Hiram D. Frankel while he was practicing law in St. Paul from 1911 to 1923, have been presented by Mr. Frankel, now a resident of Winnetka, Illinois. They contain a wealth of material for the study of legal processes and of social and economic conditions. Many of the papers relate to fraternal, commercial, military, and other organizations with which the donor was connected, including the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, the Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Minnesota Home Guard, the Minnesota National Guard, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Four Minute Men, the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs, and the St. Paul Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. Material relating to a number of St. Paul grand opera seasons that Mr. Frankel managed, civic improvements, and patriotic work during the World War also is included.

A student paper on "Violence Against the Non-Partisan League in Minnesota during the World War," by Howard E. Bloom, has been received from the history department of Macalester College, St. Paul.



Memorials of five members of the Ramsey County Bar Association who died in 1929 and 1930 — William T. Francis, Owen Morris, Frederick M. Catlin, George M. Luethge, and John R. Donohue — have been received from the association.

A term paper on the "Farmers' Alliance in Douglas County" prepared by Mrs. Eva E. Wold for a course in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota, is the gift of the author.

Brief histories of American Legion posts at North St. Paul and Stillwater have been received in accordance with a plan of the Minnesota department of the legion that each post in the state shall supply the Minnesota Historical Society with a sketch of its history.

A collection of large blue-print road maps, including one for each of Minnesota's eighty-seven counties, has been received from the state highway department. The maps show all the roads in the various counties and represent the latest map revisions issued by the department.

The society has acquired a copy of the first volume of a work entitled *Germania: Archiv zur Kenntniss des deutschen Elements allen Ländern der Erde* (Frankfurt, 1847. 467 p.), which contains much material relating to German immigration to the United States.

Four numbers of the *Western Farm and Village Advocate*, issued in 1852 in New York by the Western Farm and Village Association, and a circular of this town-site company, which established a colony at Minnesota City in the spring of 1852, have been reproduced by the photostatic process for the society from the originals in the possession of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association.

Fifty volumes of a German newspaper, the *Freie Presse* of Minneapolis, covering, with a few short gaps, the years from 1870 to 1927, have been presented by Mr. Adolph Dueval of Minneapolis, who was associated with the paper for more than forty years.

An incomplete file of *Reports* for certain years between 1891 and 1926 of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other

States, including the North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin districts, has been received as a gift from Professor G. J. Fritschel, librarian of Wartburg Seminary at Dubuque, Iowa. Through his assistance a number of other important additions to the society's growing collection of Lutheran church records have also been made. Some years ago a partial file of the *Kirchliche Mittheilungen aus und über Nord-Amerika*, a periodical founded at Nördlingen, Germany, in 1843, was secured (see *ante*, 10: 338); but the society has lacked most of the second series, which begins in 1869. The volumes from 1875 to 1909 have now been added, with some exceptions. The periodical, of which only a few files are known to be preserved in the United States, is of much value for students of religious conditions among the Germans in the Northwest. Certain numbers of another German periodical, the *Ansiedler im Westen*, the organ of a Berlin society for the promotion of German evangelical missions in America, for the period from 1872 to 1876, have also been acquired. These German publications are admirably supplemented by two German-American files, both unfortunately incomplete, which have been secured — the *Kirchenblatt der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Synode von Iowa* (Waverly, Iowa) for the period from 1873 to 1925, and the *Kirchliche Zeitschrift* (Chicago) for the years from 1876 to 1925. Among the editors of the latter publication, at different times, were Sigmund and Gottfried Fritschel and Wilhelm Proehl. Another interesting publication in the German-American field, secured through the aid of Professor Fritschel, is the eleven-volume *Deutsch-amerikanisches conversations-Lexicon*, edited by Alexander T. Schem (New York, 1869-1874), in the seventh volume of which appears an illuminating article about Minnesota.

A complete file of the *North St. Paul Courier* from 1919, when the paper was established, to the present is the gift of the publishers.

An interesting recent library accession is the *Constitution of the Waseca County Horse Thief Detectives*, a fifteen-page pamphlet printed in Waseca at some date later than April 2, 1925. The organization was formed in 1864 and is still in existence. The pamphlet, which contains in addition to the constitution a list of

members revised to April 2, 1925, was presented to the society by Miss Gladys Harshman, a graduate student in the University of Minnesota, whose home is in Waseca.

An interesting set of Chippewa birch-bark cut-outs and patterns and eight original drawings illustrating the picture writing of the Teton Sioux have been presented by Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing.

A collection of firearms, including four early breech-loading carbines, a Russian rifle and a German mauser automatic pistol of the Russo-Japanese War period, a French service rifle of 1866, and an early percussion cap musket; a number of Chippewa objects, including a birch-bark scroll and a pipe tomahawk; and a group of photographs of newspaper men, army officers, Indians, and scenes collected during the Leech Lake Indian uprising of 1898 by William H. Brill of St. Paul have been presented in his memory by his sisters, Miss Ethel Brill and Mrs. John H. Chapman of St. Paul.

A camp chest, saddle, saddle cloth, haversack, and other equipment used during the Civil War by Lieutenant A. Beattie of the Twenty-sixth New York Artillery have been presented by Mr. Mark B. Beattie of St. Paul.

The society's collection of pioneer tools and implements has been enlarged by gifts of planes, bits, and other tools of the early cabinetmaker, from Mr. William F. Ball of St. Paul; and a flax breaking paddle, specimens of raw flax, and rolls of flax fibre of different degrees of fineness ready for spinning, from the Sisters of St. Benedict at St. Joseph.

Articles illustrative of domestic life recently received include a black walnut cradle made at Wasioja in 1857 by Dr. J. A. Garver, from Mrs. M. L. Garver of Dodge Center; a small walnut chest of drawers made in Denmark about 1830, from the estate of Miss May Listoe of St. Paul through the courtesy of Mrs. Nellie J. Gray of Minneapolis; a walnut bookcase that once belonged to Cushman K. Davis, from Dr. W. D. Kelly of St. Paul; and two samplers dated 1820 and 1823, from Miss Mary Folwell of Minneapolis.

Among recent additions to the society's costume collection are a sash characteristic of those worn by the *voyageurs*, dating from about 1896, from Mr. Axel Lindegard of Hallock; a number of articles of children's clothing, from Mrs. Arthur Katz of St. Paul; articles of men's attire, from Miss Alice Le Duc and Mr. Augustus V. Gardner of Hastings and from Mr. Willard E. Perkins of Los Angeles; and parts of a man's festival costume worn in Numedal, Norway, about 1855, from Mr. Ole K. Bergan of Sacred Heart.

To the picture collection have been added a pencil sketch of Cushman K. Davis, from Dr. Kelly; sixty photographs of prominent citizens of the Northwest assembled in the late eighties for use in a biographical volume, from Mr. Frederick E. Belcher of Winchester, Massachusetts, through the courtesy of Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum; a crayon portrait of Cornelious Couillard of Richfield, from his son, Mr. Adelbert Couillard of Minneapolis; a group picture of members of the Hennepin County Medical Society in 1899, from Dr. Edward J. Brown of Minneapolis; and photographs of the Captain Orrin Smith tablet at Winona, from Mr. Orrin F. Smith of that city.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

In a very suggestive article entitled "The Institutionalizing of the Prairies" published in volume 24, section 2, of the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada for 1930, Dr. Edmund H. Oliver writes that there have been "four creative elements distinctive to the life of the Prairies"—the struggle against the handicap of distance, the victory over drought, the campaigns to attract settlers, and the development of the coöperative idea. The study relates to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Discussing "The Influence of the Frontier on the American Character," in the *Historical Bulletin* for March, Mr. Raphael N. Hamilton declares that the frontier supplies the primary explanation of such characteristic American qualities as extravagance, speed, tolerance, humor, patience, and common sense.

In describing the "Jordan County" of Montana in the *Geographical Review* for January, Dr. Isaiah Bowman contends that though the formal frontier line of America may have disappeared about 1890 it is a great mistake to suppose that frontier conditions passed at that time. In fact, after a recent study of a large area in Montana, he declares that "frontier living is still the rule, not in one community but in scores of communities, not in isolated districts but throughout a thousand-mile belt of territory." The article contains an interesting section on "Technology and Pioneer Settlement."

"The Earthquake of 1811 and Its Influence on Evangelistic Methods in the Churches of the Old South" is the subject of an article by Walter B. Posey in the *Tennessee Historical Magazine* for January. It deals with the disturbances centering at New Madrid, Missouri, which began on December 16, 1811, and which for weeks rocked the entire region of the central Mississippi Valley. Mr. Posey's article also has been published as a separate (8 p.).

A section on Minnesota is included in a compilation of useful information on *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers, and Al-*

*titudes of the United States and the Several States* by Edward M. Douglas, issued by the United States department of the interior as number 817 of its *Geological Survey Bulletins* (1930. 265 p.).

Some records relating to the early fur-trader, Robert Dickson, may be found in a series of "Petitions for Grants of Land in Upper Canada, Second Series, 1796-99," edited by E. A. Cruikshank and published in volume 26 of the Ontario Historical Society's *Papers and Records* (Toronto, 1930). In a petition dated at Newark, July 14, 1797, Dickson states that he "has been Fifteen years in this Province, ten of which he has been in business as a merchant, & mostly in the North west trade."

A note about the career of David Thompson and the publication of his *Narrative* appears in W. J. Loudon's biography of J. B. Tyrrell, recently issued under the title *A Canadian Geologist* (Toronto, 1930).

"The study of Indian music is the study of a primitive expression by men of strong individualities," writes Frances Densmore in an article on "Peculiarities in the Singing of the American Indians" published in the *American Anthropologist* for October-December. The article is reprinted in the *Northwest Musical Herald* (Minneapolis) for May.

An informing essay on "The Central Ojibway" by Homer R. Kidder is included in a volume entitled *The Book of Huron Mountain*, published by the Huron Mountain (Michigan) Club in 1929.

A list of Iowa newspapers preserved at Des Moines appears in an article on "The Newspaper Collection of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa" by Edward F. Pittman, published in the *Annals of Iowa* for January. Among items of special interest may be noted the *Dubuque Visitor* for the period from May, 1836, to May, 1837.

A collection of some three thousand volumes, "largely treasures of Scandinavian history and literature," has been presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin by Mr. Rasmus B. Anderson of Madison. With the gift are many manuscripts relating to Norwegian immigration to the United States.

A valuable descriptive and historical article entitled "Up and Down the Chippewa River" by R. K. Boyd appears in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March. The same number contains a study of "Yankee-Teuton Rivalry in Wisconsin Politics of the Seventies" by Herman J. Deutsch, in which special attention is given to the problem of temperance.

Some interesting Minnesota connections are brought out in an article on "The Black Hills Gold Rush" by Harold E. Briggs in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for January. Among other things Mr. Briggs tells of the activities in 1867 and 1868 of Captain P. B. Davy of Blue Earth, who planned an expedition to the Black Hills, with Yankton as the rendezvous, and who recruited men for the enterprise in Minnesota. In the spring of 1868, however, the expedition was denied permission to proceed by the commander of the Dakota military district on the ground that it would encroach upon Indian territory.

An interesting diary kept by Henry J. Hagadorn on the Sibley expedition of 1863 is published by John P. Pritchett in the "Notes and Documents" section of the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for January. In 1926 Mr. Pritchett used this diary as the basis of an article in MINNESOTA HISTORY (*ante*, 7: 326-335) entitled "Sidelights on the Sibley Expedition from the Diary of a Private."

A brief illustrated sketch of "Shipping on Lake Superior" by James McCannel appears in the *Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Reports*, covering the years 1926 to 1928, of the Thunder Bay Historical Society.

#### GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Dr. Solon J. Buck's account of the career of William W. Fowell is perhaps the sketch of greatest interest for Minnesotans in volume 6 of the *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1931), edited by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies. Other prominent Minnesotans whose lives are outlined in this volume are Henry T. Eddy, for many years dean of the graduate school of the University of Min-

nesota, by John Zeleny; John T. Fanning, a prominent hydraulic engineer, by Edna Yost; Jean Baptiste Faribault, the fur-trader, by Louise P. Kellogg; and Charles E. Flandrau, the well-known jurist, by Theodore C. Blegen. A number of additional sketches are of interest because their subjects spent parts of their lives in Minnesota or influenced activities in the state. These include Edward Eggleston, the author, by Ralph L. Rusk; Elling Eielsen, the founder of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, by George T. Flom; George Esterly, the pioneer inventor and manufacturer of farm machinery, by Carl W. Mitman; James B. Forgan, the banker, by Edward A. Duddy; Charles H. Fowler, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by James R. Joy; and Gabriel Franchère, one of the founders of Astoria, by Constance L. Skinner.

Under the title "Gopher Past Explored," Roy W. Swanson touches upon some of the archeological discoveries that have been made in Minnesota, in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for February 9. He tells chiefly of the quartz implements of an ancient race found near Little Falls and of the results of the excavations of the Indian mounds at St. Paul.

"In some future pantheon devoted to American rebels . . . a little niche will have to be found for Ignatius Donnelly," writes Louis M. Hacker in a sketch of the third-party leader published in the *New Freeman* for February 11. The political fortunes of the "turbulent, witty, talkative Donnelly" after 1870, when "he parted company with Republicanism and respectability" to join the agrarian movements of the Grangers, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Populists, are briefly traced. His literary labors are not neglected; a section is devoted to the series of exotic books that Donnelly produced in the eighties. Strangely enough Mr. Hacker assumes that today Donnelly's "name is probably not even a memory in his native Minnesota."

A vivid account of "A Tragedy of the Blizzard of 1873" by Michael Holden is among the offerings in the second issue of the *Southern Minnesotan*, that for March. It also contains a brief sketch of the history of McLeod County and somewhat similar articles about Sibley, Scott, Le Sueur, and Carver counties. In



the Scott County sketch considerable attention is devoted to the career of Thomas A. Holmes, the founder of Shakopee. An article entitled "Claim Jumping Episode at Mankato in '55" deals with the rivalry in the middle fifties of the Mankato Claim Company and the Blue Earth Settlement Claim Association. The editor devotes one section to a series of "Notes to Teachers" in which, among other things, he suggests a time correlation in the teaching of local history. The month of March is suggested as a suitable time in which to study pioneer hardships, whereas in April and May attention might be given to some of the brighter aspects of frontier life. In those two months, writes the editor, "New claims were taken, log cabins, shacks, or sod-houses built, land broken and foundations for farming laid. New towns were started and ambitious projects begun."

"Minnesota's 101 Best Stories," by Merle Potter, which began publication in the daily issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* last July (see *ante*, 11:454), are being continued in the Sunday issues of that paper. Among recent articles in the series are a sketch of the "Cornstalk war," a raid against hostile Chippewa in the Sunrise settlement of Chisago County in 1857, February 8; an account of *Frontier Business*, a newspaper published at Morris in 1876, February 22; and a description of Hibbing as a "real frontier town" of sixty saloons in 1901, March 1. Mr. Potter also is the author of a feature article, published in the magazine section of the *Journal* for March 29, dealing with "Minnesota's First Balloon," which was constructed at St. Paul in 1857 by William Markoe.

The United States war department is considering the placing of markers on a number of sites of historic interest in Minnesota, including those of Fort Ripley and of the Crow Wing agency, according to an announcement in the *Walker Pilot* for January 22. "A Frontier Fort That Knew No Wars" is how Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Nelson designates Fort Ripley in a sketch of its history in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 4. He calls attention to the fact that the new Minnesota National Guard training center on the upper Mississippi near Little Falls is to be known as Camp Ripley. The old frontier fort clearly makes an appeal to the

modern imagination. It is interesting in this connection to note that a replica of it is being erected at Deer Lake, near Grand Rapids, to house a boys' camp conducted by Mr. W. E. Doms, according to an announcement in the *St. Peter Herald* for March 18. "Frontier life in general will be depicted and relived in the summer program," and the boys who spend their summer vacations at Fort Minnesota — as the camp is called — will be taught many details about the historical background of their state. Mr. Doms has made arrangements for a number of historical exhibits to be displayed in the block house, which will serve as a museum.

Congress has appropriated funds for the erection of a monument at the "Old Crossing" of the Red Lake River near Crookston to commemorate the treaty made with the Chippewa at that place in 1863.

A feature article entitled "Stage Coach Days in Old Minnesota" by Merle Potter, in the magazine section of the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 18, is based in part upon Arthur J. Larsen's study of "Roads and Trails in the Minnesota Triangle" published *ante*, 11:387-411. Mr. Potter quotes an interesting account, by Jane Grey Swisshelm, the journalist, of a trip made by stage in 1860, and he gives bits of information about the stage drivers, taverns, rates, and companies. Pictures of stagecoaches and a map showing some of the principal stage routes in the state illustrate the article.

The story of the development of flour milling is reviewed by James F. Bell in an article entitled "The Apotheosis of the Old Gristmill," published in two installments in the *Northwestern Miller* for January 7 and 14. The second deals with the history of the Minneapolis mills. It traces their growth from 1866, when Governor Washburn built his first mill at the Falls of St. Anthony, through the industrial revolution brought about by the introduction of the purifier and the Hungarian roller process and the consequent expansion of markets, to the present. The changes in the milling industry are well summarized by Mr. Bell when he points out that "The process of elimination of the small mill, which began in 1879 with the introduction of rolls, has continued ever since, and there are now more than 20,000 fewer individual

flour mills in the United States than there were 50 years ago. The millstone is discarded, and except in isolated spots, inaccessible by railways, the old gristmill has disappeared."

Much information about the history and development of medicine in the Northwest is included in the sixtieth anniversary number of the *Journal-Lancet*, the official publication of a group of northwestern medical associations, issued on February 1. Attention is called to the work of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt in an article on the "Development of Preventive Medicine in the Northwest" by Dr. D. C. Lohead, and the "Development and Progress of Pediatrics in the Northwest" is traced by Dr. C. A. Stewart. Dr. Richard O. Beard contributes an interesting historical survey of the "Medical Schools of Minnesota," beginning with a preparatory school that was established at St. Paul as early as 1868. The life story of a pioneer St. Paul physician, Dr. Justus Ohage, is related by Justus G. Shifferes under the title "The Adventurer-Surgeon." The issue includes historical accounts of three medical organizations: the Hennepin County Medical Society; the North Dakota State Medical Association, by Dr. J. Grassick; and the South Dakota State Medical Association, by Dr. J. F. D. Cook.

In an illustrated feature article about the origin and development of the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children at Phalen Park, St. Paul, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 11, Fred S. Heaberlin calls attention to the passing of twenty years since the institution was installed in its present home. He traces its history, however, back to 1897, when Dr. Arthur Gillette and Miss Jessie Haskins secured from the legislature the first appropriation for the hospital.

The development of the University of Minnesota school of forestry is traced in an interview with its founder, Professor E. G. Cheyney, in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for January 19.

What the writer believes to have been the "first public school in Minnesota supported entirely by local contributions"—that opened by Peter Garrioch at the "Baker Settlement" near Fort Snelling on December 1, 1837—is described in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 11. The article is based on the diary

kept by Garrioch, a young Canadian from the Red River settlements, from 1837 to 1847, and now in the possession of Mr. George H. Gunn of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Garrioch opened the Minnesota school after missing the last boat of the season bound down the Mississippi—an accident that forced him to spend the winter in the vicinity of Fort Snelling.

An historical sketch of "Catholic Missionary Schools Among the Indians of Minnesota" by Hugh Graham is published in *Mid-America* for January. The author states that the first Catholic school in Minnesota was established in 1838 at Grand Portage by Father Francis Pierz, though he points out that the first school within the area of Minnesota Territory was established nearly twenty years earlier at Pembina. The article includes an account of the Catholic school established in the early fifties at Long Prairie for the Winnebago Indians.

An article on the Indians of the White Earth reservation of Minnesota by Julia Chmelar appears in *Hospodar*, a Czech farm weekly issued in Omaha, for February 5. It deals with their present manner of life as observed by the writer, whose home is on a farm near the reservation.

How Miss Frances Densmore collected at Grand Portage the Chippewa implements and other objects illustrative of the life of these Indians recently acquired by the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society (see *ante*, 11:447) is explained in an illustrated article in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for January 21.

"Legislature Again Faces 1849's Problems" is the title of an illustrated feature article by Fred S. Heaberlin in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 4, in which the program outlined by Governor Ramsey for the first territorial legislature is compared with that before the 1931 session.

The directors of the St. Peter Company, which was "organized more than 75 years ago to effect the removal of the State Capitol from St. Paul to St. Peter," held their annual meeting at St. Paul on March 4. Articles about the company's origin and activities, with accounts of the trick by which "Joe" Rolette de-

feated its purpose, appear in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for March 4 and the *St. Peter Herald* for March 6.

*The Administration of Workmen's Compensation in Minnesota* by Lloyd A. Wilford issued by the Bureau for Research in Government of the University of Minnesota as number 9 of its *Publications* (Minneapolis, 1930. 35 p.), contains as its opening chapter a brief review of "The Development of Legislation on Workmen's Compensation."

A genealogical record is combined with a story of westward migration in a pamphlet entitled *Alfred Day, 1794-1886, Some Notes on His Life and Ancestry*, by Levi E. Day (Farmington, Minnesota, 1930. 8 p.). The writer traces the Day ancestry to Robert Day, who immigrated in 1634, and follows the fortunes of the family through to the nineteenth century. In 1818 Alfred Day emigrated from Massachusetts to Ohio. A second westward move in 1860 took him to Minnesota, where he eventually settled on a farm near Hastings.

#### LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Two speakers appeared on the program presented at a meeting of the Brown County Historical Society at New Ulm on January 12 — Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mr. A. F. Anglemyer of New Ulm. Dr. Blegen gave an illustrated talk entitled "Glimpsing Minnesota in the Fifties," which is published in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for January 23 and 30; and Mr. Anglemyer presented an interesting and detailed survey of the "History of Flour Milling in Brown County," which appears in the same paper for January 16, 23, and 30.

*A Brief History of the Scandia Swedish Baptist Church, 1855-1930* by the Reverend Carl G. Tideman (51 p.) contains an interesting account of a congregation in Waconia.

Joseph Renville is described as Watson's "first pioneer" because "he built his trading post and home and cattle ranch . . . only five miles west" of that place, in one of a series of sketches.

of "Watson Community Pioneers" by J. J. Oyen, published in the *Watson Voice* beginning with the issue of February 19. Much material of general interest for the history of the Minnesota Valley is included, such as accounts of the missions, the treaty of 1851, the Sioux War, and railroad building; and this is followed by sketches of the early settlers who took up homesteads on the site of Watson.

About sixty people attended a meeting of the Cook County Historical Society at Grand Marais on February 21. The program included papers on "Pioneer Days at Lutsen" by Gust T. Nelson and Mrs. Rudolph J. Wethern, on the early settlement of Grand Marais by Matt Johnson, and on the "Naming of Cross River" by Mrs. A. G. Fradenburg. Mr. Nelson and Mrs. Wethern's paper appears in the *Cook County News-Herald* for February 26 and Mrs. Fradenburg's sketch is published in the same paper for March 19. The latter deals with Father Baraga's visit to the north shore of Lake Superior in 1846 and his erection of a cross at the mouth of the stream now known as Cross River.

The Cook County Historical Society is sponsoring a plan for the restoration of some of the old landmarks at Grand Portage, including a dock dating back to the period of the Northwest Company. A financial committee headed by Mr. Edward C. Gale of Minneapolis, has been appointed to superintend the raising of the necessary funds for the enterprise. Serving with him are Mrs. John E. Palmer, Mr. William W. Cutler, Dr. H. P. Ritchie, and Mr. George F. Lindsay, of St. Paul; Mrs. Charles S. Pillsbury, Mr. George P. Douglas, Mr. Walter A. Eggleston, Judge E. F. Waite, Dr. Solon J. Buck, and Mrs. Chilson D. Aldrich, of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, Judge Bert Fesler, Mr. Rodney Paine, and Mr. George C. Barnum, of Duluth. The treasurer of the committee is Miss Frances Andrews of Minneapolis. The restoration of the dock probably will be completed before the La Vérendrye celebration on August 22.

Indian village sites and remains in the vicinity of Pequot were described by Mr. F. T. Gustafson in a talk before a meeting of

the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd on February 5.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Hastings was celebrated from January 25 to February 1. A brief sketch of the history of the church, which was established in 1855 by the Reverend Charles S. Le Duc, appears in the *Hastings Gazette* for January 23.

More than two hundred high school students entered a local history essay contest conducted recently by the Goodhue County Historical Society. The three prize-winning essays and two that received honorable mention were read before a meeting of the society at Red Wing on March 2. These were an account of the "Foundation of the Lime Industry in Red Wing," by Sam Blondell; "Reminiscences of an Early Settler" — H. W. McIntire — by Marian McIntire; a sketch of "A Founder of Red Wing — Rev. Joseph W. Hancock," by Frances Bentley; a survey of "Early Education in Goodhue County," by Ruth Holliday; and a description of "Early Red Wing," by John Davis. At a meeting of the society on January 6, Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, presented an illustrated talk on the history of Minnesota and Red Wing; and at another meeting on February 3 Mrs. Julius Siefert told of the pioneer wagon-making industry of Red Wing and Mr. C. T. Taylor, the county auditor, described the room that will be provided for the local historical society in the new courthouse.

The history of the Salem Mission Church, a Swedish congregation which celebrated its sixtieth anniversary on February 22, is traced, and something about settlement in its vicinity is presented in the *Willmar Tribune* for February 25.

The "History of Willmar Grade Schools" from 1870 to the present is traced briefly in the *Willmar Gazette* for January 22.

The museum of the Hutchinson Historical Society in the local public library was opened to the public with appropriate dedication ceremonies on February 14. The program included talks on Indian music by Mrs. Alvah H. Jensen and on "Collector's Luck" by Dr. J. H. Burns, the owner of a large collection of Indian ob-

jects. The museum's equipment includes a steel filing case for the storage of manuscripts and newspapers. A description of some of the special exhibits installed for the opening appears in the *Hutchinson Leader* for February 13.

A prairie fire that swept over a part of McLeod County in 1872 is vividly described by Win V. Working in the report of an interview with Mr. Fred Rogers of Biscay, a McLeod County pioneer, in the *Glencoe Enterprise* for February 19.

The career of David Olmsted, the prominent Minnesota pioneer for whom Olmsted County was named, is outlined in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for January 28 under the title "Man for Whom County Was Named Never Lived Within Its Borders." A portrait of Olmsted and a picture of his grave at St. Albans, Vermont, accompany the article.

Mr. Burt W. Eaton was the speaker at a celebration held at Rochester on February 6 to mark the seventieth anniversary of the first Presbyterian service held in the city. In his talk, which is summarized in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for January 7, he dwelt on the career of the Reverend Sheldon Jackson, a "circuit riding minister" of southeastern Minnesota who visited Rochester for the first time in 1861.

A second essay contest of much broader scope than that of last year (see *ante*, 11:221) has been announced by the Otter Tail County Historical Society. This contest is open to all and adults are encouraged to enter it. Essays will be judged on the basis of the materials used; source material and interviews with pioneers are to be given preference. Cash prizes are offered for the three best essays, and the ten best will be published in local newspapers. The judges are Theodore C. Blegen and Arthur J. Larson of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Carlton C. Qualey, a graduate student in the history department of the University of Minnesota.

At a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society at Fari-bault on February 23, Mr. C. W. Newhall presented a detailed history of Shattuck School, Mr. F. M. Kaisersatt read a paper entitled "An Incident in the Life of Jack Frazer, Indian Scout,"



and Mr. Archer Young told about "Early Insurance in Rice County." Mr. Newhall's paper is published in installments with excellent illustrations in the *Shattuck Spectator*, beginning with the issue of January 28; and Mr. Kaisersatt's sketch appears in the *Faribault Daily News* for February 24. Mr. Young's talk was based on the papers of a local "insurance agents association" of 1860, and these were presented to the society by the speaker.

Four speakers appeared on the program presented in connection with a meeting of the Rock County Historical Society at Luverne on March 2: Mr. W. G. Perkins reviewed the early history of Battle Plain Township; Mr. Floyd J. Norton described the pioneer schools of Magnolia Township; Mr. J. N. Jacobson told of the early Sunday schools of Martin Township; and Mr. A. M. Solberg described the beginnings of church organization in the county.

With the exception of a paper on "West Duluth and Its Western Environs in History" by William E. Culkin, all the papers presented at a meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society on January 14 at the Denfeld Senior High School of Duluth were contributed by members of the school's faculty. The "Preservation of Indian Lore" was discussed by Mrs. Katherine Wied, a "History of Pioneer Families of Denfeld High School" was presented by Helene B. Thwaites, and the "Amana Society" was described by Helen J. Thompson.

Recent issues of the *Belle Plaine Herald* include local history sketches by Win V. Working on the trading post established near Belle Plaine by Louis Robert in 1852, January 22; Gideon H. Pond's journey to Lac qui Parle in February, 1836, January 29; the flood of 1857 in the Minnesota Valley, February 12; the race of the Minnesota River boats, "Mollie Mohler" and "Chippewa Falls," in August, 1867, March 19; and early Irish settlers in Hancock Township, Carver County, March 26.

Essays prepared by students in an American history class of the Kerkhoven High School dealing with local history topics and based upon material gathered in the community have been appear-

ing in recent issues of the *Kerkhoven Banner*. Among the sketches published are a "History of Sunburg" by Milton Gulsvig, February 6; an account of the "Medical Profession in Kerkhoven" by John W. Johnson, February 13; a "History of the Salem Mission Church," founded by a group of Swedish Lutherans in the early seventies, by Ruby E. Johnson, February 27; an account of pioneer experiences in Swift County by Doris Nelson, March 6; a "History of Hayes Township" by Lorene M. Felt, March 13; and a "History of the Kerkhoven Lutheran Church" by Aileen Nelson, March 20.

Pioneer life in a Scotch settlement of Wabasha County is recalled in the *Lake City Graphic-Republican* for February 5 by Mrs. William Duffus, who immigrated from Scotland and joined the settlement in the late sixties.

The usual process of local historical organization is being reversed in Waseca County, where plans have been inaugurated by the Iosco Community Club of New Richland and the Waseca Boy Scouts for establishing a local historical museum. If sufficient interest is manifested in this project an historical society will be organized later, according to an announcement in the *New Richland Star* for February 20. The club has appointed a committee which is to "collect old records," make arrangements for the display of objects of historic interest, record the reminiscences of pioneers, and "mark locations of historic interest in Waseca county."

Considerable historical information is incorporated in a booklet issued *In Commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church* of Lake Elmo, held on October 26, 1930 (17 p.). An explanatory note calls attention to the fact that original church records have been utilized in compiling the narrative.

Mr. Thomas Knutson, who settled near Rothsay in 1874 after traveling from Sibley County in a covered wagon, contributes an account of his life as a pioneer in western Minnesota to the *Rothsay Enterprise* for February 5.

The *Winona Republican-Herald* of February 23 includes a number of articles by members of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association, which held its annual meeting on that day. Mr. Paul Thompson contributes an interesting sketch of "James Allen Reed, Founder of Trempealeau, Wisconsin," and Mrs. Harriet Clarke Ashby recalls the elaborate military ball held at Fort Ridgely on February 22, 1865.

An article about the experiences of Mrs. Julia Moore of La Crescent as a pioneer in Blue Earth and Winona counties appears in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for January 13.

"The history of the great Northwest is on the lamp posts and street signs of St. Paul so that he who saunters or runs or rides may read," writes Roy W. Swanson in an editorial on St. Paul street names and their significance in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for January 29.

Among the projects that the St. Paul Public Library has in view is the compilation of an informal "Who's Who in St. Paul" writes Katherine Dame in an article entitled "What Is Reference Work?" published in the March issue of the *Wilson Bulletin for Librarians*.

The history of a group of St. Paul World War veterans is recorded in a pamphlet entitled *Biography-History-Roster of Joyce Kilmer Post No. 107, American Legion*. The roster is for the year 1930. The constitution and by-laws of the organization, which was established in 1923, are included in the pamphlet.



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