

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Norwegian Migration to America, 1825-1860. By THEODORE C. BLEGEN, associate professor of history in the University of Minnesota and assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. (Northfield, Minnesota, The Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1931. xi, 413 p. Illustrations, maps. \$3.50.)

Professor Blegen's work is a welcome addition to the historiography of immigration and of the development of American civilization, two themes which can be understood properly only in the light of their impingement upon each other. In this first of two projected volumes the author traces the Norwegian migration from the venturesome load of "Pilgrim Fathers" in 1825 to the early sixties, by which time the movement had worn for itself definite channels and the trends of future occupation and settlement were clearly indicated. Although Professor Blegen had the benefit of the findings of Anderson, Babcock, Flom, Malmin, and other earlier delvers in the field, his work is based upon a fresh examination of primary sources, including a wealth of new material which he quarried while prosecuting his researches in Norway. Immigrant letters, the songs and poems of emigration, rare pamphlets and books about the United States, official reports, newspaper accounts — these indicate but do not exhaust the range of sources, printed and unprinted, which were levied upon to fashion his account.

Nine chapters are devoted to a connected narrative of migration and settlement, with considerable attention to the internal conditions in the home country which affected the exodus. Two chapters take up certain interesting variants of the main story: the experiences of Norwegian argonauts in California, and Ole Bull's grandiose colonization project in Pennsylvania. In the remaining five chapters, scattered through the volume, the author gives unified consideration to such important themes as the motives

for going to America, the attitude of the Norwegian officialdom toward the movement, "America letters" and "America books," emigrant ballads (which Ruud has somewhere happily termed "versified tracts for the times"), and certain economic and social aspects of immigrant pioneer life. The author, it is pertinent to note, treats these varied phases with no trace of that filiopietistic bias which has been the bane of so many historical accounts of racial stocks in America.

Though Professor Blegen often takes issue with the conclusions of earlier students, he disposes of such differences with a sure hand and without undue fuss. Unlike Flom he declines to enumerate the reasons for emigration in the order of their importance. While he recognizes economic discontent as the most pervasive motive, no mechanical listing can, in his judgment, account for the variety of urges—personal, religious, political, and intellectual as well as economic—which, sometimes separately and sometimes in unexpected blends, induced the "America fever" in individuals or groups at different times and places. His critique of American immigration figures is of particular importance for the general historian of immigration, since he proves that the inflow from Norway was much greater than the official count discloses. Students of the influence of American ideals abroad will note with especial interest the connection between the American and Norwegian temperance movements (p. 173) and the impress on Norwegian opinion made by *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (p. 346).

No reader will leave Professor Blegen's volume without a new sense of the value for the social historian of the homely and revealing "America letters" and similar first-hand narratives. Indeed, one is warranted in asking whether the author himself has made as full use of them as he might. While he deals competently with the economic and religious development of the newcomer and promises for his second volume a general account of the conditions of emigrant traffic, he wholly neglects or too quickly passes over other significant aspects of the process of adjustment to American life. Such matters as the language difficulty, the attitude of other racial groups, political participation, education,

recreation, morals, and intermarriage would seem to merit extended consideration, especially in this germinal period of the migration movement. The account of "Health Conditions and the Practice of Medicine among the Early Norwegian Settlers, 1825-1865," contributed by Gjerset and Hektoen to the first volume of *Studies and Records* of the Norwegian-American Historical Association, is an example of how another vital phase of Norwegian-American experience might have been treated.

The book is handsomely printed and it has an attractive jacket decoration by Hilma Berglund. It is replete with maps, charts, and reduced facsimiles of the title-pages of important "America books," and it contains three appendixes. The appearance of the concluding volume will be eagerly awaited. Besides carrying the story down to 1924 and dealing with "certain cultural movements and forces among the Norwegians in the United States" (p. viii), it will include an extended bibliography of printed and manuscript materials pertinent to the whole subject.

A. M. SCHLESINGER

"Répertoire des engagements pour l'ouest conservés dans les archives judiciaires de Montreal." By E.-Z. MASSICOTTE. (In *Rapport de l'archiviste de la province de Québec pour 1929-1930*. p. 191-466.)

It happens sometimes that the best records of an event or period turn up in unexpected places. A calendar of certain documents as published in the *Report* of the archivist of the province of Quebec for 1929-30 appears to prove the truth of this statement so far as the French régime in Minnesota is concerned. Mr. Massicotte has prepared and published there a brief summary of individual engagements of men employed in the fur trade of western North America for the years from 1670 to 1745. In a later issue he will continue his calendaring to the year 1760. For the entire period, he assures the reader, there were "in round numbers 15,000 persons speaking the French language who left Montreal for the West." Of that number an astonishingly large proportion was bound for the region about Lake Superior and west to the Mississippi and Red rivers and the lower Saskatchewan.

The progress of discovery may be traced by these papers. From 1685 when Louis Heurtebize engaged himself to Claude Grey-solon, sieur de la Tourette, to go to the "Outaouats," one can follow famous explorers and the glistening red blades of their *voyageurs'* paddles, now through the waters of Lake Superior, sometimes up the Mississippi, again in Lake Nipigon, later among the islands of Lake of the Woods, and finally across Lake Winnipeg and into the lower Saskatchewan.

Here may be learned the names of the men who accompanied Nicholas Perrot on his journey to the Sioux in 1688; of Du Luth's companions in 1694; of Charles Juchereau de St. Denys' *voyageurs* on the Mississippi in 1702; of René Gautier's men at Kaministiquia in 1726; of the numerous *engagés* who labored for Boucher, Marin, and others on the upper Mississippi from 1727 to 1740; and, more numerous than the employees of any other discoverer or trader, of the men who agreed to serve La Vérendrye at the Lake of the Woods and on his quest for "the sea of the West." The names of the men of the upper ranks—the traders and discoverers—have been known since a list of their licenses was published in the Quebec archivist's report for the year 1921-22. In this calendar of engagements the canoeman, the humble *voyageur*, comes into his own. Not only the number of men who visited a post like Fort St. Charles on Lake of the Woods is given, but also their full names. Moreover, the engagements, if one may judge by the plates included in the calendar, followed no set form. Accordingly, various items of information creep in to make the *voyageur* a definite person. Such are references to his usual residence, his whereabouts at the time he was employed, earlier voyages that he may have made, the person for whom he is a substitute, the rate and place of payment, his master, his equipment, and numerous other facts. Two indexes, one of persons, the other of places, will aid readers immeasurably. The originals of the engagements are preserved in the judicial archives of Montreal. Mr. Massicotte hints that there may be similar documents elsewhere in Canada.

GRACE LEE NUTE

Minnesota History: A Study Outline. By THEODORE C. BLEGEN, associate professor of history in the University of Minnesota and assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1931. xv, 60 p. \$.85.)

The study of local and state history has met two serious obstacles. One is the lack of secondary material available for general educational purposes; the other is the widespread ignorance both on the part of teachers and the general public of such accounts as are available. This study outline of *Minnesota History* is admirably adapted to promote the study of state history in colleges and high schools and among interested citizens.

A section of "Comments and Suggestions," which precedes the outline, opens with a discussion of the correlation of Minnesota and American history. This is supplemented by a parallel list comparing the important subjects of Minnesota history with the corresponding and better-known topics in American history. Some high school teachers of American history who have made such a correlation successfully are mentioned. The author approaches this subject wholly from the standpoint of the senior high school and college, the equally desirable correlation of Minnesota and American history in the junior high school, which requires different methods of approach, lying outside the scope of the outline. Dr. Blegen mentions but does not elaborate the subject of the local approach to the study of history. This is unfortunate, as many educators hold that history teaching should begin in the fourth grade with stories so chosen as to give a general survey of the whole field of history from the most remote period. One group would go farther and discard entirely the study of state history as it is now presented. It is therefore important that no opportunity to present in full the reasons for the local approach to the study of history should be overlooked. Paragraphs dealing with textbooks in state history, maps, visual material, local secondary histories, source material, the activities and publications of the Minnesota Historical Society, and the work of the University of Minnesota Press are included in the

introductory section. It closes with a page on Minnesota fiction, both juvenile and adult. A discussion of juvenile fiction in an outline clearly intended for high school and college use is valuable, though it seems illogical. The stress laid upon the very respectable body of fiction—the work of local authors of merit who use a Minnesota setting—is amply justified. The reading of such works of fiction will undoubtedly increase interest both in secondary works and in source materials about Minnesota.

Sixty pages are devoted to an outline of the entire field of the history of the state from the time of the native Indian and the first French explorers down to the present. The outline is divided into 25 topics and 144 subtopics. It includes no less than 202 questions and suggestions for study, as well as 429 references for reading in both secondary and source selections. Abundant material for use in college classes or by study clubs is presented in the lists of references. The selections are well chosen from the point of view of interest and they possess substantial value. The lists are not so long as to prove confusing, since they are prepared for study suggestions and do not represent bibliographies of the subjects included. The questions and suggestions for study are unusually well chosen. Worded so as to arouse interest, they constitute a most valuable part of the book. These questions could well be increased materially in number.

Any estimate of the study outline as a whole involves the question of balance. The author follows a prevailing tendency in stressing early Minnesota history rather than recent events. Only eight of the twenty-five main topics deal with the period since the Civil War. The Sioux War of 1862 is one of the twenty-five main topics; the World War is only a subtopic. Dr. Folwell devotes two of the four volumes of his *History of Minnesota* to the period since 1865; Miss Carney gives only twenty-two per cent of her *Minnesota*, a textbook for high schools, to the same period. Since teachers and students seldom follow a syllabus exactly, however, the space allotment is often of less importance than comprehensiveness. The field of Minnesota history is thoroughly covered in this outline. No serious omissions have been noted; although no mention is made of the private academy, once im-

portant in Minnesota, or the recent development of the state as a summer playground.

Minnesota History is a superior piece of work which meets adequately a long-felt want. It should be in every school and public library in the state. Its publication should result in an increase in college courses in state history, and every student in the state teachers' colleges who is preparing to teach in elementary schools should find it possible to elect such a course. As this outline becomes known among the people of Minnesota it may be expected that clubs in increasing numbers will select the history of the state as a topic for study.

DUDLEY S. BRAINARD

Tracks and Trails, or Incidents in the Life of a Minnesota Territorial Pioneer. By CAPTAIN "NATE" DALLY. (Walker, The Cass County Pioneer, 1931. 138 p. Illustrations.)

This volume consists of twenty-six short chapters in which are related anecdotes from the experiences of Captain "Nate" Dally, commander of the first privately owned steamboat operated on Leech Lake. In the first chapter the writer gives an account of the journey of the Dally family from Putnam County, Illinois, to Stearns County, Minnesota, in 1856; in the following one he describes the process of getting settled in a new, raw frontier community. Four chapters devoted to the Sioux Outbreak are less interesting than others partly because the writer has drawn upon secondary sources for his material and partly because they are not well organized.

Most of the remaining chapters relate to the early history of Leech Lake and its vicinity and are of great value to any student of local history. They include interesting accounts of the threatened Indian uprising at Brainerd in 1872 and of steamboating on Leech Lake after 1895, when Captain Dally constructed the "Leila D." The book is crudely written, but it contains so much material of interest and value to a student of the history of the Leech Lake region, that such a defect becomes negligible.

ARTHUR J. LARSEN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The resignation of Dr. Solon J. Buck as secretary and superintendent of the society, effective September 1, was presented to the executive council at a special meeting held on June 9. In accepting it the council adopted the following resolutions:

It is with deep regret that the council of the Minnesota Historical Society accepts the resignation of Dr. Solon J. Buck as secretary and superintendent of the society. The seventeen years under his leadership from 1914 to 1931 have seen such an expansion of the society's service to the state, such an increase in its membership and in its collections and library as to constitute a refounding of the society.

Wherever the name and work of this society are known within the state and far beyond its boundaries, citizens of Minnesota and the world of scholarship are his debtors. For these years of exacting, conscientious, and constructive labor and planning we would record our grateful appreciation to Dr. Buck.

As he goes to his new labors he may rest assured that he carries with him the heartiest good wishes of the Minnesota Historical Society for his happiness and success.

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the council and also transmitted to Dr. Buck by the president of the society.

Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, assistant superintendent since 1922 and associate professor of history in the University of Minnesota, was then elected secretary and superintendent and will take up his work in this capacity on September 1. On the same date, as reported *ante*, p. 184, Dr. Buck will assume his duties at Pittsburgh as director of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey and of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and as professor of history in the University of Pittsburgh.

The following brief account of the society's progress during Dr. Buck's administration was prepared by his successor, Dr. Blegen, and is published in part in the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* for July:

The seventeen years from 1914 to 1931, marking the administration of Dr. Solon J. Buck as superintendent of the Minnesota

Historical Society, are a period of rapid growth, broadening service, high standards of professional competence in the staff, and vigorous activity in the life of the society.

Early in 1915—some three months after his appointment as superintendent—Dr. Buck launched a quarterly magazine first known as the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN, now published under the title of MINNESOTA HISTORY. This periodical, at present in its twelfth volume and its seventeenth year, has been characterized by Dr. Evarts B. Greene, recently president of the American Historical Association, as “one of the best magazines of its kind in the country.”

The society was moved from its quarters in the Capitol to the building it now occupies in 1918, and the difficult task of installation was supervised by Dr. Buck, whose ideas were written into the basic plan of the building. The dedication of the building occurred on May 11, 1918.

The usefulness of the society to the citizens of the state has increased in extraordinary fashion under Dr. Buck's leadership. In 1919, for example, the number of books served to readers in the main reading room of the library was about 6,000, whereas in 1930 it was 29,219. In other words nearly five times as many books were used last year as in a typical year a decade ago. During Dr. Buck's administration, the library has increased in size from about 118,000 books to 171,000.

Since his arrival in Minnesota in 1914, Dr. Buck has stressed the importance of preserving the unpublished manuscripts that contain information of value for Minnesota history. During his administration, the society's manuscript collection has increased in size by at least ten times. Thousands of papers and documents, garnered from a wide area, have been added to this repository of precious material. Among the larger collections of papers may be mentioned those of Knute Nelson, James A. Tawney, Dr. William W. Folwell, and William G. Le Duc. While the collection has been constantly growing, its resources have attracted increasing numbers of scholars from many parts of the United States to St. Paul; and in numerous books and articles are to be found evidences of research in this extraordinary Minnesota collection.

The third floor of the historical building was devoted to a Minnesota historical museum, the number of visitors to which has averaged around twenty-five thousand for each year, rising, however, in 1929 to thirty-three thousand. Dr. Buck's ideal of a museum has been one reconstructing the actual living conditions of the past, not in any sense an exhibit of curios. That the museum has reflected this ideal, may be seen from the increasing



Holm J. Buck

use that is made of it by students, who come to visit it in classes and groups, many of them from outside the Twin Cities. In 1930, for example, there were not less than six thousand such student visitors. The museum, like the manuscript collection, has been greatly enriched by gifts from people throughout Minnesota in this period of the society's rapid growth.

The society's membership has grown from 347 at the end of 1914 to more than 1,500 in 1931.

One of Dr. Buck's innovations was the inauguration of annual historical tours to various parts of Minnesota, beginning in 1922 with one to Duluth. These have carried historical interest and enthusiasm to many different parts of the state and have had many interesting echoes. The annual meeting of the society, held in January, has been developed by Dr. Buck into an affair of several sessions, including, as a rule, a local history conference attended by representatives of various local historical societies.

Ten years ago there was virtually no organized county historical activity in Minnesota. Dr. Buck has taken the lead in promoting the organization of county historical societies, of which more than twenty are today active.

The society has promoted the appreciation of state and local history in the schools, and nearly two hundred schools and libraries throughout the state now subscribe to its current publications.

The society's outstanding achievement in publication in the period of Dr. Buck's superintendency is unquestionably Dr. Folwell's four-volume *History of Minnesota*, generally looked upon as one of the best state histories yet produced in America. The society will soon issue the second volume of a two-volume work entitled *Minnesota in the War with Germany*. This represents but one aspect of the work sponsored by the society in recording Minnesota's war history. It was at the suggestion of the society that the Minnesota War Records Commission was established in 1918 and, from the first, the commission was closely affiliated with the society. Dr. Buck himself, in fact, served as its chairman. The commission plunged vigorously into the task of collecting records and ultimately published two volumes. After the commission had been discontinued, its collections were turned over to the society, which took in hand the problem of issuing a two-volume narrative of Minnesota's part in the war.

The society, under Dr. Buck's leadership, has forwarded the movement to preserve and mark important historic sites in the state, and in this connection, it took a significant step forward last year in the organization of the Minnesota Historical Survey.

These are some of the lines of development and progress that

have made the Minnesota Historical Society a vital and useful organization in the state, the influence of which has been carried far beyond its borders. It may perhaps be said that Dr. Buck and the organization over which he has presided these seventeen years have cultivated in Minnesota a new sense of state historical consciousness. Through public addresses, the encouragement of local collecting, and local history activity of many kinds, and in numerous other ways the superintendent has sought to broaden the program of public education which he has incorporated in the society's general plan.

Dr. Buck has combined with his historical society work the teaching of western history at the University of Minnesota, where he has directed research in the field of Minnesota history and has left the marks of his scholarship on more than four generations of students.

Eighteen additions to the active membership of the society were made during the quarter ending June 30. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

CASS: Dr. Herbert A. Burns of Ah-gwah-ching.

CHISAGO: Albert Amundson of Taylors Falls.

GOODHUE: Hon. August H. Andresen of Red Wing.

HENNEPIN: Mrs. Edwin H. Brown of Wayzata; Elizabeth Hall, Dr. Francis E. Harrington, William O. Lund, John J. Lynch, J. Edward Meyers, Clinton M. Odell, Hon. Henrik Shipstead, and Cecil E. Warner, all of Minneapolis.

MURRAY: Mrs. Axel Fresk of Hadley.

PIESTONE: Mrs. Arthur H. Adams of Jasper.

RAMSEY: Paul Daggett, Alden B. Lathrop, and Dr. Mons N. Levine, of St. Paul.

NONRESIDENT: Charles H. Norby of Iowa City, Iowa.

The Rock County Historical Society became an annual institutional member of the society during the past quarter.

The society lost five active members by death during the three months ending June 30: Webster Wheelock of St. Paul, April 1; Willis M. West of Minneapolis, May 2; Moncrief M. Cochran of St. Paul, May 25; Oscar C. Greene of San Diego, California, June 6; and Dr. Louis A. Fritsche of New Ulm, June 18.

An *Index and Classified List of Articles* (188 p.) covering the ten volumes of the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN and MINNESOTA HISTORY that appeared between 1915, when the magazine began publication, and 1929 has been issued by the society and will be sent free to members upon request as long as the supply lasts. The regular price of the volume is \$2.00 bound in paper and \$2.50 bound in cloth. It is believed that this volume will prove especially useful to librarians, teachers, and students of Minnesota history, since it enables the user to locate quickly and easily specific items of information in the articles, documents, and notes that have appeared in past volumes of the magazine. The list of articles, which is classified under sixteen headings, has been printed also as a separate pamphlet of twelve pages.

Dr. Blegen has been appointed chairman of the program committee of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the ensuing year. That organization will hold a joint session with the American Historical Association in Minneapolis next December; and its annual meeting will be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, next April.

Considerable progress has been made by the Minnesota Historical Survey in the work of assembling precise information about the routes of the old Red River trails. Some interesting types of local activity have developed in connection with this work. In Clay County, for example, a student working under the direction of Miss Ella Hawkinson of the Moorhead State Teachers College mapped the trail within that county after interviewing pioneers and examining the original survey plats preserved in the county courthouse.

Inscriptions for fifty-four historic markers have now been supplied to the state highway department.

Miss Gertrude Krausnick, the librarian, and Miss Esther Jera-bek, the head of the accessions department, attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association in New Haven, Connecticut, from June 22 to 27.

An interesting recent piece of work in the society's library was the cataloguing and recataloguing of about sixty volumes, chiefly prayer books and textbooks, in the Chippewa and Sioux languages. Library of Congress cards could be secured for less than half of the items.

Miss Leone Ingram, who served as assistant cataloguer for a year, while Miss Clara M. Penfield was on leave of absence, has accepted a position as cataloguer in the public school library of Hibbing, where she will take up her duties in September. Miss Penfield resumed her regular position on July 1.

Miss Constance H. Humphrey, formerly of the society's staff, is the compiler of a "Check-List of New Jersey Imprints to the End of the Revolution" which appears in volume 24 of the *Papers* of the Bibliographical Society of America.

Under the title "Preserving Minnesota's History," Mr. Babcock discusses the work of the society in the April issue of the *Parent-Teacher Broadcaster* of Minneapolis.

The Fort Clark journal, kept by Francois A. Chardon from 1834 to 1839, is being edited by Mr. Babcock for publication in the series of volumes on "Fur Traders of the West" of which Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee of Ottawa is the general editor.

Not a few addresses and talks have been given by members of the staff during the past quarter. The superintendent spoke on April 13 to the College Women's Club of Minneapolis. The assistant superintendent addressed the Men's Club of Christ Lutheran Church, St. Paul, on April 16, on "The Backgrounds of Norwegian Immigration"; two days later he went to Heron Lake to discuss the problem of local history organization before the annual meeting of the Jackson County Federation of Women's Clubs; on May 8 he read a paper entitled "Leaders in American Immigration" at the annual meeting of the Illinois Historical Society at Springfield; he addressed the Rotary Club of Minneapolis on June 12 on the theme "Introducing Minnesota"; and on June 18 he spoke about the work of the Minnesota Historical

Society from the radio station WCCO in a series of talks on "Our State Government." The curator of manuscripts addressed the librarians of Minneapolis on April 29 on the topic "Pioneer Women of Minnesota." On June 20 the curator of the museum spoke at Maine Prairie at the dedication of a highway marker and on the same day he addressed the Fair Haven Old Settlers' Association on "Frontier Defence during the Sioux Outbreak."

ACCESSIONS

Photographic copies of a treaty made at Portage des Sioux in 1816 between the United States and the "Sioux of the Lakes," and of certificates of chieftainship and friendship of two early Sioux chiefs, Red Wing and Wah Coota, or Wakute, dating from the twenties and the fifties of the past century, have been received from Chief Hazen Wakute Red Wing of Red Wing. He has also presented his photograph.

The Dodd Road, a fort at Pembina, the Faribault Island claim, the sale of the Fort Ripley reservation, Major Taliaferro's claim to land on the Fort Snelling reservation, Minnesota's offer of troops at the outbreak of the Civil War, the Sioux War, and the confiscation of Minnesota lands owned by prominent Confederate leaders are among the topics of special Minnesota interest touched upon on the calendar cards for the letters received by the secretary of war during the fifties and early sixties, recently prepared by Dr. Newton D. Mereness, the archival agent at Washington of a group of historical societies. He has also sent cards for letters received by the bureau of Indian affairs from 1790 to 1824, among which are some relating to the explorations of Governor Lewis Cass in 1820 and to Major Taliaferro. A third group of cards covers the letters received by the Indian agent at Mackinac from 1816 to 1839 and deals with such topics as the fur trade, Indian missions, and frontier life.

Several hundred letters and reports relating to Indian matters during the years from 1851 to 1901 and twenty-four maps from the papers of Henry B. Whipple, the first Episcopal bishop of

Minnesota and a man who had great influence in bringing about the change in the Indian policy of the United States government after 1869, have been turned over to the society by Bishop Whipple's son, General Charles Whipple of Los Angeles, for the Minnesota diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Copies of papers and reports relating to the mission conducted by the Church of England during the fifties and sixties at Islington on the Winnipeg River—the site of the Wabissimong or White Dog post established by Father George A. Belcourt in the thirties—are among the transcripts recently received from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston. Numerous letters from Stephen R. Riggs to the board also have been copied.

Mrs. Thomas B. Law of St. Paul has presented a brief history, covering the years from 1858 to the present, of the Sunday school of the Plymouth Congregational Church of St. Paul.

Account books kept between 1856 and 1863 by Thomas P. Kellett, a pioneer merchant of Zumbrota, and a volume containing the constitution, minutes of meetings, and a list of the stock holders of the Zumbrota Building Association during the years from 1857 to 1865 have been received from Kellett's grandson, Mr. E. A. Kellett of Minneapolis. With these items is a type-written copy of an account, written by the elder Kellett, of the settlement and early history of Zumbrota. Mr. Kellett also has presented a photograph of his grandfather.

The diary kept by Dr. Folwell during his residence and travels in Europe just before the outbreak of the Civil War has been added to his papers by his daughter, Miss Mary H. Folwell of Minneapolis.

Two rolls of the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, two military commissions, and a diagram of the stockade at Sauk Center during the Sioux War, found among the papers of the late Oscar Taylor of St. Cloud, have been received from his son, Mr. Edward W. Taylor of Cocoa, Florida.

The Civil War papers of Captain James P. Allen of Battery L, First Minnesota Artillery, — consisting mainly of routine reports of the organization, — have been presented by his son, Mr. Charles W. Allen of St. Paul. The papers include the orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Luther L. Baxter of the same regiment.

Several accounts of engagements in which the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry participated during the early years of the Civil War, recorded by a member of the regiment, Edward R. Perkins, have been presented by his son, Mr. Willard E. Perkins of Los Angeles. The collection includes a letter written on the back of an interesting broadside, — a proclamation dated at Mills Springs, Kentucky, on January 6, 1862, by Major General George B. Crittenden and addressed to the people of that state, — which illustrates the type of propaganda employed by the Confederacy to induce the border states to join the cause of the South.

Twenty-seven items, chiefly of Civil War interest, have been added to the papers of Judge Luther Baxter by his daughter, Miss Bertha Baxter of Minneapolis (see *ante*, p. 192).

A group of bills and receipts for goods carried for L. D. Newell of Prescott, Wisconsin, by steamers on the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers from 1865 to 1872, and a number of letters written between 1901 and 1904 to Frank A. Simmons of Hastings relating to the sale of hay and timothy, in which he dealt, are the gift of Mr. Joseph Then of Minneapolis.

A mass of correspondence of the Montreal River, Northwestern, and Daniel Shaw lumber companies, all of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has been presented by Mr. William W. Bartlett of that city. He has also lent, for purposes of examination and copying, nineteen volumes of letterpress books of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company.

The papers of Alexander Winchell of the University of Michigan, recently presented by Mr. and Mrs. I. Robert Campbell of Minneapolis, are a large and valuable addition to the papers of

members of the Winchell family already in the possession of the society (see *ante*, 4:68, 7:361). The papers fill thirty-five filing boxes and consist of correspondence for the years from 1841 to 1891, manuscripts of Winchell's writings, notes, memoranda, lectures, and data on his work as state geologist of Michigan, as president of the State Teachers' Association of Michigan, and as editor of its publication. Large collections of books, pamphlets, maps, and slides of geological and travel interest are included in the gift.

An interesting broadside entitled *County Seat Jubilee Songs as Sung at Lac qui Parle September 22d and 23d, 1887*, which apparently was issued for a celebration occasioned by the failure of Madison to take the county seat of Lac qui Parle County away from the village of Lac qui Parle, has been presented by Miss Helen Bolstad of Dawson.

Eighteen sermons and addresses of the late Owen Morris of St. Paul and some biographical materials have been presented by Mrs. Morris. Several of the papers are in the Welsh language.

Seven items from the papers of the late Fred Sweetman of Red Lodge, Montana,—pioneer railroad employee, scout, and frontiersman,—have been received from the Reverend F. J. Shevlin of Laurel, Montana.

"Early Norwegian Settlement of Goodhue County, Minnesota" by Theodore L. Nydahl, and "The History of the Settlement of Waseca County, 1854-1880" by Gladys Harshman are the titles of master's theses of special Minnesota interest recently received from the history department of the University of Minnesota. The department also has turned over term papers on the following topics: "Social Life in Southern Minnesota" by Miss Harshman, "The Methodist Episcopal Church and Its Part in Minnesota Life" by Merrill E. Jarchow, "Transportation in the St. Croix Valley" by William H. Kirchner, Jr., "The Frontier Lawyer in Minnesota after the Civil War" by George A. Palmer, and "The Development of Higher Education in Minnesota since 1880" by Lorene L. Schmitz.

Mr. Richard B. Eide of River Falls, Wisconsin, has turned over a copy of a master's thesis on "Minnesota Journalism, 1849-1858," presented by him at the University of Iowa.

A brief account of the Gaston family is the gift of Mrs. Hugh V. Mercer of Minneapolis.

A history of the St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Frank H. Jerrard has been received from the chapter through the courtesy of the author.

A chart showing the members, officers, committee members, and topics studied over a period of more than twenty-five years by members of the Violet Study Club of Minneapolis has been received through the courtesy of Mrs. John C. Spencer of Minneapolis.

Five volumes of the archives of the Degree of Honor, Nobility Lodge of St. Paul, consisting of two minute books for the years from 1904 to 1915 and three roll books, have been received by the society from Mrs. Thomas B. Law of St. Paul.

The treasurer's record of the Wartburg Federation of the Northwest for the years from 1911 to 1930 has been added to the papers of the organization by Miss Gertrude W. Ackermann of South St. Paul (see *ante*, 11:319).

A minute book for the convention held at Minneapolis on June 12, 1920, of the state central committee of the Committee of 48, presented by the Honorable S. Albert Stockwell of Minneapolis, is a valuable addition to the papers of this organization already in the possession of the society (see *ante*, 11:446). Mr. Stockwell received the minute book from Mr. Stanley Rypins of New York City.

Mr. Alfred Berggren of Glyndon has presented a group of World War papers which contain the record of his service with the 308th Machine Gun Battalion between 1917 and 1919.

The records of the Ramsey County War Records Commission, covering the years from 1918 to 1930 and consisting of a filing

box of correspondence, accounts, newspaper clippings, a list of gold star men, and miscellaneous data, have been received from the commission through the courtesy of Mr. Harry W. Oehler of St. Paul.

Five volumes of indexes to opinions and correspondence have been received from the office of the attorney general.

Biographical sketches of Frank W. Baer, John W. White, George E. Budd, Wallace B. Douglas, Henry C. James, John M. Lynch, Edward B. Graves, and Thomas M. Strickler, deceased members of the Ramsey County Bar Association, have been received from that organization. A memorial of John Lind is the gift of the Minneapolis Bar Association.

A typewritten list of St. Louis County authors with the titles of such of their books as are to be found in the library of the St. Louis County Historical Society is the gift of its president, Mr. William E. Culkin of Duluth.

A scrapbook containing clippings of a series of articles entitled "Lose Blätter aus Minnesota's Geschichte," by Francois Martin, which appeared in the *Volkszeitung* (St. Paul and Minneapolis) between February 13, 1901, and January 9, 1902, has been presented by Miss Bertha Sauer of St. Paul, through the courtesy of Miss Olga Selke. The articles deal with the part played by the German-Americans in the history of the Twin Cities and of Minnesota.

Baskets and mocucks of birch-bark, specimens of basswood fibre, a *mide* drumstick, and a moccasin game drumstick have been added to the collection of Chippewa objects in the society's museum by the Misses Frances and Margaret Densmore of Red Wing.

A bookbinder's press made of wood in Norway about 1826 and subsequently used for many years in St. Paul and a book bound by means of this press are the gifts of Mrs. J. M. Winge of St. Paul.

A number of small canister bullets and minie balls picked up on Civil War battlefields around Richmond, Virginia, are the gift of Mrs. Thomas H. Dickson of St. Paul. Badges of several Civil War organizations have been presented by Mr. W. E. Perkins of Los Angeles.

A ten-gauge shotgun in its case, together with a full complement of tools and cleaning implements, is the gift of Judge Grier M. Orr of St. Paul.

Medals, badges, insignia, a passport, and other articles illustrative of the career as a member of the United States army air service during the World War and later of Captain Charles P. Clark of St. Paul have been presented by his widow, Mrs. Clark of St. Louis, Missouri. A statement of the military record of Major Harold M. Clark, also of the air service, his aviator's certificate, and his silver wings are the gift of his mother, Mrs. Charles A. Clark of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Articles of military interest that belonged to these brothers and were presented to the society earlier are described *ante*, p. 193.

A field telephone exchange that was used by the Germans during the World War has been received from Mr. O. R. Allschwager of Minneapolis.

A collection of fifty coins from various countries gathered by the late Webster Wheelock is the gift of his son, Mr. Webster Wheelock of St. Paul.

A replica in miniature of the McCormick reaper, built by the International Harvester Company in commemoration of the centenary of the invention of this machine, and a centenary medal issued for the same occasion have been received from the company through the courtesy of Mr. C. M. Hunt, manager of the Minneapolis office.

Mrs. Grier M. Orr of St. Paul has presented a large hunting flag which was made by her mother in 1861. Stars were subsequently added until a total of thirty-seven was reached.

Fans, jewelry, lace, shawls, sewing equipment, drawing instruments, a homespun linen sheet, and a handmade cradle dating from the Colonial period are among the objects illustrative of domestic life presented by Miss Mary Folwell of Minneapolis. Other articles of a similar nature recently received include a black cashmere shawl of the middle eighties and a cross-stitch motto, from Miss Mary Theno of St. Paul; a fur foot muff that belonged to Senator Henry M. Rice in territorial days, from his daughter, Mrs. Maurice Auerbach of St. Paul; a white wool dress of the eighties and two wire hoopskirts, from the Misses Frances and Margaret Densmore of Red Wing; and a pair of applewood cuff links and a silk handkerchief, from Mr. W. E. Perkins of Los Angeles.

Recent additions to the picture collection include a photograph of a painting of Mrs. Ramsay Crooks, from Miss Margaret F. Plunkett of Boston; a collection of photographs connected with the service of the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War, including portraits of Colonel Harry A. Leonhaeuser and Major Daniel Hand, from Mr. John B. Wood of Luverne; and pictures of an electric light mast erected in Bridge Square, Minneapolis, in the seventies and of log booms at the Falls of St. Anthony, from Mr. E. O. Skogerson of Minneapolis.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Historical consciousness, according to Professor David F. Swenson of the University of Minnesota, may be considered as part and parcel of the enlarged self-consciousness of the people who make up a given social unit. "From the heroic past," he declares, "and also from the vulgar and commonplace past, we derive an essential part of our self-knowledge. Our possession of ourselves becomes more sensitive, more secure, and more articulate, the more we see ourselves reflected in the mirror of history. We are assisted to the discovery of the universal man in the particular men, and of the common humanity in our own individual selves. And is not this discovery intimately related to the substantial business of life?" These views form part of an address on "The Uses of History," published in the *Swedish-American Historical Bulletin* for June.

"The map of the Mississippi Valley is perhaps the most eloquent testimony of its French beginnings" writes Louise Phelps Kellogg in an essay entitled "France and the Mississippi Valley: A Résumé," published in the June issue of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

"The librarian of every village and town has a duty to preserve just as much as possible of the records and history of that particular community," writes Mrs. Elleine McLellan of the Detroit Public Library in a paper that appears in the *Michigan Library Bulletin* for December, 1930. Among the materials suggested for collection by libraries are old documents, letters, diaries, autographs, city directories, reports of local institutions, and church records.

That farm journals contain valuable contemporary source records for American history has long been recognized by scholars and several historical societies have made a special point of collecting and preserving files of such periodicals. An interesting editorial evaluation of "America's Farm Journals," published in the

St. Paul Pioneer Press for March 8, contains the following statement: "These periodicals record the complete history of ensilage and silos, the opening of the bonanza wheat farms of the Northwest's Red River Valley, and the coming of the cattle ranch. In their columns are chronicled the story of the rise of the Grange, and the Farmers' Alliance, the elevator movement, and the farmers' fight for better railroad rates."

An article on "Emerson and the Frontier" by Ernest Marchand, published in *American Literature* for May, will be of special interest to those who read Hubert H. Hoeltje's study of "Ralph Waldo Emerson in Minnesota" in the issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY for June, 1930 (*ante*, 11: 145-159). Mr. Marchand deals with Emerson's attitude toward western institutions rather than with the writer's actual travels.

Chippewa dances witnessed at Grand Portage in July, 1930, are described by Frances Densmore in an article on the "Music of the Winnebago, Chippewa and Pueblo Indians" published in a volume dealing with the *Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1930* (Washington, 1931). Miss Densmore also describes the "shaking of a juggler's tipi"—a performance that "is very rare at the present time."

A brief sketch of "M. de la Jemmeraye," the nephew of the French explorer La Vérendrye who shared many of the latter's adventures in the region that now marks the boundary between Minnesota and Canada, is contributed by C. H. M. Gordon to the June number of the *Beaver*.

Before the Covered Wagon is the title of a volume of unusually well-written sketches by Philip H. Parrish dealing with the exploration of the Oregon country and the development of the fur trade in the region (Portland, Oregon, 1931. 292 p.). Among the traders whose activities are described are several—such as David Thompson, some of the Astorians, and Dr. John McLoughlin—who figure also in Minnesota history.

A number of Minnesota connections are brought out in a sketch of Chief Factor Robert Campbell, by Robert Watson, published

as one of a series of articles on "Hudson's Bay Company Pioneers" in the *Beaver* for March. The writer calls attention to the expedition, of which Campbell was a member, that passed through Minnesota in 1832 on its way to Kentucky to purchase sheep for the Canadian settlements; and he tells of a journey from the Yukon to Crow Wing that Campbell made on snowshoes in the winter of 1852-53.

A volume dealing with the career of *Thomas Say: Early American Naturalist*, by Harry B. Weiss and Grace M. Ziegler (Springfield, Illinois, 1931), is of special Minnesota interest because Say was one of the scientists who accompanied the Long expedition to Minnesota in 1823 and a chapter is devoted to this episode. The chapter is based chiefly upon William H. Keating's well-known *Narrative*, but it incorporates in full a letter written by Say at Philadelphia on November 30, 1823, in which he summarizes the journey to the West. Say served on the Long expedition as "Zoologist and Antiquary."

A project for the restoration of the Astor House at Mackinac is described by S. Alicia Poole in an article entitled "An Historic Community House" in the summer number of the *Michigan History Magazine*. According to this account the original warehouse will be used as a museum, and the old store will serve as a convention hall. An interesting picture of the Astor House as it appeared in the days of the fur trade accompanies the article.

The fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad was celebrated at Hudson, Wisconsin, on June 6, when the meeting was reenacted in the old land office building, "which is still the corporate headquarters of the Omaha and the place for its annual assembly of stockholders."

An American Procession, 1855-1914, A Personal Chronicle of Famous Men, by William A. Croffut (Boston, 1931), includes a chapter about the adventures in Minnesota and Manitoba in the early seventies of "A Bogus Peer: Lord Gordon-Gordon." The narrative is reprinted from *Putnam's Magazine* for January, 1910.

The "fiftieth anniversary of organized medicine in Dakota Territory" is commemorated in the issue of the *Journal-Lancet* for June 1. It includes a "History of Public Health in North Dakota," accounts of the medical schools of the universities of North and South Dakota, histories of various medical institutions in both states, and biographical sketches of a number of pioneer doctors.

A résumé of Scandinavian settlement in Wisconsin is included in Guy-Harold Smith's "Notes on the Distribution of the Foreign-born Scandinavian in Wisconsin in 1905," published in the June issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. The article is accompanied by a map showing by means of dots of various sizes the location and the density of the Scandinavian-born population of the state in 1905.

An interesting project in outdoor museum work has been carried out on the campus of Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, and is described in an illustrated pamphlet entitled *Norwegian-American Historical Museum* (16 p.), prepared by the curator, Dr. Knut Gjerset. A number of early log cabins and a pioneer log school-house have been removed from their original locations to the museum grounds, where, "furnished as they were during the days when they were occupied," they are to be permanently preserved. One log structure was removed from Goodhue County, Minnesota, where, in 1855, it was originally erected by Knut Thompson Tasa for use in "drying grain and malt before grinding."

Sixty-six *Wisconsin Writers* are represented in a volume by William A. Titus "designed to be an anthology of the work of the best known of Wisconsin's authors" (Chicago, 1930. 433 p.). It consists of brief biographical sketches of the writers selected, followed in most cases by extracts from their works. Among the historians thus treated are Frederic L. Paxson, Reuben G. Thwaites, Louise P. Kellogg, Frederick J. Turner, Milo M. Quaife, Joseph Schafer, Rasmus B. Anderson, and Carl Russell Fish.

Frank Tilton's *Sketch of the Great Fires in Wisconsin*, which deals with the destructive forest fires of the summer of 1871 in

the vicinity of Green Bay, has been reprinted as numbers 1 and 2 of volume 7 of the *Green Bay Historical Bulletin* (January-June, 1931). The title page of the original pamphlet, which was published at Green Bay in 1871, is reproduced; and a note about Tilton by the editor, Deborah B. Martin, is included.

A valuable list of the "Historical Markers and Memorials in Michigan" compiled by Percy H. Andrus is published in the spring number of the *Michigan History Magazine*. The markers are grouped by counties, they are described briefly, and in many cases the inscriptions are reproduced. The list is preceded by a general note on markers, which is based upon the discussion of the "Problem of Historic Markers and Monuments in Minnesota" by Willoughby M. Babcock, published *ante*, 11:25-35. Pictures of many of the Michigan markers and memorials described accompany the list.

The history of the "Historical and Memorial Parks" of Iowa is outlined by J. A. Swisher in the June issue of the *Palimpsest*. A map showing the locations of the parks is in the same issue.

The work of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States during seventy-five years from 1854 to 1929 is described by G. J. Zeilinger in a volume entitled *A Missionary Synod with a Mission* (Chicago, 1929. 115 p.).

The Archives Division of the Illinois State Library is the subject of a pamphlet by William J. Stratton, secretary of state in Illinois, which gives considerable attention to the historical records preserved by the division (Springfield, 1931. 32 p.). Facsimiles of some of the interesting and valuable documents discovered among the archives illustrate the pamphlet.

A study of the "Development of Agriculture in Territorial Dakota" by Harold E. Briggs appears in the January number of the *Culver-Stockton Quarterly*, a publication issued by Culver-Stockton College at Canton, Missouri. Mr. Briggs gives special attention to wheat raising and points out that after the building of the railroads most of the grain was shipped to Minnesota markets.

In an account of *Early Days at Santee*, Mrs. Mary B. Riggs tells of the beginnings of the Santee Normal Training School and of its founding in 1870 by missionaries who had followed the Sioux in their exile from Minnesota after the Sioux Outbreak (Santee, Nebraska, 1928. 70 p.).

The first volume of *Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875*, edited by Isidor Loeb and Floyd C. Shoemaker, has been issued by the State Historical Society of Missouri (Columbia, 1930. 576 p.). The first twelve days of the convention, from May 5 to 18, 1875, are covered in this volume, and it is estimated that when completed the series of *Debates* will fill twelve volumes.

In a little book entitled *The Discovery of Canada*, Lawrence J. Burpee undertakes to relate "not merely the story of our eastern coasts, but the gradual unveiling of the whole magnificent territory to which we have fallen heir, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the international boundary to the Arctic" (Ottawa, 1929. 96 p.). Each section is followed by a descriptive bibliography of works relating to exploration.

The history of central Canada is the subject of *The Romance of the Prairie Provinces* by A. L. Burt (Toronto, 1930. 262 p.). Of special interest to Minnesotans are the chapters dealing with the Red River settlements and the Riel rebellions.

In the preface to his volume on *The Winning of the Frontier*, Edmund H. Oliver states that his purpose has been "to record the religious history of this country as one sustained movement in the life of Canada" (Toronto, 1930. 271 p.). Actually the book is a "study in the religious history of Canada," dealing with the various Christian denominations that have attained large followings in this section of North America. The author justifies his somewhat general title by pointing out that "every major issue in the religious history of Canada has arisen on the Frontier."

Stories and sketches of pioneer days in the Red River Valley of Manitoba make up a little volume entitled *Echoes of the Red* by

J. J. Gunn, a native of the region (Toronto, 1930. 246 p.). A number of the tales relate to the Indians, *voyageurs*, and pioneers in the region.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The new dormitory for men of the University of Minnesota is to be known as Pioneer Hall and each of its eight units will be named for a Minnesota pioneer, according to a recent newspaper announcement. The pioneers who are to be honored are Charles E. Flandrau, judge and soldier; Pierre Bottineau, scout; Joseph R. Brown, trader, town-site promoter, and legislator; Archbishop John Ireland; Hans Mattson, soldier, immigration official, and newspaper publisher; James J. Hill, railroad builder; William T. Boutwell, explorer and missionary; and William Colvill, colonel of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War.

A prehistoric village site on a farm at Blackduck Lake, recently investigated by members of the Jenks Archaeological Research group of Minneapolis, is described in the *Duluth Free Press* for May 15. The pottery found at the site is reported to be "more like the modern Mandan pottery, than that of known Dakota origin."

The Dakota mission established by the Pond brothers and Dr. Thomas S. Williamson in 1834 in Minnesota is described by Rudolf Hertz as the *Most Successful Mission of the American Board* in a leaflet describing its development and published at the Santee Normal Training School at Santee, Nebraska.

Rupahu's Warning: A Story of the Great Sioux Outbreak (Philadelphia, 1931. 286 p.) is the title of a new novel with a background of Minnesota history by Ethel C. Brill, whose earlier tales of pioneer life in Minnesota are described *ante*, 11:101. The present story deals with the adventures of a family living at New Ulm in 1862, the members of which were captured by the Sioux during the outbreak.

A sketch of "The Minnesota Indian" by Ida J. Hitchcock of Bingham Lake is included in a booklet devoted to *Prize Essays*

on *Traditional Background of the Indians* and published by the division of Indian welfare of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (1930. 60 p.).

The industrial activities in which Minnesota Indians of the present are engaging are described by Warren C. Hyde under the title "Indians Go 'Big Business'" in the *National Republic* for May.

Miss Mamie E. Martin, assistant librarian of the St. Cloud State Teachers College, is preparing a check list of books, pamphlets, broadsides, magazines, and newspapers printed in Minnesota before 1865.

Minnesota and Minneapolis are represented by "'The Genial Doctor' Albert A. Ames" in a volume devoted to *City Bosses in the United States* by Harold Zink (Durham, North Carolina, 1930. 371 p.). A carefully annotated sketch of Dr. Ames, who figured prominently in Minneapolis city politics from 1874 to 1902, is the nineteenth in a series of twenty biographies.

On May 28 a tablet bearing the following inscription was unveiled in the Los Angeles building of the California society, Sons of the Revolution: "In Memory of Henry Benjamin Whipple, D.D. LL.D., 1822-1901, First Bishop of Minnesota, Episcopal Church. An Ardent Patriot, an Apostle to the Indians. General Chaplain, Sons of the Revolution. 1895-1901." An account of the unveiling ceremonies appears with a portrait of Bishop Whipple in the California society's *Bulletin* for June.

"The Beginnings of the German Lutheran Churches in Minnesota" are described against a background of German settlement in the state by Esther Abbetmeyer-Selke in an article published in two installments in the *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly* of St. Louis for October, 1929, and January, 1930. The article is carefully annotated and the writer has drawn upon many manuscript and rare printed sources. Mrs. Selke also is the author of an account of the "Missouri Synod's First Chippewa Mission in Minnesota," established at Crow Wing in the late fifties; and of a

description of "Two Interesting Visitors in St. Paul during August, 1856,"—the German Lutheran missionaries W. A. Passavant and Ferdinand Sievers,—published in the issues of the *Quarterly* for April, 1930, and July, 1931.

The story of the frigate "Minnesota," which was built in 1854 and 1855 and which played an important part in the naval encounters of the Civil War, is related by Merle Potter in a feature article published in the magazine section of the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 5.

Steamboating on Lake Minnetonka in the days when this was the most important form of transportation between the summer resorts along the lake's shores is the subject of a feature article by Paul Schmidt entitled "Speedboat Symbolizes Drastic Changes in Life at Minnetonka since Paddlewheel Steamer Days" in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 19. Particular attention is given to the careers of two steamboat captains who piloted steamboats on the lake during many years—John R. Johnson and George B. Hopkins.

The stories of four Minneapolis flour mills—the *Galaxy*, *Zenith*, *Petit*, and *Northwestern*—are outlined by Martin E. Newell in an article entitled "A Page Turned in Milling History" in the *Northwestern Miller* for April 8. A picture of the river front of Minneapolis taken about 1900 and showing these mills at the time of their greatest activity accompanies the article.

A monument commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the discovery of iron ore on the Mesabi Range was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on June 13 in front of the high school building at Mountain Iron, three-quarters of a mile from the spot where the first ore was found. It bears the following inscription:

Missabe Range Ore Discovery

The first iron ore was discovered on the Missabe Range at Mountain Iron on November 16th, 1890. It was found three-quarters of a mile north of this place by Captain J. A. Nichols for the Merritt brothers.

The first development work was done by Captain A. P. Woods in 1891-1892.

A shaft was sunk in 1892 and the first ore was taken from the mine for shipment.

The first car of ore was shipped from Mountain Iron, October 12, 1892 and was sent to Duluth where it was on exhibition. This shipment of twenty tons, assaying 65 per cent metallic iron, was sent in standard wooden ore car no. 342.

4,245 tons of ore were shipped during the year 1892 from the Mountain Iron mine.

This monument was erected to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the discovery of iron ore on the Missabe Range.

Dedicated June 13, 1931.

In a pamphlet entitled *Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota, 1905-29*, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota as number 269 of its *Bulletins* (70 p.), Carle C. Zimmerman "attempts to picture the farmers' trading facilities about 1905" and "to trace the changes which have come in the trading center between 1904 and 1930, with particular reference to the changes in communication, standards of living, and merchandising methods."

The Minnesota Women's Relief Corps, the auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, commemorated sixty-one years of activity on May 16 at the Soldiers' Home at Fort Snelling by the presentation of an historical pageant depicting the growth of the organization from 1870 to 1931.

Some attention is given to Minnesota's early popularity as a health resort in an article on "Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Northwest" by Dr. J. A. Myers, published in the *Journal-Lancet* for April 15.

A sketch of the career of Robert Nix, a resident of New Ulm from 1858 to 1894 and for many years superintendent of schools there, is included in the preface to his *Poems*, recently collected and published by his daughter, Else M. Nix (Spokane, 1930. 2 vols.). The collection includes a number of poems of Minnesota interest, among which are two written in German and

entitled "Little Crow" and "Der Sturm auf New-Ulm am 19 August 1862."

A genealogical work that contains sketches of many Minnesotans is *Wallace-Bruce and Closely Related Families* by James Wallace (Northfield, Minnesota, 1930. 389 p.).

The leading article in the July issue of the *Southern Minnesotan* is an account of the "Gettysburg of the James-Younger Gang," in which the early exploits of the famous bandits are traced and the story of the Northfield robbery of 1876 is retold. Among the other sketches in this number are a story of the beginnings of Mankato, in which Parsons K. Johnson is given credit for being the actual founder of the city; an account by Kathryn S. Brummond of the career of Al DeLong of Litchfield, one of the "last Indian scouts"; and a history of the coöperative creamery established at Biscay in 1889.

Something of the historic past of the Ontario-Minnesota border lakes is recalled by Ernest C. Oberholtzer in three articles and an editorial, originally published in *American Forests and Forest Life* for September, October, and November, 1929, and reprinted in pamphlet form under the title *The Lakes of Verendrye* (16 p.).

A series of five historic tours to points of interest around the Twin Cities has been inaugurated by Mr. Arthur T. Adams of Minneapolis. The tours extend to points as far north as Brainerd and as far south as Mankato. They are personally arranged and conducted by Mr. Adams, who explains points of historic and scenic interest along the route.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Pioneer days in Mankato, as recalled by Mrs. Laura E. Beatty, who arrived in the frontier community seventy-eight years ago aboard a Minnesota River steamboat, are described in an article in the *Mankato Daily Free Press* for May 26.

Mr. Fred W. Johnson, president of the Brown County Historical Society, presented an illustrated talk at its meeting at New

Ulm on May 18. He showed on a screen a selection from more than two thousand pictures of pioneers and early scenes in the vicinity of New Ulm that he has gathered for the society's collection by visiting the descendants of early settlers. In addition to presenting brief descriptions of the pictures, Mr. Johnson explained the society's method of collecting and filing material.

The celebration on June 7 of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Comfrey is the occasion for the publication of a sketch of its history in the *Comfrey Times* for June 11.

The beauties of Lake Waconia are extolled by C. L. George, a pioneer land dealer and speculator, in a letter written to a friend in Minneapolis on May 2, 1859, portions of which are quoted in the *Waconia Patriot* of April 16. "Here there is so much not touched by the hand of man and more beautiful in the natural state," writes George. He declares that "it seems wrong to waste it on those who see only the money to be made" and who do not notice the beauty of the scenery.

An account of the beginnings in 1873 of the Yeovil colony at Hawley is given in an article published in the *Hawley-Hitterdal Standard* for May 7. In the same paper for May 14 is an account of the community's first meat market, established by John Herring.

An interesting account of a journey from Norway to Spring Grove, Minnesota, thence to Decorah, Iowa, and eventually to Clay County, Minnesota, is included in a narrative by Hans J. Tatley, published in the *Country Press* of Moorhead for May 15. The writer is concerned chiefly with pioneer life in Goose Prairie Township of Clay County, where his family settled in the summer of 1871.

Governor Floyd B. Olson was the principal speaker at a celebration held at Moorhead on May 18 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. An elaborate parade and a dinner in honor of pioneer residents who have lived in Moorhead for fifty years were features of the celebration.

An "Anniversary-Progress Edition" of the *Moorhead Daily News*, published on April 9, includes an outline of the history of the Clay County courthouse, an account by Donald E. Bird of the growth and development of the Moorhead State Teachers College, and two articles describing the newspapers of by-gone days and drawing examples from the articles and advertisements of the *News* of forty years ago.

Under the heading "Introducing Old Timers," the *Moorhead Daily News* has been publishing brief sketches of pioneers who have lived in Clay County forty years or more. The series opens in the issue of May 1 with a sketch of Mr. Lars Bernhardson of Holy Cross Township.

A brief history of the *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* is printed in its issue for June 3, which marks the paper's thirtieth anniversary. It includes a sketch of the career of Mr. Fred W. Wieland, founder, editor, and publisher of the *Dispatch*, whose portrait appears with the article.

A history of Ellington Township in Dodge County, prepared by Alfred Anderson and Will Barr and read before a meeting of a local Farm Bureau on May 5, is published in four installments in the *Claremont News* from May 15 to June 5. Manuscript township records are among the sources used in the preparation of the paper, which includes the names of all township officers from 1884 to the present. Special attention is given to the development of agriculture and dairying.

The Greenfield Lutheran Church of Harmony, which celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary from June 5 to 7, is the subject of an historical sketch published in the *Harmony News* for June 11.

An unusually interesting and well-written narrative is a "History of St. Mary's Catholic Parish" of Chatfield, by Mrs. P. H. Laiwell, published in the *Chatfield News* for April 30 and May 7 and 14. It deals not only with the history of the church, which was built on a site purchased in 1857 by Father Ravoux for Bishop Cretin, but with Catholic social activities in the community as well.

About two hundred people attended a joint meeting of the Goodhue County Historical Society and the Vasa Community Club held at Vasa on June 19. A sketch of Mrs. P. H. Pehrson, a Vasa pioneer, was read by Mr. O. C. Herbert; the story of the old Vasa cemetery was related by Mr. Ferdie Olson; and recollections of early days in the community were presented by Mr. N. L. T. Nelson. At an earlier meeting of the society, held at Red Wing on May 4, Mrs. Jens Loye read a paper on the career of her father, Oliver P. Francisco, a pioneer musician of Goodhue County; and a number of interesting gifts were received for the society's museum collection. The latter are described in the *Red Wing Republican* for May 6.

A "Brief History of the Old Stone Mill" built at Cannon Falls in 1856 and of the wooden bridge that spanned the Cannon River near by appears with a photograph of the structures in the *Cannon Falls Beacon* for April 3. In the issue of May 22 are a number of photographs of Cannon Falls following the destructive fire of May 20, 1887, with an account of the catastrophe reprinted from the *Beacon* of May 27, 1887.

The history of the old courthouse which served Goodhue County for more than seventy years is reviewed in the *Red Wing Weekly Republican* for June 17—the issue in which the account of the laying of the corner stone of the new courthouse appears.

A preliminary step toward the organization of the Jackson County Historical Society was taken on April 18 at Heron Lake, when Dr. Theodore C. Blegen of the state historical society spoke before the annual rally of the Federated Women's Clubs of the county and advocated the formation of a local history group. His suggestion was followed by the appointment of a committee of women from various parts of the county, and as a result of their efforts a meeting at which the society was organized was held at Jackson on June 9. Judge Julius E. Haycraft of Fairmont, the speaker, reviewed the story of the organization of the Martin County Historical Society and told what it has accomplished. The Jackson County society adopted by-laws and elected the following officers: Mrs. H. L. Strom of Jackson, president;

Mrs. W. F. DeMuth of Heron Lake, vice president; J. S. Fiddes of Jackson, secretary; and Mrs. Harry M. Burnham of Jackson, treasurer.

"Historic Mission Site Becomes State Park" is the title of an article by Helen C. Bolstad, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 24, dealing with the history of the Lac qui Parle mission and calling attention to the fact that the 1931 legislature appropriated funds for the purchase of the mission site in order that it may be preserved as a state park. The writer relates the story of the founding of the mission by Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, and tells of his work and that of his fellow-missionaries, Stephen R. Riggs and Gideon H. Pond, at Lac qui Parle.

Of unusual interest and value is a letter, published in the *Hutchinson Press* for May 5, which was written from Hutchinson on November 10, 1874, by David A. Adams, a recent immigrant from England, to a friend in his native land, William Bacon, who was about to emigrate. In the letter, which is now owned by Bacon's granddaughter, Mrs. William Duesterhoeft, the writer gives the prospective emigrant "some information as to your coming—which way to come, and what to bring." He tells Bacon to "purchase your tickets through to St. Paul," and then continues: "On reaching St. Paul go to the Depot of the St. Paul and Pacific R. R. and get your tickets to Dassel Station, that is 65 or 70 miles from St. Paul and there is a daily Stage running from Dassel Station to Hutchinson." Adams advises "that you had better not bring your feather bed because it is so bulky," but tells Bacon to bring with him such articles as linens, blankets, clothing, china, and trinkets, since "when you see them here you will not know but what you are at home."

A township history of considerable interest has been published under the title *Jay Township, Martin County, Minnesota: An Historical Narrative Prepared for Martin County Historical Society*, by Anna J. Larson (Fairmont, 1931. 38 p.).

Plans have been made by the Witty post of the American Legion at St. Peter for the preservation of the pioneer residence

of Judge Charles Flandrau there as a "permanent shrine of local history." The plans were indorsed by the Nicollet County Historical Society at a special meeting held on May 2.

The history of Grace Lutheran Church of Henning, which was founded in 1880 by a group of pioneers who met at the home of Nils Nelson near Battle Lake, is reviewed by K. W. Anderson in the *Fergus Falls Journal* for June 22.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Nordre (Northern) Immanuel Church of Pelican Rapids was celebrated by members of the congregation on June 21 and 22. The history of the church is briefly outlined in the *Fergus Falls Journal* for June 24.

The results of the essay contest recently conducted by the Otter Tail County Historical Society (see *ante*, p. 209) are announced in the *Fergus Falls Tribune* for May 21. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Peter Lindall of Parkers Prairie for an account of his early experiences in that community; the second was given to Miss Alta Kimer of Girard Township, who related the story of the "first house of worship built by the Latter Day Saints in Minnesota"; and the third went to Mr. F. F. A. Larson of Battle Lake, who told of pioneer life in Amor Township. Mr. Lindall's essay is published in the *Tribune* for May 21 and in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for May 19, and Miss Kimer's and Mr. Larson's narratives appear in the issues of the *Journal* for May 23 and June 2. Among the additional essays submitted in the contest that have been published in the Fergus Falls papers are a history of early schools in Otter Tail County, by John H. Freeman, in the *Tribune* for May 28; an account, by Steve Butler, of his emigration from England and settlement in Otter Tail County in 1872, in the *Tribune* for June 11 and the *Journal* for June 20; a narrative, by Mrs. Dan Forgard, of pioneer experiences in Maine Township, in the *Tribune* for June 11; a report of an interview with Mr. Martin H. Shea, a Perham pioneer, by Katherine Welter, in the *Tribune* for June 4 and the *Journal* for June 23; some recollections of Willard Allen of Bluffton, reported by Mrs. Olaf Pary, Jr., in the *Tribune* for June 25; and a description, by Miss

Rhoda Peterson, of pioneer days in Pelican Rapids, in the *Tribune* for June 25.

Mrs. Peter Pfeiffer of Frazee, in a letter published in the *Fergus Falls Journal* for June 4, describes an Indian trading post established by her uncle, David Parks, on Lake Sybil, near Vergas, in 1877. She also explains the origin of the name of the lake, which was named for the wife of a homesteader, George A. Parker.

At the summer meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society, held at Perham on June 28, a marker commemorating the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the county was dedicated. Among the speakers was Mr. H. H. Ellsworth of St. Paul, who reviewed the story of the railroad's development; and Mr. William Vogel, who read a paper on the history of Perham.

A history of the East Zion Lutheran Church of Starbuck, which celebrated its sixtieth anniversary on June 28, is published in the *Starbuck Times* of June 18.

At a meeting held at Northfield on May 26, the Rice County Historical Society devoted its program to the history of four Northfield churches that are celebrating their seventy-fifth anniversaries during the present year. It included papers on the founding of the Congregational church by H. K. Wingate, on the Episcopal church by the Reverend Victor E. Pinkham, on the Baptist church by Miss Mary W. Clark, and on the Methodist church by Dr. C. H. Gingrich. The two latter papers are published in the *Northfield Independent* for June 4 and 11.

A collection of pictures, manuscripts, and objects relating to the history of the Faribault Congregational Church was placed on exhibit in its building during the celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, which took place from May 31 to June 2. A pageant depicting events in the history of the church closed the celebration.

A brief history of the courthouses of Rock County, telling "how and when they were built," appears in the *Rock County Herald* of Luverne for June 5.

At a meeting of the Rock County Historical Society held at Luverne on May 4 histories of three townships in the county were presented — Clinton by A. C. Ridenour, Luverne by Miss Sarah Jones, and Magnolia by Frank Ferguson. Early settlement in Rose Dell Township was described by Otto K. Steen at another meeting of the society held on June 1.

Historic sites in Belle Plaine are listed and the importance of marking them and preserving information about them is stressed by Win V. Working in an article published in the *Belle Plaine Herald* for May 28.

A sketch of La Vérendrye, read by Mr. Newton J. Bray of Hovland at a meeting of the Minnesota Hospital Association at Lutsen on June 23, is published in the *Two Harbors Chronicle* for July 2 and the *Cook County News-Herald* of Grand Marais for July 9. "Fireside Tales of the North Shore" was the subject of an informal talk given at the same meeting by Judge Bert Fesler of Duluth. A paper read by Judge Fesler before the North Shore Historical Assembly in 1930 has recently appeared in pamphlet form under the title *The North Shore in 1890* (8 p.).

The career of Mr. Gerhard May of St. Cloud, one of the oldest newspaper editors in Minnesota in point of service, is the subject of an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 12. It includes some information about the history of *Der Nordstern*, the German paper that Mr. May has edited for fifty-two years, which was founded in 1874 by Peter Kaiser.

A state highway marker commemorating the stockade built at Maine Prairie during the Sioux War of 1862 was dedicated near its site on June 20. Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, was the principal speaker. The marker bears the following inscription: "Word of the Sioux outbreak reached Maine Prairie, so named by its settlers of 1856, about August 19, 1862. After forming a volunteer militia company, a stockaded log fort, some 40 feet square, was hastily built just west of this point. Some skirmishes occurred but the fort itself was not attacked."

The passing of seventy-five years since the first Czech families settled in Steele County was commemorated on June 14 when a memorial to these pioneers was dedicated at the Bohemian National Cemetery near Owatonna. Among the speakers was Governor Floyd B. Olson and Colonel Harold S. Nelson, who described the founding of the Czech settlement in the fifties.

A Soil Survey of Wadena County, Minnesota, by J. Ambrose Elwell and several assistants, has been issued by the bureau of chemistry and soils of the United States department of agriculture in coöperation with the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota (Washington, 1926. 53 p.).

The history of the various structures that have housed the Minneapolis post office is reviewed by Joseph A. Ferris in a feature article published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 12. The writer points out the contrast between the tiny frame shanty where Ard Godfrey acted as postmaster for the first St. Anthony post office in 1848 and the vast modern post office building that the government is planning to erect in Minneapolis.

The picturesque career of a pioneer Minnesota hotel keeper, James Pauly, is described by Joseph A. Ferris in a feature article appearing in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 5. The writer tells of the hotels owned and operated by Pauly at Read's Landing when the little river port was in its prime, and of the Pauly House, the hotel that he bought in Minneapolis in 1879 and that has been in the hands of his family ever since. Pictures of Pauly and his family and of the hotels that he owned illustrate the article.

The sixtieth anniversary of the First Swedish Baptist Church of Minneapolis, which was celebrated with special services from June 18 to 21, was commemorated by the publication of a pamphlet dealing with its history from 1871 to the present (24 p.).

Diamond Jubilee, the Church of Gethsemane, Minneapolis, 1856-1931 is the title of a pamphlet (23 p.) issued in connection with the celebration on April 8 of the seventy-fifth anniversary of this pioneer Episcopal church. It includes a sketch of the "History of the Parish."

"The City Dates an Era" is the title of an article by George W. Morgan, published in the spring issue of *Saint Paul*, the organ of the St. Paul Association of Commerce, which is based on the report issued by General John B. Sanborn at the close of his incumbency in 1883 as president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. After picturing conditions in St. Paul in the early eighties and quoting extensively from Sanborn's published report, Mr. Morgan makes the following interesting suggestion: "An Association of Commerce might do well to establish its own historical library. It would be an excellent thing if business houses, instead of discarding such mementoes as the one which occasioned this article, would hand them to the Saint Paul Association where they might form the nucleus of a valuable record of the past."

Extracts from the diary of Governor Ramsey were read by his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul, in a talk before the Ramsey County Women's Republican Club at the St. Paul Hotel on April 6. The speaker also presented some recollections of her childhood in frontier St. Paul.

Reminiscences of the Press Club organized by St. Paul editorial writers in the nineties are presented by Edmond L. DeLestry in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 26. Notes about many prominent St. Paul newspaper men are included.

A brief history of the Trinity Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul is included in a pamphlet issued to commemorate its sixtieth anniversary in November, 1930 (24 p.).



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