

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

La Louisiane: histoire de son nom et de ses frontières successives (1681-1819) (La société des Américanistes de Paris, Publications). By BARON MARC DE VILLIERS. (Paris, Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1929. 74 p. Maps.)

Since Minnesota was so long a part of Louisiana, a study of what the latter term has connoted at various times has a distinct value for Minnesota history. Accordingly the appearance of the Baron de Villiers' *La Louisiane* is worth noting. It is a careful examination of the term and its application by a person well acquainted with the sources. He concludes that Abbé Bernou, one of La Salle's closest friends and Cardinal D'Estrées' secretary, was responsible for the first printed use of the term. The writer goes into Bernou's relations with La Salle and with Hennepin in an attempt to prove that Bernou used Hennepin's knowledge of America as a means of furthering his own plans for La Salle. This fact, to the author's mind, explains Hennepin's so-called plagiarisms in the *Description de la Louisiane* (Paris, 1683); for Bernou and his accomplices handed Hennepin La Salle's map and other documents, with which he was to produce for them a narrative of La Salle's exploration. Hennepin took them, so it is alleged, and then wrote the story as he judged best. Whereupon Bernou substituted two hundred pages of his own *Relation des découvertes et des voyages du sieur de la Salle*, based on La Salle's own papers, and allowed the Recollet friar to write as he would only the last part of the volume. The author concludes: "The last hundred pages of the *Description de la Louisiane* permit one to judge very well of the fantastic and personal manner in which Father Hennepin, left to himself, would have related the first year of his trip to America." The author then discusses the boundaries of Louisiana from 1682 to 1819, utilizing for the purpose several interesting old maps, which he redraws in simplified fashion for his brochure. One of these, that used by Hennepin in his *Nouvelle Découverte*, is of special

interest to Minnesotans. The Baron de Villiers shows how Hennepin used the work of others to produce in a volume dedicated to an English king, William III, a map that should prove that Louisiana belonged to the English! It is interesting to note that the author has used several recent American studies of the penetration of the English from Virginia and the Carolinas toward the Mississippi in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

GRACE LEE NUTE

The Populist Revolt: A History of the Farmers' Alliance and the People's Party. By JOHN D. HICKS, professor of American history and dean of the college of arts and sciences, University of Nebraska. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1931. xiii, 473 p. Illustrations, maps. \$4.00.)

To describe the rise, achievements, and decline of the People's party, and to do it "with complete good nature," has been the objective of Professor Hicks in this volume. He began his research in the field with a doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin, and he continued it while he taught at Hamline University, the North Carolina College for Women, and the University of Nebraska. Promotion to the deanship of the college of arts and sciences of the latter institution did not prevent the completion of the investigation. Progress has been marked from time to time by the publication of articles on the subject in MINNESOTA HISTORY, the *North Carolina Historical Review*, and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

One phase of the Populist movement took place in the farming states of the "Middle Border," where fertile soil for the planting of agrarian discontent was offered by the economic maladjustments accompanying the settlement of the last frontier, the building of its railways, and the difficulties experienced in adapting agriculture to the semiarid region. Another phase was found in the South, where the crop-lien system worked injustice upon the small land-owners and tenant farmers already sufficiently perplexed by the task of rebuilding after the Civil War. Having described these fundamental conditions, the author sets forth the grievances

which the agriculturists of both sections thought they endured at the hands of the railways, the grain-dealers, the bankers, the trusts, the merchants, and the politicians. To correct these wrongs there arose a number of organizations, the more important of which were the Northwestern Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, or Southern Alliance. Their rise and growth, the reform agitations they sponsored, and their social, educational, coöperative, and political activities reveal their purposes. The Southern Alliance undertook the promotion of the "subtreasury plan," and in the western states the movement centered in the political revolts of 1890. Both sections joined in the formation of the National People's party two years later. In the West the Populists fused with the Democrats, in the South they coöperated with the Republicans, but only in the former did the party approximate success. The third phase of the movement, or its corruption, was marked by the rise of the silver issue, which received the strongest support in the mining states. The narrative reaches its climax in the account of the nomination of Bryan by Populists and Democrats and the silver crusade of 1896. Decline followed quickly. A final chapter portrays the survivals of Populism in more liberal economic and political practices.

The story, with its numerous fascinating characters, is an interesting one, and but few imperfections have been found. The omission in the footnotes of the dates of periodicals and of the dates of publication of books makes it necessary for the reader to look through a long and classified bibliography in order to ascertain whether or not the authority cited was published contemporaneously with the event described. The work was intentionally limited to the political aspects of Populism and its economic background, and it does not include significant social and intellectual developments. A clearer statement might have been given of the influence of the movement in forcing the retirement of the Bourbons from the control of the southern Democratic party. Is it not a little misleading to refer (p. 316-318) to the "genuine" or "old-fashioned" Populist as believing that fiat money was the essence of his creed when political activity originated over railroad abuses rather than over monetary doctrines? Perhaps

greater emphasis might have been placed upon the importance of railroad practices to western Populism. The northwestern farmers fought the Civil War to save the public domain from slavery only to find that much of it had been acquired by the railroads. These corporations were engaged in exploiting the farmers who had expected to find independence and comfort in owning some of the land. Much of the history of this group of people from 1865 to 1914 is involved in its attempt to prevent such exploitation. The panic of 1893, the rise of the silver issue, and fusion in the election of 1896 have tended to obscure the relations of western Populism to this larger movement.

Among the commendable characteristics of the work are the author's clear, lively, and stimulating style, his intimate but not too friendly attitude, and the splendid proof reading and printing. The general reader will find the volume easy to read. The scholar will consider it a thoroughly adequate treatment of the political movement. Its comprehensive, classified, and critical bibliography is an excellent summary of the literature that has been written about the various aspects of Populism. The book is a valuable contribution to the political and agrarian history of the nation since the Civil War, and it is particularly significant to the people of the Mississippi Valley.

JOHN D. BARNHART

The Background of Swedish Immigration, 1840-1930 (University of Chicago, *Social Service Monographs*, no. 15). By FLORENCE EDITH JANSON, PH.D., professor of government in Rockford College. (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1931. xi, 517 p. Maps, charts. \$5.00.)

This book with attractive binding and pleasing format proves to be a disappointment. The author set herself to a task that needed to be performed; but the book is so disfigured by errors and inaccuracies that it cannot be said to have been accomplished. According to the preface, Miss Janson has attempted to explain the economic, social, religious, and political background of emigration from Sweden. With the progress of her research "it became evident that the causes have changed from time to time," and it was deemed feasible to present an historical account of

the movement from decade to decade. The book is packed with details explaining how individuals in the various strata of society were drawn into the rushing stream of emigration. It is most unfortunate that in a book containing illuminating and valuable discussions of several topics, errors and inaccuracies should pile up page after page and be of a character to mislead the reader and impair the value of the book. Knowing the difficulty of standardizing the titles of Swedish books and the problems connected with the spelling of Swedish proper and place names, the reviewer is disposed to deal charitably with certain irregularities and inconsistencies in the footnotes and even in the text; but errors that cast a haze of suspicion over the entire book are serious enough to warrant some attention even in a review as brief as considerations of space compel this one to be.

The chapter on "The Dissenters of Sweden" is strewn with misstatements, among which the following may be noted: The Mission Covenant was established in 1878, not in 1876 (p. 167). F. O. Nilsson was not banished in 1851 (p. 197); the correct date, 1850, is given on page 177. Eric Janson was shot in 1850, not in 1851 (p. 183). *Hemlandet* was established in 1855, not in 1854 (p. 187). Unonius founded his colony in 1841, not in 1840 (p. 187). Esbjörn was not compelled by the American Home Missionary Society to change his doctrine and ritual (p. 188). The Swedish Lutherans did not join the Synod of Northern Illinois in 1855 (p. 189). Wiberg returned to the United States in 1863, not in 1864 (p. 198). The present location of the Methodist theological seminary is Gothenburg, not Uppsala (p. 206). Sanngren was not ordained by the Synod of Northern Illinois (p. 209). Laymen have never been refused representation in the Augustana Synod (p. 209). The Swedish Evangelical Free Church was incorporated in 1908, not in 1896 (p. 212). Skogsbergh started his school in Minneapolis in 1884, not in 1891 (p. 213).

Here are a few of the misspellings in the volume: "Tuve Nils Hasselquist" (p. 187) and "T. R. Hasselquist" (p. 152) for Tuve Nilsson Hasselquist; "Erland Carlsson" (p. 133, 148) for Carlsson; "Svenson" (p. 118), "Svensson" (p. 134), and "Swenson" (p. 308) for S. M. Swenson; "E. W. Schroeder"

(p. 177, 196) for G. W. Schroeder or Schröder; "Sellengren" (p. 170) for Selligren; "Jonas Ahlberg" (p. 171) for A. P. Ahlberg; "Bockman" (p. 120) for Böckman; "Falk" (p. 132) for Flack; "Shogan" (p. 204) for Shogren; "Kingsbury" (p. 205) for Kingsley; "Andréen" (p. 190) for Andrén; "Viberg" (p. 197, 198) for Wiberg; "Rosénius" for Rosenius, throughout; "Växsjö" (p. 99), "Wexjö" (p. 138), and "Vexjö" (p. 190) for Växjö; and "Wiström" (p. 133) and "Wiström" (p. 136, 137) for the same land agent.

Miss Janson properly devotes several paragraphs to the Unonius party; but if she had read material on the early years of Swedish immigration published two years ago and if she had carefully read Unonius' *Minnen*, which is incorrectly cited, she would not have failed to mention citations to the Unonius letters nor would she have overlooked the Friman settlement, which antedates that of Unonius. Likewise if Miss Janson had examined material published more than two years ago, she would not have stated that Peter Cassel emigrated in 1842, that he was a miller, and that there were thirty in his party. Neither would she have asserted dogmatically that there was "no religious dissatisfaction nor political unrest in Kinda hundred" (p. 128).

Miss Janson's generalizations with reference to the press in Sweden are based on a superficial examination of the newspapers (p. 124, 125, 252). It is also disconcerting to find only two Swedish-American papers, *Hemlandet* for 1863 to 1865, and the *Minnesota Stats Tidning* for 1877 to 1879, listed in the bibliography. There are no less than two score emigrant guides preserved in the Royal Library in Stockholm, but only three are listed in the bibliography; and the name of the author of one is spelled incorrectly and there are errors in the titles of two.

It may seem unkind, not to say brutal, to deal with a book as this review does; but when evidence of slipshod work appears from the first chapter to the index, when misreadings of several sources of information and faulty translations have been detected, when serious errors and omissions appear in the bibliography, and when important topics are slighted or omitted—then in the interest of scholarship a reviewer dares not shirk his duty. The field is still open for someone to write a sound and convincing

study of the background of Swedish immigration. When the manuscript is ready, it is to be hoped that the author will find a publisher who will furnish competent editorial assistance.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

Ioway to Iowa: The Genesis of a Corn and Bible Commonwealth.

By IRVING BERTINE RICHMAN. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1931. 479 p. Illustrations. \$4.00.)

Dr. Richman in a long career has made important contributions to the recorded history of three states, Rhode Island, California, and Iowa. The interpretation of regions and backgrounds so different is surely an unusual achievement. Of the three, the author should be at his best with Iowa for, despite his many interests, Muscatine has always been his home and place of business.

This is not a history of the usual kind. Instead of conventional narrative, there is a series of impressionistic sketches. The work is evidently intended for the average reader, though the historian will find in it much to profit by, especially in the elaborate "Comment and Citation" section following the main text. As the word "genesis" in the subtitle implies, the period of beginnings is emphasized and the author follows only a few themes beyond the Civil War. The book is elaborately divided into sections, chapters, and further subdivisions. Each minor division is long enough only to tell a short story, describe an event, present a picture, or create a mood, and the chapter is built up by a succession of related minor divisions. Those situations, scenes, and facts have been chosen that contribute to a certain effect. Though the effect may be authentic, the reader is always conscious that much that is important and interesting has been omitted. There is something to be said in favor of a continuous narrative as against one that jerkily directs the reader's attention from subject to subject. Affectations in style are annoying in places, but they seem less noticeable as one progresses.

Some chapters are very much better than others, particularly those on "Spain in Ioway," "Red to White," "The White Tide," "The Red Barrier Falls," and "The Bible"; and that on "The Prairie" is a masterpiece which shows the author's style of treatment at its best. The strength of this style seems to lie

in description rather than in narrative. In reading the chapters mentioned, one is especially impressed by the aptness of the quotations that make up much of the text. They illustrate a wide acquaintance with the source literature, particularly for the period of settlement. Good use of the newspapers has been made for this period. The index is thorough and the format is in every way satisfactory.

OLIVER W. HOLMES

The Changing Educational World, 1905-1930: Papers Read on Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the College of Education, University of Minnesota. Edited by ALVIN C. EURICH. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1931. xii, 311 p. \$3.00.)

In 1930 the college of education of the University of Minnesota celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Local, national, and international speakers delivered addresses in honor of the occasion. Dr. Eurich has collected the papers and arranged them under five headings: "Education and the New World," "The University School of Education," "Educational Trends," "Educational Pioneering in Minnesota," and "The College of Education at the University of Minnesota." By this plan the editor has achieved a unity which the papers, indiscriminately arranged, would not even have indicated. Typographically, the volume measures up to the high standard established by the University of Minnesota Press.

The phenomenal growth in the educational world palsies the hand of the mere chronicler. Not only the significance of that growth but even the events connected with it are beyond his grasp. Educational leaders must supply the facts and at least tentative interpretations. The trebling and quadrupling of attendance in high schools and colleges, the development of a science of educational research, the increase in buildings and equipment, and the rise of teacher training requirements are only a few specific instances of meteor-like changes which include every aspect of education. Most of these changes have occurred since the founding of the college of education at the University of Minnesota, and practically all of them have taken place since 1890.

Since the old prejudice against writing contemporary history has been exploded, it is proper and necessary that a record and an interpretation of such developments should be made. It is also eminently fitting that some of the leaders in these changes should participate in compiling the record.

From the historical viewpoint the contents of this volume may be divided into two parts. The first includes those addresses which deal with national developments, trends, and problems. The second part contains those which bear specifically upon the development or present status of education in Minnesota. Some of the contributors to each part and the nature of their contributions deserve mention.

William J. Cooper, Stuart Chase, and Paul Dengler of Vienna deal with the new problems which the economic crisis has placed upon educational leaders. Dr. M. Gordon Neale, and Professors Charles H. Judd and William C. Bagley discuss the functions of colleges of education and indicate their obligation to train the rank and file, to develop a science of education, and to provide educational leaders. Dr. Lotus D. Coffman reviews some research projects at the University of Minnesota and indicates how they will help in coördinating the work of the high school and the college. Professors George D. Strayer and Fred Engelhardt discuss the work of professionally trained school executives, and Professor Harl R. Douglass analyzes the trends in high school organization and outlines the types of research in secondary education.

The second part contains several papers which throw light upon the history of education in Minnesota. Professor Fletcher H. Swift discusses the professionalization of educational workers and gives credit to the college of education, to teachers' colleges, to outstanding leaders, and to the state department of education. President Livingston C. Lord of the Eastern Illinois State Teachers College draws some vivid pictures of his experiences in Minnesota schools during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Mr. George B. Aiton gives a realistic view of the early struggles to establish high schools. Professor W. E. Peik gives a brief review of the growth of elementary schools. Miss Jean H. Alexander presents a chronological table of the history of educa-

tion in Minnesota from 1823 to 1929. In addition to the introduction, Dr. Melvin E. Haggerty presents two papers, which consist of a clear analysis of the organization of the University of Minnesota college of education and an appeal for the highest type of coöperation from the alumni. Dr. Victor H. Noll presents several illuminating graphs which show the growth of the college, and Dr. Engelhardt reviews the efforts that it has made to train school administrators. Finally, the editor has contributed a list of the persons who have received doctor's degrees in education at Minnesota and a bibliography of their contributions.

The political historian can afford perhaps to ignore this volume; the economic historian will derive only incidental assistance from its perusal; but the historian who surveys the cultural and intellectual aspects of Minnesota's past cannot afford to overlook it. In addition to its specific contents, it bears testimony to the national as well as the local importance of the institution whose anniversary it records. It gives Minnesotans ample justification for congratulating themselves upon their foresight in founding and their willingness to support the college of education.

EDGAR B. WESLEY

Following the Prairie Frontier. By SETH K. HUMPHREY.
(Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1931.
265 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

There seems to be no end to the historical literature pertinent to the settlement of the West. A perusal of the majority of catalogues of Americana will reveal that most of the choice items listed are those which treat of western explorations and travels and the problems and difficulties of pioneer life. And each year the "frontier bibliography" is substantially enlarged. Mr. Humphrey, in writing this volume, has not only added another item to this rapidly growing bibliography, but also has produced a document of vital importance depicting the Middle Northwest—Minnesota, Dakota, and western Nebraska—"during its first forty years as white man's country."

Following the Prairie Frontier begins with accounts of the trek of David Humphrey, the father of Seth, from Connecticut to Minnesota Territory in 1855 and of his staking of a claim to

a fertile strip of land in the vicinity of the rising village of Fari-bault. In the first six chapters of the volume the author tells in considerable detail of David's journey west and describes frontier life in Minnesota during the fifties, sixties, and seventies. Chapters 7 to 15 inclusive are descriptive of prairie pioneering in Dakota and Nebraska during the next two decades, and the last five chapters have to do with the "Messiah Craze,"—that tragic episode in the long history of the dispossession of the Indians,—the Sioux outbreaks, the Nez Percé War, and the opening up of the Cherokee Strip.

Mr. Humphrey's ability to tell a story well is evidenced throughout the narrative. The interest of the reader never lags; and no one can read any of the anecdotal tales recounted without being cognizant that the author has first-hand knowledge of what he is talking about. His versatility in the use of typical frontier experiences is remarkable. The prairie frontier is made a definite, dramatic, picturesque, and dynamic region.

To the historian the most valuable portions of *Following the Prairie Frontier* are perhaps those in which Mr. Humphrey tells of experiences as land inspector and confidential agent for a Boston farm-mortgage company in Dakota and western Nebraska during the decade of the eighties. Materials about the activities of investment companies in the West are extremely meager; hence these records of personal experiences and business contracts with prairie farmers are of more than ordinary interest. The chapters dealing with the Sioux outbreaks, the Nez Percé War, the "Messiah Craze," and the opening up of the Cherokee Strip, although brilliantly written, add little to previous knowledge of these subjects.

That Mr. Humphrey has succeeded in making an interesting and valuable contribution to the field of western Americana can scarcely be doubted.

JOHN PERRY PRITCHETT

101 Best Stories of Minnesota. By MERLE POTTER. (Minneapolis, 1931. xvii, 301 p. Illustrations. \$1.50.)

Mr. Potter's book is a unique and welcome contribution to Minnesota historiography. Here are collected 101 native Minne-

sota anecdotes from every corner of the state and from almost every period of its history. Thrown together in haphazard fashion, with no attempt at chronological order, they have the effect of random comment on the various aspects of the local scene.

These narratives may be classed as the trivia of Minnesota history; footnotes to the more sober record of the state's development; sidelights on eminent men, interesting events, and interesting people. The potpourri contains such ingredients as accounts of how Joe Rolette saved the capital site for St. Paul during a five-day poker game; of "Pig's Eye" Parrant, pioneer liquor law violator; of Michael Dowling, "Minnesota's Gamest Man"; of Anna Robinson, the Minneapolis chambermaid who became a king's favorite; of the flour-mill explosion of 1878; of Dan Patch, the race horse; of the Kensington rune stone; and of the "petrified" man of Bloomer. The social historian should find much to interest him in these tag ends. Taken *in toto*, they should prove helpful aids to the reconstruction of Minnesota civilization, particularly during the nineteenth century's latter half, which was the period of frontier transition in this region. For such a purpose no anecdote can be condemned as too frivolous for preservation, not even that about the Dassel-Hutchinson ball game of 1887.

It may be a far cry from nineteenth-century Minnesota to seventeenth-century England, yet the reviewer finds in the literature of the earlier period a handy illustration of the value of historical trivia. It is Thomas Fuller's *Worthies of England*, that magnificent miscellany about the English counties. While the modern reader marvels at this strange *mélange* of biography, local history, traditionary anecdote, popular antiquities, provincial wonders, and gossip, he realizes that Fuller has preserved much information that would otherwise have been lost. Mr. Potter seems to have done a similar service.

A significant point about the stories is their newspaper origin, for they first appeared in serial form in the *Minneapolis Journal*. The present-day Minnesota press functions as a medium for local history work to an encouraging degree. A few years ago the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* published a similar series called "Gopher Trails," and many other papers throughout the state have given

space to like material. There is no doubt that this journalistic practice has contributed to the growing understanding and appreciation of Minnesota's past. The brief, brisk style in which the stories are told can be accredited to their newspaper origin. Two or three pages suffice for each narrative.

The book has been doubly insured against inaccuracies. While the stories were in newspaper form many errors of statement were called to the attention of the paper by readers who had first-hand knowledge of the facts. During the process of going into book form the stories were carefully reëdited. Thus, in current radio parlance, the facts have been "checked and double-checked."

The volume is an excellent job of book-making, and it is generously illustrated with old photographs and reproductions of newspaper cartoons. Since the American Legion Auxiliary is credited with the book's publication, all Minnesota history lovers owe that organization a debt of gratitude. Former Governor Van Sant's introductory note puts a well-known pioneer's stamp of approval upon the entire work.

ROY W. SWANSON

North Shore Place Names. By WILLIAM E. CULKIN, executive-president, St. Louis County Historical Society. (St. Paul, Scott-Mitchell Publishing Company, 1931. xi, 93 p. Illustrations, maps. \$.75.)

"One who understands the origin of the place names of any region knows its history." With this assertion as his thesis, Mr. Culkin interprets the principal place names along the Minnesota shore of Lake Superior from Fond du Lac, the "bottom" or end of the lake, to the international boundary, and recounts briefly the history of points of interest. He has not included all the North Shore names, but most of those omitted are purely descriptive appellations, such as Sugar Loaf Point and Horseshoe Bay, the meaning and origin of which are self-evident. Why he says nothing of Hovland, Mount Josephine, and Wauswaugoning Bay is not so clear.

In the spelling and translation of Indian names, he follows Joseph A. Gilfillan, the missionary, but he discards the latter's *Shab-on-im-i-kan-i-zibi*, "the place of gooseberries river," for

the theory that the name of the Gooseberry River is a translation of *groseille*, a corruption of Groseilliers. That some North Shore stream once bore the name of Radisson's brother-in-law and comrade is certain, but whether it was the present Gooseberry, fourteen miles beyond Two Harbors, or the Pigeon is an open question. The transposition of the letters *a* and *r* in Chouart, the family name of Groseilliers, is one of the few noticeable typographical errors in the booklet.

When Mr. Culkin says that "the Northwest Company continued in practical possession at Grand Portage until about 1817 when they moved beyond the Pigeon River to Fort William on Thunder Bay," he gives the impression that Grand Portage was the headquarters of the company until that date. This is doubtless a mere matter of ambiguity of language. His real meaning must be that the Northwest Company, when it removed its headquarters to Fort William, between 1801 and 1804, did not at once sever all relations with Grand Portage, but maintained a local post there for some years.

In interpreting these North Shore place names, gathering together these bits of history, and presenting them in such pleasing form, the president of the St. Louis County Historical Society has done a real service to the Minnesotan interested in the past of his own state, as well as to the sight-seer of inquiring mind who motors over Highway No. 1 from Duluth to the Pigeon River. The booklet, well illustrated with photographs of North Shore beauty spots, is attractive in appearance and convenient in size.

ETHEL C. BRILL

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The eighty-third annual meeting of the society will be held in St. Paul on January 11, opening with a luncheon and continuing with afternoon and evening sessions.

A talk on "The Historical Significance of the Bishop Whipple Papers" was given by Dr. Grace Lee Nute, the curator of manuscripts, at a stated meeting of the society's executive council held in the superintendent's office on the evening of October 12, with the president, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, presiding. The Honorable Charles E. Adams of Duluth was elected as a member of the council to fill the place made vacant by the death of Jed L. Washburn of Duluth.

Mr. Donald E. Van Koughnet, a graduate of the University of Minnesota who also holds the degree of master of arts from that institution and has taken advanced graduate work at Harvard University, has been appointed to a position on the society's staff as research and general assistant. He took up his work on September 1.

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

BECKER: Robert C. Bell of Detroit Lakes.

FREEBORN: Dr. Joseph W. Gamble of Albert Lea.

HENNEPIN: C. Alfred Bergsten, Allyn K. Ford, Esther Jerabek, Ben W. Palmer, and Carlton C. Qualey, all of Minneapolis.

ITASCA: Hugo V. Zaiser of Grand Rapids.

RAMSEY: Clyde A. Bucklin, Charles H. Carpender, and Donald E. Van Koughnet, all of St. Paul.

RICE: Maude G. Stewart of Northfield.

ST. LOUIS: Ernest B. Dunning of Duluth.

STEARNS: Mary E. Evans of St. Cloud.

TODD: Otis B. De Laurier of Long Prairie.

WADENA: Wendell C. Larson of Sebeka.

The Jackson County Historical Society has become an annual institutional member of the society.

The society lost seven active members by death during the three months ending September 30: George B. Knowlton of Rochester, July 19; Alvah M. Olin of Minneapolis, July 28; Edward E. Smith of Minneapolis, July 29; Twiford E. Hughes of Minneapolis, August 3; Roscoe P. Ward of Waseca, August 15; Jed L. Washburn of Duluth, August 27; and John L. Smith of Minneapolis, September 23.

Considerable progress has been made recently in the preparation of an inventory of the personal collections of manuscripts belonging to the society. This enterprise, which is being supervised by the curator of manuscripts, was forwarded during the summer by Mr. Robert Bahmer, a graduate student in the University of Minnesota.

During the summer months the Historical Building was given a much needed cleaning and redecorating.

The number of readers who used the society's collections during the summer months was unusually large, reaching a total of 1,145 in the main library, 378 in the newspaper division, and 109 in the manuscript division. They came to St. Paul from sixteen states other than Minnesota, as well as from numerous places within the latter state.

The society was represented at the 1931 state fair by two exhibits, which were viewed by more than fifty thousand people. The society's regular exhibit, installed in the building devoted to state departments, depicted stages in the development of roads and of transportation in Minnesota. A special exhibit, showing changes in women's costumes during the past century, was installed in the Woman's Building.

The diaries of Frank B. Mayer, the artist who attended the treaty negotiations at Traverse des Sioux in 1851, are being edited by Miss Bertha L. Heilbron, the assistant editor of the magazine. The society has photostatic reproductions of the original diaries, which are in the Ayer collection of the Newberry Library in

Chicago. The volume will be illustrated by reproductions of sketches made by Mayer during his western travels.

Mr. Babcock attended a meeting of the Plains Conference on Archeology from August 31 to September 2 at Vermillion, South Dakota, and on September 1 he addressed the gathering on "Problems of Minnesota Archeology."

Mr. Blegen gave a talk on the "Historical Backgrounds of the Northwest" on August 6 before the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Snelling; and on August 13 he gave an illustrated lecture at the University of Minnesota on "Minnesota in the Fifties." Mr. Babcock spoke on July 31 at Elk River in connection with the Sherburne County Diamond Jubilee, taking as his subject "Vignettes of Minnesota"; and on September 6 at Minnehaha Park he addressed a group of residents and former residents of Lac qui Parle County on the correlation of that county's history with the larger story of Minnesota.

The appointment as national park historian of Mr. Verne E. Chatelain, who served as acting assistant superintendent of the society in 1928-29, has been announced by the United States National Park Service. It will be Mr. Chatelain's work "to co-ordinate and extend historical work in all national monuments and parks." Through its historian, the park service "expects to extend its research program with a view of furnishing dependable historical information to the millions of park visitors."

ACCESSIONS

Materials relating to the activities of the American Fur Company in the upper Mississippi Valley and to the career of Henry H. Sibley are included among the business papers, covering the years from 1823 to 1903, of Hercules L. Dousman, a prominent trader of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and his son, Hercules L. Dousman, Jr., presented by the latter's daughter, Mrs. Edward B. Young of St. Paul. The collection includes material on local railroads; the St. Paul Gas Light Company; the Prairie du Chien, Hudson and St. Paul Packet Company; the North Western Union Packet Company, and "Winnebago debts 1841." It is made up

of a filing-box of letters and other papers, six letter-press books, and more than seventy account books, time books, and check books.

Information on a hitherto practically unknown chapter in the annals of northern Minnesota and the Canadian border country is contained in the papers of James Evans, the organizer of the Wesleyan missions in this region. Some of these papers have been lent to the society for copying by Mr. Fred Landon, the librarian of the University of Western Ontario at London, Ontario. They relate to the missions established by Evans on Lake Superior, at Fort William, and on Rainy Lake, and to the work of his subordinates at these posts and others. The period is that of the early forties.

Some papers of Dr. William H. Leonard of Minneapolis, including attendance cards from the medical schools of New York and Yale universities from 1850 to 1853, and commissions dated between 1875 and 1894 appointing him to membership on the Minnesota state board of health and on a committee to investigate conditions in the Minnesota state hospitals for the insane, are the gift of his son, Dr. William E. Leonard of Hadley, Massachusetts. Dr. Leonard also has presented a biographical sketch of his father that he prepared.

Copies of "The Casket" for December 7 and 21, 1855, and January 4, 1856, and "The Schoolmate" for February 11, 1859, have been added by Miss Callie M. Kerlinger of Berkeley, California, to the society's collection of manuscript periodicals composed by students at the Hazelwood mission (see *ante*, 11:94, 205).

Mr. Orrin F. Smith has written and presented to the society a brief sketch of the life of John Chamberlin Laird, pioneer lumber merchant in Winona, telling of his experience with claim-jumpers during the settlement of Wabasha Prairie, now Winona. Laird's account of an earlier trip west in search of land is published *ante*, p. 158-168.

The record book of the Old Settlers' Association of Minnesota, containing minutes of meetings from 1858 to 1917, a list of

members with the dates of their arrival in Minnesota, and obituaries of deceased members, has been presented by the association's secretary, Dr. Warren Upham of St. Paul.

Commissions, muster rolls, and other items relating to the Civil War, from the papers of Captain Mahlon Black of the Second Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, have been received from the estate of Miss Lena Black of Minneapolis.

A copy of a diary kept by Albert J. Dickson during a journey made in search of land through southern Minnesota and across northern Iowa to Nebraska in 1871 has been lent to the society for copying by his son, Mr. Arthur J. Dickson of Dayton, Wyoming.

An address delivered by the Reverend Stephen R. Riggs on the first anniversary of the death of Joseph R. Brown, November 9, 1871, has been presented by Brown's grandson, Mr. George G. Allanson of Wheaton. In it the missionary describes his relations with Brown when the latter was a fur-trader at Lake Traverse and the Indian agent at Yellow Medicine.

The autobiography of John P. Liesenfeld, a German pioneer who settled in Brown County, has been lent for copying by his son, Mr. Jacob Liesenfeld of Comfrey. It contains an account, in the German language, of the author's life and military service in Germany and of his immigration, a record of storms in southern Minnesota from 1873 to 1893, and a table of crops that he raised between 1868 and 1893.

Forty-two volumes and fifteen filing boxes of the business records of lumber companies operating in Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Cass counties, and of the Aitkin Investment Company, covering the years from 1873 to 1909, have been received from the papers of Fred W. Bonness through the courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. William Allen Caine of Stillwater.

Letters written by Twin City lawyers in 1895 recommending the appointment of Mr. Henry B. Wenzell of Stillwater as supreme court reporter; programs, invitations, and secretary's reports relating to the activities of the Harvard Club of Minnesota between 1884 and 1907; and correspondence covering the years

from 1907 to 1915 about the renting of billboard privileges on property in the business section of St. Paul belonging to Mrs. William H. Crane are among the papers recently presented by Mr. Wenzell.

A diary kept by Lieutenant Olaf H. Rask of the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry from September 15 to October 22, 1898, is the gift of Mr. Sam A. Rask of Blooming Prairie. The diarist describes a trip from Fort Snelling to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, the routine of camp life, and a visit to the battle field at Gettysburg.

A mass of Folwell family correspondence, filling thirteen filing-boxes, has been turned over to the society by Miss Mary H. Folwell of Minneapolis.

A collection of autograph letters of such well-known Americans as Robert Morris, Carl Schurz, William T. Sherman, John Jacob Astor, Frances E. Willard, and Abraham Lincoln, dating from 1786 to 1901, has been added to the papers of Bishop Henry B. Whipple by his son, General Charles Whipple of Los Angeles (see *ante*, p. 317).

A paper on "Judge and Mrs. Henry Hale" by Mrs. Charles N. Akers of St. Paul, read at the formal opening of the Hale Memorial or Hamline Branch Library on October 4, 1930, and at the dedication of the Henry Hale Memorial or Merriam Park Branch Library on November 20, 1930, is the gift of the author.

Memorials of Mrs. C. L. Atwood of St. Cloud and of Mrs. H. A. Tomlinson of St. Paul have been added to the papers of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs (see *ante*, 11:97) through the courtesy of Mrs. Charles N. Akers of St. Paul.

The St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has added to its papers (see *ante*, p. 321) a copy of its charter, a sketch in colors of the World War monument erected in St. Paul in 1924, and three scrapbooks of material relating to its activities and those of the state organization.

Histories of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution located in Minnesota are presented in a manuscript

volume, edited by Mrs. Henry B. Tillotson, which has been turned over to the society by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution through the courtesy of Mrs. George W. Ekstrand of St. Paul. From the same source has come another volume, compiled by Mrs. Tillotson, dealing with the "History of the Geographic Names of the Counties of Minnesota, with Area, Population, and Location of D.A.R. Chapters."

The Minnesota department of the American Legion has presented the registration cards of its state conventions and those of its auxiliary held at Winona in 1929 and Crookston in 1930 and of the spring conference held at St. Paul in 1931 (see *ante*, 10: 78).

Letters and petitions sent to Representatives Henry A. Johnson of Minneapolis and Martin P. Lager of Kittson County during the 1931 session of the state legislature, and numerous drafts of bills introduced during the session are the gift of Mr. Johnson.

Copies of master's theses on "The Settlement and Development of Rice County, Minnesota, to 1875" by Arthur J. Larsen, "The Development of a Northern Route to the Pacific" by Donald E. Read, and "The Advance and Recession of the Agricultural Frontier in Kansas, 1865-1900" by Hilda Smith have been received from the history department of the University of Minnesota. Term papers on "The Settlement of New Ulm" by Celina M. Pilger and on "The Farmers' Alliance in Norman County, Minnesota" by Harold Weatherhead, prepared in connection with a course in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota, are the gifts of the authors.

A paper entitled "The Story of Clark's Grove" by Theophilus L. Haecker, read in connection with a conference for education in the South at Richmond, Virginia, in April, 1913, and an account of "The Coöperative Movement in the Minnesota Dairy Industry" by Frank E. Balmer, presented at the Clark's Grove session of the state historical convention on June 14, 1930, have been received through the courtesy of the superintendent.

An account of the old mission cemetery at Fond du Lac with sketches of some of the pioneers who are buried there, including

Eustache and Francis Roussain, has been presented by the author, Mrs. James D. Winter of St. Paul. Photographs of the cemetery illustrate the narrative.

Though printed at Lévis near Quebec, in 1917, a small brochure on the Bailly family has been acquired by the society only recently. It is entitled *La famille Bailly de Messein*, and is the work of that scholarly student of Canadian genealogy, Pierre-Georges Roy. The society's copy of this valuable work is the gift of Mr. Edward C. Bailly of New York City, whose grandfather was Alexis Bailly, a famous trader of early Mendota and Wabasha. The first Bailly de Messein, a native of Montreuil in Lorraine, reached the shores of New France about the year 1700. One of the sons of this Nicholas was Charles-François Bailly de Messein, who became the coadjutor bishop of Quebec. Through Michel, another of Nicholas's sons, the Bailly line was continued. Michel's second son, Honoré-Gratien-Joseph Bailly, was the progenitor of the American Baillys, among whom was the Minnesota family. This work may be supplemented by two pamphlets, described *ante*, 11:324, which continue the life history of Joseph and his family in Indiana, where M. Roy leaves him. Joseph was the father of Alexis, the Minnesota trader.

A file of the *Irish Standard*, a newspaper published at Minneapolis for the Irish population of Minnesota, covering the years from 1885 to 1915, has been presented by Mrs. J. D. O'Brien of Minneapolis, the widow of the former editor of the paper.

A copper Indian spade, or spud, found at Grand Marais has been received from Mr. C. O. Backlund of that community.

A pair of beaded moccasins, a small skin tobacco pouch, armlets decorated with beads and quills, and a war club are the gifts of Mrs. W. A. Frost of St. Paul.

Additions to the collection of articles illustrative of pioneer domestic life received during the past quarter include a wooden sugar pail brought from New England about 1858, a shell sugar scoop, and several tin muffin rings, from Mrs. J. Willis Jones of Minneapolis through the courtesy of Mrs. George P. Douglas;

a painted wooden salt pail and a wooden spice box used about 1860, from Dr. Solon J. Buck of Pittsburgh; and a copper cake form and a sewing bird, from Mrs. Mary Rink of St. Paul.

Two hand-woven blue and white coverlets made about 1820, hand-woven linen sheets, pillow-cases, and towels, paisley shawls, costumes, dress accessories, combs, fans, jewelry, and military equipment used between 1830 and 1903 are among the articles recently presented by Miss Mary H. Folwell of Minneapolis for the Folwell family.

A complete undress blue uniform, a haversack, a horn, a baton, and other articles used by Sergeant Frank Harris during the Spanish-American War, when he was a band leader in Company F, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, have been received from Mrs. Frank Harris and Miss Zella M. Harris of Inglewood, California. Other additions to the military collection include a heavy rifled percussion musket and a cavalry sabre, from Mrs. Thomas H. Dickson of St. Paul; a star from the flag carried by the First Minnesota at Gettysburg, from Mrs. J. E. Falls of Bowling Green, Ohio; and a sword carried in the battle of Waterloo, from Mr. Walter C. Nolting of St. Paul.

A DeLaval cream separator that was purchased by the late James J. Hill in 1883 for his farm at North Oaks is the gift of Mr. Louis W. Hill of St. Paul.

A double iron boom pin, a single iron boom pin, and some wooden wedges used in drawing rafting ropes taut, all of which were used in connection with lumbering activities, have been presented by Dr. James C. Ferguson of St. Paul. Mr. Roy Hennings of Minneapolis has given a large square of dry muskeg peat labeled "Paul Bunyan's plug of chewing tobacco."

An interesting and valuable collection of pictures recently presented to the society by Mr. William C. Edgar of Minneapolis is made up of sixty-one photographs of Lake Minnetonka steamboats. The pictures, which cover the period from the late seventies to the early years of the present century, were collected by Mr. Edgar's son, the late Randolph C. Edgar of Boston. Among the steamboats represented in the collection are the "May

Queen," the "Belle of Minnetonka," the "City of St. Louis," the "Hattie May," and many others that furnished transportation between the summer resorts on Lake Minnetonka before the day of the automobile. Some of the pictures were used to illustrate a history of steamboating on Lake Minnetonka, published by Randolph C. Edgar in 1926 under the title *A Record of Old Boats* (see *ante*, 8: 110). With the group of Minnetonka pictures presented by Mr. Edgar are a number of miscellaneous views, including some of Mississippi and Minnesota River boats.

Among the pictures recently received are copies of two paintings in the Brainerd High School showing Pike and his companions and the first store in Brainerd, from Mrs. J. J. Heald of Brainerd; several views of the Lake Gervais cyclone of 1890, from Mrs. R. K. Beecroft of St. Paul; a picture of the trading post at Pembina, from the Northwest Airways of St. Paul; and portraits of Charles W. Hackett of St. Paul, John S. Pardee of Duluth, and Archbishop Austin Dowling, from Mr. Fred H. Gates of St. Paul, Mrs. Pardee, and Miss Mary Theno of St. Paul.

The cancellation stamp of the post office at Cherry Grove, in Goodhue County, which was used from 1857 to 1903, when the post office was discontinued, is the gift of Mr. J. George M. Rynning of Ostrander.

NEWS AND COMMENT

In order to encourage the publication of local historical materials by weekly newspapers and to recognize substantial achievement in this field, the New York State Historical Association has recently instituted the practice of awarding a gold medal to the newspaper in the Empire State that publishes the best material of this type each year. The medal for 1930 was awarded to the *Waterville Times* in recognition of its publication of a "series of sixty articles written by former residents of Waterville, residing throughout the United States, giving their recollections of the community" and of other articles on near-by rural communities. The judges were Professor H. J. Carman of Columbia University, John H. Finley of the *New York Times*, and William F. Beazell, formerly of the *New York World*.

A manual entitled *Hints to Company Officers on Their Military Duties*, prepared by Captain Christopher C. Andrews of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry while he was a prisoner of war in the South in 1862 and published in the following year, has been reprinted with an introduction by Thomas L. Sullivan of Boston (59 p.). Mr. Sullivan points out that "Capt. Andrews' little book seems to be one of the first, if not the first, of the books on military leadership published in the United States."

A dark picture of conditions among the Indians is drawn by Robert Gessner in a volume entitled *Massacre: A Survey of Today's American Indian* (New York, 1931. 418 p.). One of the few bright spots in the narrative occurs when the author describes the Indian boarding school at Pipestone, Minnesota, as "undoubtedly the best school in the Indian Service" (p. 191).

The location of the Sioux-Chippewa boundary line in Wisconsin, as platted by a government surveyor in 1835, is described by William W. Bartlett in an article which is reprinted from the *Milwaukee Journal* in the *Dunn County News* of Menomonie, Wisconsin, for August 6. Mr. Bartlett has used the surveyor's field notes in the archives of the war department, as well as

contemporary correspondence relating to the surveying of the line, in the preparation of his article.

Conditions among the Indians living on the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin are pictured in a novel by Phebe J. Nichols, entitled *Sunrise of the Menominees* (Boston, 1930. 349 p.).

A popular biography of *La Salle* by L. V. Jacks (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931. 282 p.) contains the following inaccurate statement (p. 127) about the party that La Salle sent to the upper Mississippi from his Illinois fort in 1680: "Father Louis Hennepin, and two woods-rangers, Antoine Augeul and Michael Accau . . . started westward, with La Salle's instructions, on a journey of exploration to the upper Mississippi, the Falls of Minnehaha, and the Sioux Indians of whom many alarming stories were told. In the wild and desolate land of the Sioux Hennepin was destined to meet . . . Jean Duluth, and to have many incredible adventures in the company of that noted *coureur des bois*." There is no evidence that Hennepin ever saw Minnehaha Falls; his truly important discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony is not mentioned by Mr. Jacks; Du Lhut's first name was Daniel, not Jean; Hennepin may have had "many incredible adventures" in company with Du Lhut, but the reader of Hennepin's own narrative is left with the distinct impression that the friar's most interesting adventures preceded his meeting with Du Lhut.

"The urge that caused Columbus to cross the Atlantic in his caravels was not a whit different from the idea that possessed Verendrye" in his search for the sea of the West, writes Edmond L. DeLestry in an article entitled "How Pioneers Carved Way to Western Sea," published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 13. After touching upon the explorations of La Vérendrye, Lewis and Clark, and Isaac I. Stevens, the writer outlines the activities of the successive chief engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad under whose supervision that line was gradually extended and improved.

The demand for a "type of boat which would prove light enough to be taken on rollers over portages, strong enough to shoot the

rapids, seaworthy enough to cross such stormy waterways as Lake Winnipeg, and commodious enough to carry a cargo of eighty pieces . . . as well as a crew of eight voyageurs," resulted in the introduction of "The York Boat," according to an illustrated description of this craft which appears in the September issue of the *Beaver*.

For an essay on the "Influence of Epidemic Disease on Military Operations in the Western Hemisphere," Colonel George A. Skinner of Omaha has been awarded the Henry S. Wellcome gold medal and a cash prize of five hundred dollars. Colonel Skinner gathered some of the material for his essay, which includes a study of epidemics among the American Indians, during a visit to the library of the Minnesota Historical Society in July.

More than two hundred objects that were brought to Minnesota by Norwegian immigrants who settled in the state during its pioneer period were exhibited on August 30 at the tenth annual picnic of the Watson Community Club. This remarkable collection is owned by Mr. Ole N. Aamot of Watson.

A section on Minnesota is included in a volume by Carl J. Silfversten dealing with the *Finlandssvenskarna i Amerika: deras materiella och andliga strävanden* ("Swedish Finns in America: Their Material and Spiritual Achievements") recently published at Duluth (449 p.). Communities of Swedish Finns in Duluth, Eveleth, Virginia, Hibbing, Chisholm, Ely, Two Harbors, Cloquet, Minneapolis, Hopkins, and a number of rural localities are described. Accounts of some of the Lutheran congregations organized by these people in Minnesota also are included.

For Minnesota readers the most interesting article in the July issue of the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* is Edgar B. Wesley's "Still Larger View of the So-called Yellowstone Expedition." The writer describes in some detail Calhoun's plans, formulated in 1818 and 1819, for the military occupation of the West, which he set forth in a document entitled "Expedition to the mouth of the Yellow Stone River." Since this document includes sections dealing with the "Missouri and Mississippi

expeditions," Mr. Wesley concludes that the "term Yellowstone Expedition was used in a broad, loose sense to include the whole military expansion into the Northwest." He presents the story of the founding of the fort at the mouth of the Minnesota River in 1819, later known as Fort Snelling, as a part of the larger story of that expansion. In the same number of the *Quarterly* is an article dealing with "The Winter of 1807-1808 at Pembina, North Dakota" by Howard E. Simpson, which is based on "Alexander Henry's 'Journal of the Weather'" kept at that post and now in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. The writer compares Henry's temperature readings and his remarks on precipitation, wind, rivers, and the like with normal conditions at Pembina as indicated by statistics compiled by the United States weather bureau. "A Crisis in the History of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1694-1697" by William T. Morgan is the subject of a third article in the July issue. The April number of the *Quarterly* includes a study of "Catholic Missions and Missionaries among the Indians of Dakota" by Sister Mary Aquinas Norton, and a description of the "Red River Settlement in 1825" as presented in a letter written from the settlement by John Pritchard to Miles Macdonell. An introduction and notes for this document have been supplied by John P. Pritchett.

Two bronze historical markers were unveiled in connection with the dedication, on September 7, of a new airport and hangar of the Northwest Airways at Pembina. One, commemorating the "Red River Ox Cart," bears the following inscription:

Extensively used in freighting over the Red River trails between Fort Garry, the Pembina region and St. Paul from 1839 to 1869. The trail distance from Pembina to St. Paul was estimated at 448 miles; the trip took from 30 to 40 days.

Made entirely of wood and costing approximately \$15.00, these Red River Ox Carts were capable of carrying from 800 to 1000 pounds. A cart on regular freighting service traveled about a thousand miles every season and lasted several years.

Each cart drawn by a single ox, they moved in brigades of from 5 to 10 carts, each animal led by a rawhide strap tied to the cart ahead. One or two drivers to every brigade, the driver walked beside the cart. Each train usually comprised from 5 to 8 brigades

or from 75 to 100 carts;—sometimes as many as 150, and occasionally as many as 500 carts.

These large trains were primarily due to the seasonal flow of trade. Buffalo robes, tongues, pemican and furs were carried on the southbound trips and general supplies, merchandise, ammunition and Indian goods on the return trips. Each load was covered with a buffalo robe. The early mails between the Pembina region and St. Paul were also carried by Red River Ox Carts.

An international arrangement in 1857, whereby the Hudson Bay Company could send its furs through the United States via St. Paul, in bond, caused the ox cart traffic to grow rapidly. This traffic which brought the cart into greatest prominence also brought about its virtual disappearance, through the development of roads and stage coaches to carry the increasing business in the early 60's and railroad extension and steamboat operation in the early 70's.

The Red River Ox Cart, however, was in general use as a commercial vehicle from the early 40's to the late 60's—a period of approximately 30 years.

The second marker preserves the following record of the history of old Fort Pembina, which was located near the site of the new airport:

A military post, named Fort George H. Thomas, was established on the west bank of the Red River about a mile and a half south of its junction with the Pembina River, in latitude 48° 56' 46.3", on July 9, 1870. The name was changed to Fort Pembina on September 6, 1870.

The site, which was near that of the trading post established by Charles J. B. Chaboillez in 1797, was selected by Captains Lloyd Wheaton and A. A. Harbach of the Twentieth United States Infantry in May, 1870. With their companies, I and K, they were the first to occupy the post.

The land occupied by the Fort Pembina military reservation, which consisted of part of section 15 and sections 16, 17, and 18 of Township 163, R. 51 West, was turned over to the United States Department of the Interior on November 27, 1895, and was disposed of at a public sale on April 2, 1902.

The August issue of the *Palimpsest* should be of special interest to Minnesotans, for in this number William J. Petersen presents a biographical sketch of Stephen Watts Kearny and accounts of this intrepid frontier soldier's three expeditions in the Missouri

and upper Mississippi valleys. The expedition of 1820 from Council Bluff on the Missouri to the newly established post at the mouth of the Minnesota River then known as Camp Coldwater and that of 1835, which took Kearny into the Minnesota country for a second time, are described under the headings "Trailmaking on the Frontier" and "Across the Prairies of Iowa." An excellent map, showing the routes followed by Kearny, is included (p. 313).

"An attempt has been made to tell the story of Iowa as a colorful drama enacted upon the prairies and along the rivers of the Iowa country" by Bruce E. Mahan and Ruth A. Gallaher in a collection of *Stories of Iowa for Boys and Girls* (New York, 1929. 365 p.). According to the authors, their object in writing these tales was "to interest the boys and girls of Iowa in the history of their state." The stories are published under four main headings: "Discovery and Exploration," "The Indians," "Early Settlements and the Pioneers," and "Territory and State."

Much information about the *Frontier Guardian*, an early Iowa newspaper, is contained in Douglas C. McMurtrie's account of "The First Printing at Council Bluffs," which appears in the *Annals of Iowa* for July.

Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie describes the early Wisconsin imprints in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as "one of the most remarkable collections of the documents of a state that I ever expect to see" in the introduction to his recently published history of *Early Printing in Wisconsin* (Seattle, 1931. 220 p.). A general discussion of the printing produced in Wisconsin between 1833 and 1850 is followed by a list of the official publications of the territory and the state from 1836 to 1850; a "Gazetteer of Early Wisconsin Printing," in which the "points at which printing appeared in Wisconsin" prior to 1850 are arranged chronologically; a "Chronological Summary of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1833-1850," presenting information about changes in ownership, frequency of issue, and like details; a "Biographical Index" by Albert H. Allen, giving sketches of 203 "men who are known to have had some connection with the press

of Wisconsin" during the years covered by the volume; and a detailed and scholarly bibliography. Numerous title pages, broadsides, and even entire newspaper sheets are reproduced in the volume. Some mention should be made of the unusually handsome format of the book, which was designed by Mr. Frank McCaffrey of Seattle.

The *California Letters of Lucius Fairchild*, written from 1849 to 1855 while the future Wisconsin governor was one of the horde of gold-seekers on the Pacific coast, have been collected and published under the editorship of Dr. Joseph Schafer as volume 31 of the *Collections* of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, 1931. 212 p.). Original sketches owned by the society, which probably were executed by Lieutenant Andrew J. Lindsay during an overland journey of 1849, illustrate the volume.

"The intimate story of Nebraska in the period of its white settlement can only be known through the personal narratives of the men and women who were part of those settlements," writes Addison E. Sheldon, superintendent of the Nebraska State Historical Society, in the "Foreword" to a volume by a Nebraska pioneer, Dr. Cass G. Barns, published under the title *The Sod House* (287 p.). In chapters dealing with such topics as "A Sod House Home," the climate, pioneer schools, "Ox Team Freighting," and "The Sod House Doctor," the writer presents an excellent picture of pioneer life on the Nebraska prairies in the eighties.

The years from Father Marquette to Henry Ford are spanned by R. Clyde Ford in a little volume of *Heroes and Hero Tales of Michigan* prepared for youthful readers (1930. 152 p.). Sketches of Alexander Henry and Lewis Cass are included.

The picturesque story of a "Pocahontas of Michigan," Madame Joseph La Framboise, who took up her husband's fur-trading activities after his death in 1809 and followed them with success, is related by Vivian L. Moore in the *Michigan History Magazine* for the winter of 1931.

In an unusually extensive local history, Leo C. Lillie deals with the past of *Historic Grand Haven and Ottawa County*, Michigan

(1931. 394 p.). The volume is especially to be commended for the remarkable illustrations — reproductions of drawings, paintings, old prints, manuscripts, photographs, and maps — that adorn its pages.

Minnesota's last territorial governor, Samuel Medary, figures prominently in a study of *Party Politics in Ohio, 1840-1850*, by Edgar A. Holt, which has been published as volume 1 of the *Ohio Historical Collections* (Columbus, 1930. 449 p.). Dr. Holt describes Medary as the "most colorful and consistent Jackson Democrat of Ohio in the 'forties." Some references to James W. Taylor, who later became identified with Minnesota, also are to be found in the volume.

An interesting local history project worked out by the Delaware County [Pennsylvania] Historical Society has resulted in the publication of a pamphlet entitled *Historical Landmarks with Map of Chester* (24 p.). It includes a map of the county and of its largest community, Chester, on which are located sites of historic interest and historic markers and monuments. The significance of each is described in the accompanying text.

An article on "James Buchanan, the Squire from Lancaster" is contributed by Philip G. Auchampaugh of the Duluth State Teachers College to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October.

Readers of the portrayal of "Minnesota Pioneer Life as Revealed in Newspaper Advertisements," published in *MINNESOTA HISTORY* for June, 1926, will be interested in a review of "Early Denver History as Told by Contemporary Newspaper Advertisements," by Lawrence W. Marshall, published in the *Colorado Magazine* for September.

The steps by which "The Selkirk Purchase of the Red River Valley" was made by the Scottish nobleman are traced in great detail by John P. Pritchett in an article published in the *Journal of Economic and Business History* for August. He describes the process by which Lord Selkirk "bought his way into the Hudson's Bay Company" and then "proposed to the directors that settlement be undertaken on certain of the charter lands south of Lake

Winnipeg." How he overruled the objections of the directors and met the opposition of the Northwest Company's London agents, who "were of the opinion that Selkirk's project was simply a phase of the Hudson's Bay Company policy to strike a blow at Canadian trade," also is related. Mr. Pritchett asserts that the Red River settlement is the "one notable exception" to the "general practice of fur companies to oppose the establishment of agrarian communities in their midst." The article also has been published as a separate (25 p.).

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Sketches of two prominent figures in the history of Minnesota Territory — James M. Goodhue and Willis A. Gorman — appear in volume 7 of the *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1931), edited by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies. The account of the career of Minnesota's pioneer editor is by Solon J. Buck; that of the territorial governor is the work of Lester B. Shippee. Of more than ordinary interest also is William A. Taylor's biography of Peter M. Gideon, who developed the Wealthy apple and other hardy varieties of fruit on his Lake Minnetonka farm. Other individuals whose careers are at some point identified with the history of Minnesota and whose lives are sketched in this volume include: John C. Frémont, who accompanied the Nicollet expedition of 1837 into the upper Mississippi Valley, by Allan Nevins; David D. Gaillard, who had charge of harbor improvements at Duluth from 1901 to 1903, by Charles D. Rhodes; William C. Gannett, a Unitarian clergyman who spent some years at St. Paul, by Harris E. Starr; Frederick T. Gates, a Baptist clergyman who was active in Minneapolis in the eighties, also by Mr. Starr; John H. Gear, governor of Iowa, who spent some years of his youth at Fort Snelling, where his father was chaplain, by Earl D. Ross; Paris Gibson, a pioneer Minneapolis miller, by Paul C. Phillips; Mabel Gillespie, social worker and labor leader, by Mary B. Hartt; Father John Gmeiner, a Catholic priest who served for many years at Springfield, by Richard J. Purcell; Lewis A. Grant, a Minneapolis lawyer, by William B. Shaw; Charles H. Grasty, journalist, by James M. Lee; Samuel B. Green, a horticulturist connected

with the University of Minnesota, by Dr. Buck; and Daniel S. Gregory, a Presbyterian clergyman who served at Morgan in the eighties, by Frank H. Vizetelly.

The significance of markers erected in Minneapolis by the Daughters of the American Colonists on the sites of Hennepin's landing at the Falls of St. Anthony and of Cloudman's village at Lake Calhoun is explained in a feature article by H. M. Hitchcock published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* under the somewhat curious title "How Friendly Indian Chiefs Helped Pioneers in Early Days in Minnesota." The author points out that the capture of Hennepin and of his companions by the Sioux in 1680 was not a "hindrance to the purpose of the expedition," but an aid to "its greatest possible success." It is of course true that La Salle's emissaries were not put to death. They were permitted to enter the Sioux country. It may be doubted, however, that they interpreted this privilege in terms of help from "friendly Indian chiefs." Certainly Du Lhut, when he appeared on the scene, did not so interpret the situation.

Some of the mental queries of numerous readers undoubtedly were answered when they read an article dealing with "That Jog in the Border and How It Got There" by Homer C. Brown, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 9. This is a review of the history of the Northwest Angle by a civil engineer who "was for years employed on railroad work that required study of border survey records." Of special interest are the detailed accounts of the later surveys made around the Lake of the Woods during the seventies of the past century and of the marking of the international boundary in that region.

In an article entitled "Statesmen, Soldiers, and Sioux," Ben W. Palmer outlines an automobile trip for members of the Minneapolis Athletic Club in the organization's magazine, the *Gopher-M*, for August. The writer describes sites of historic interest for the motorist who would travel southward from Fort Snelling to Mendota, Cannon Falls, Red Wing, and along the Mississippi to Winona. The suggested return trip to the Twin Cities includes visits to Prairie Island, Hastings, Battle Creek, and the Indian mounds at St. Paul.

The belief among pioneer Minnesotans that the "designation of any town as the county capital would start that particular place on the road to great prosperity" is responsible for "Minnesota's Courthouse Battles," according to Merle Potter, who writes entertainingly, in the magazine section of the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 9, about the "internal dissensions that divided every county into warring factions." Among the frontier struggles for county records and courthouse locations that he describes is that in Le Sueur County, which extended over a period of twenty years and in which the pioneer communities of Le Sueur, Cleveland, Lexington, Union Center, and Le Sueur Center figured. He also presents tales of similar conflicts in Lac qui Parle, Becker, Waseca, Grant, Lincoln, and Traverse counties.

A Minnesota farmer's diary, a woman's journal of a covered-wagon journey in the early seventies, a household account book, an old hotel register, local newspapers, a book of travel, a soldier's diary, and the papers of a settlement company are among the materials described in an article entitled "Collecting Local Minnesota History Material" by Theodore C. Blegen, which appears in the October issue of the *Southern Minnesotan*. Drawing illustrations from materials relating to the economic and social history of southern Minnesota, Dr. Blegen offers numerous suggestions to local historians who have raised the question "What shall we collect?" Other articles in this number deal with the battle of Birch Coulee, a mid-winter trip that Charles E. Flandrau made in the fifties between Traverse des Sioux and Winona on land-office business, the early settlement of Renville County, and the Mower County courthouse fight of 1855.

The issue of *Gwiazda Polarna*, a newspaper printed in the Polish language at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, for September 19 is a special Minnesota number. It includes brief outlines of the history of Minnesota and of St. Paul and biographical sketches of prominent Minnesota Poles.

Some recollections of Mrs. S. S. Ritchie of Minneapolis, a daughter of Gideon H. Pond, the missionary, are woven into an article about the Pond family, by Henrietta W. Kessenich, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 19. The old Pond home at

Bloomington, which is still occupied by the missionary's son, Mr. H. H. Pond, is described, and a picture of it is among the illustrations that accompany the article.

"We must quit this land sale, or we shall spend all our money, and not have enough left to get back to New York. To see as handsome and rich land as there is in the world, selling for a dollar and a quarter an acre, is a pretty strong temptation," writes a Minnesota visitor of 1855 after observing the activities at the land office at Minneapolis. The visitor was the Reverend S. T. Allen, whose enthusiastic comments about the frontier commonwealth are incorporated in letters that he wrote under the pseudonym of "Robert Merry" for *Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine*. Installments published in the issues for February, April, and May, 1856, are reprinted, with editorial comments by Mamie Meredith, in the *Frontier* (Missoula, Montana) for January, 1931.

How a "Grasshopper Syndicate" organized by General Judson W. Bishop, an officer of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, in 1874 prevented pioneer settlers in southwestern Minnesota from abandoning their homesteads during the plague of locusts is related in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 9. General Bishop's own account of the "syndicate" is included in his history of the railroad, which appears in the *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 10: 399-415.

Agricultural fairs and exhibitions held at Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, Red Wing, Rochester, Winona, Owatonna, and finally at the present state fair grounds in St. Paul between the fifties and the eighties of the past century are described in an illustrated feature article published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 30. It opens with an account of the display arranged by Minnesota Territory at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York City in 1853, for which William G. LeDuc transported a live buffalo to the metropolis.

"An insight into the reactions of the German immigrant, who while never learning the language of his new country, took it on himself to fight its battles" is revealed by the entries in a little diary kept by August Van Beeck of St. Paul during the Civil War, according to an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for

August 16. Van Beeck, who was a member of Company D, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, kept a brief record in German of his experiences. The diary is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Swaninger of Minneapolis.

The story of the Sioux War captivity of Mrs. Mary Schwandt Schmidt is retold in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of August 9 by Kathryn Gorman, who quotes extensively from Mrs. Schmidt's own narrative of her experiences. The latter includes an account of the emigration of Mrs. Schmidt's family in covered wagons from Wisconsin to a claim near Redwood Falls shortly before the outbreak. Portraits of Mrs. Schmidt and of Snana, the Indian woman who befriended her in the Indian camp, are among the illustrations that appear with the article. The Sioux War experiences of another pioneer woman—Mrs. Cecelia Ochs Schilling of New Ulm—are the subject of an article, which appears with her portrait in the July issue of the *Southern Minnesotan*. It recounts the adventures of a girl of nine who escaped from a house near New Ulm that had been fired by the Indians.

The Sioux War, the Sibley expedition, life at St. Cloud after the Civil War, and pioneer experiences in Dakota figure in a volume entitled *Yet She Follows: The Story of Betty Freeman Dearborn*, as related by her granddaughter, Edna LaMoore Waldo (Bismarck, North Dakota, 1931. 227 p.). The writer has used family papers, scrapbooks, newspapers, and other contemporary materials in the preparation of her narrative.

Chapters of a work dealing with the history of the labor movement in Minnesota continue to appear in the *Year Books* of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor (see *ante*, 5:616). The 1931 number contains a chapter dealing with the organization's "Legislative History" since 1911.

A sketch of Dr. Eduard Boeckmann, a "pioneer in scientific medicine and laboratory work" who settled in St. Paul in 1887, is contributed by Dr. Egil Boeckmann to the July issue of *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, where it appears as one of a series of articles on "Master Surgeons of America." It has also been reprinted in pamphlet form (3 p.).

One phase of the many-sided career of *Edward W. D. Holway, A Pioneer of the Canadian Alps* is the subject of an attractive little volume by Howard Palmer, a companion of Holway in his mountain-climbing ventures (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1931. 80 p.). From 1904 until his death in 1923 Holway served as assistant professor of botany in the University of Minnesota, where he specialized in the study of plant rusts; before 1904 this versatile man was a successful banker at Decorah, Iowa. It was after his removal to Minneapolis, according to Mr. Palmer, that Holway's "active career of mountain travel and exploration" began.

The first installment of "The Lindberghs: The Family's Own Story," by Lynn and Dora B. Haines, appears in *McCall's* magazine for July. This record, which opens with an account of the immigration from Sweden of August Lindbergh in 1859 and of his settlement at Melrose, Minnesota, is soon to appear in book form.

The work of "Three Generations of N. W. Artists" — members of the Fjelde family — is described by Florence Taaffe in a feature article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 19. Among the illustrations is a picture of a bust of Dr. Folwell by Paul Fjelde.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Mr. Irving A. Caswell of Anoka is chairman of a committee of the Minnesota Historical Survey which will undertake to "locate the Red River cart trails" and mark them, according to an announcement in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 26. A description of the traffic that passed over these trails appears in the *Anoka Union* for August 19. The history of one of these trails, now known as the East River Road, which passes through the present site of Anoka, is the subject of an article which is published with a map showing the course of the trail in the Anoka vicinity in the *Union* for July 8. An article dealing with another type of transportation around Anoka, the traffic on the Rum and Mississippi rivers, is contributed by Mr. Caswell to the *Union* for August 12.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of Sherburne County was the occasion for a three-day "Diamond Jubilee" celebration held at Elk River from July 30 to August 1. Among the speakers were Governor Floyd B. Olson and Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society. A feature of the celebration was an historical pageant entitled "The Drama of Sherburne County," which was presented each evening during the festivities. Considerable interest was aroused by Indian relics and objects illustrative of pioneer life in the county, which were exhibited in the store windows of Elk River. In a "Diamond Jubilee Edition" of the *Sherburne County Star News*, issued on July 23, appear accounts of the organization of the county in 1856 and its early settlement, of the industrial development of the section, of the political history of the county, of its early churches, of the growth of the local Farm Bureau, and a number of reminiscent sketches of pioneers.

The growth and development of the Wilcox Lumber Company of Detroit Lakes during half a century are described in a booklet issued by the firm to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary (16 p.). It includes brief biographical sketches of the founders of the company, Charles P. Wilcox, Alvin H. Wilcox, and William L. Taylor.

The history of a Welsh community in Blue Earth County and its church, the Horeb Presbyterian Church, is reviewed by B. D. Hughes in the *Lake Crystal Tribune* for July 16. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the church was celebrated on July 2.

A bronze marker erected by the Judson Boy Scouts on the site of the stockade built at Judson during the Sioux War was unveiled on September 26. In connection with the ceremony two representatives of the Blue Earth County Historical Society, Mr. William H. Pay and Judge Thomas Hughes, both of Mankato, presented addresses. Some recollections of pioneers who were quartered within the stockade appear in the *Mankato Daily Free Press* for September 25.

"A Diamond Jubilee," that of the Eagle Roller Mill Company of New Ulm, is commemorated in an article about the history of this pioneer Minnesota Valley milling firm, by Robert T. Beatty, in the *Northwestern Miller* for July 15.

Congressman Paul J. Kvale of Benson was the speaker at a "Golden Jubilee" celebration held at Springfield on August 19 and 20. Exhibits of historical objects were arranged in the store windows of the village during the celebration.

Pioneer life in the Minnesota Valley near Carver is described by P. P. Quist in an article entitled "Recollections of an Immigrant of 1865," in the *Swedish-American Historical Bulletin* for September. The author's comments about the process of adjustment to American living conditions are of special interest.

Indian mounds and sites of historic interest that were marked many years ago with small wooden markers by Dr. James L. Camp of Brainerd and Jacob V. Brower of St. Cloud were visited on August 20 by more than a hundred members of the Crow Wing County Historical Society during the course of a tour from Brainerd to Mission. The tour was under the leadership of Mr. Sam Adair of Brainerd.

The Dodge County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held at Kasson on September 14, when a constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: Mr. G. H. Slocum of Mantorville, president; Miss Elsie Curtis of Kasson, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Curtis of Mantorville, treasurer; and Mr. Isaac Emerson of Ellington, Mrs. Taylor Wilson of Concord, Mrs. Irvin Hagler of Mantorville, and Mr. Godfrey Andrist of Milton, directors.

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city of Blue Earth, a pamphlet was issued bearing the title *Diamond Jubilee Souvenir, Blue Earth, 1856-1931* (90 p.). It includes an extensive history of the community, with accounts of the pioneers who located the town site, of the first hotel, of the "battle that was staged between Blue Earth and

Winnebago as claimants for the county seat," of the early newspapers, of the incorporation as a village in 1857 and as a city in 1899, and of the coming of the railroad in 1879. Special sections are devoted to the schools of Blue Earth, its churches, its clubs and organizations, its library, and its fire department. The anniversary was marked by a three-day celebration, from July 3 to 5, which included the presentation of an historical pageant.

Through the efforts of Mr. Ole Zackrison of Woodenville, Washington, the graves of many of the Swedish pioneers who are buried in the old cemetery at Jamptland, Vasa Township, Goodhue County, have been identified. A tablet bearing their names was unveiled on July 19 in the cemetery, which has not been used for fifty years. Brief sketches of these pioneers, prepared by the Reverend G. W. Sanstead and presented in connection with the unveiling, appear in the *Cannon Falls Beacon* for July 24.

At a meeting of the officers of the Grant County Old Settlers Association at Elbow Lake on July 2, "plans were adopted for a program of activity that should result in the gathering and compilation of the early history and pioneer settlement of Grant County," according to an announcement in the *Grant County Herald* of July 9. In addition to collecting information about pioneer residents of the county, the association plans to assemble objects of historic interest that ultimately can be placed in a museum display.

At a meeting held at Mora on August 3, the Kanabec County Historical Society was organized. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: Mr. C. E. Williams, president; Mr. William W. Tenney, vice president; Mr. J. C. Pope, treasurer; and Miss Mabel Nelson, secretary. The constitution provides for a special membership fee of twenty-five cents a year for high-school students. The county superintendent of schools and the superintendents of all high schools in the county are to be ex-officio members of the society's board of directors.

A parade that "included 75 floats of various descriptions reflecting New Prague's history" marked the opening of that city's

celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, which took place on August 29 and 30. An "Anniversary Supplement" issued with the *New Prague Times* for August 27 contains a wealth of material about the history of this Bohemian community. In the opening article a general survey of the early years of New Prague is presented; the arrival of Anton Philipp, a Bavarian immigrant who was the first to settle on the site, is described; and the story of the little group of Bohemian immigrants who followed him is related. St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church, founded soon after the arrival of the first settlers, is described in an article about its history as the "nucleus of the settlement." Historical sketches of Veseli Catholic Church, Friedens Lutheran Church of Lanesburg Township, and St. Patrick's parish in Cedar Lake Township also are presented. The industrial growth of the community is depicted in articles about the development of dairying and local creameries, the New Prague Flouring Mill, the New Prague Foundry Company, and two local banks. The development of the New Prague schools from 1865 to the present, the musical interests of the community, and the history of the *Times* are the subjects of other articles in the supplement.

Packed with information about the early history of Marshall County and its home community is the "50th Anniversary Edition" of the *Warren Sheaf*, issued on July 22. On the cover sheet, the opening page of the first issue of this paper, published on December 1, 1880, is reproduced in facsimile; and numerous early views of Warren appear throughout the number. The history of the *Sheaf*, which for the past forty-five years has been edited by Mr. John P. Mattson, is reviewed at some length; and this pioneer editor is the author of a history of the city that is based upon personal reminiscences. The importance of Warren as a "trading and marketing point" to which farmers came from a "distance of fifty to sixty miles to buy the supplies they required and to sell the products they raised" is emphasized by Charles L. Stevens in a description of "Warren and Vicinity in the Eighties." This interesting narrative of pioneer life, in which agricultural, industrial, social, and political conditions are pic-

tured, has appeared also in pamphlet form (14 p.). A number of additional reminiscent sketches, an account of the progress of the Warren schools since 1880, a description of Warren's ten-year struggle with Argyle to retain the county seat of Marshall County, and sketches of the North Star College, the Warren Hospital, and local churches also appear in the issue. Among the Marshall County communities located in the vicinity of Warren that are the subjects of historical reviews are Fork Township, Argyle, Stephen, New Folden, and Alvarado.

An interesting chapter in the cultural history of Minnesota — the story of the Ladies' Floral Club of Austin, a pioneer women's club organized in 1869 — is presented by Florence Taafe in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 12. The women who organized the club, which still exists, had in view two objects — "to institute a study of floriculture and to work for a 'ladies' circulating library."

The eightieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux was celebrated, in connection with the annual meeting of the Nicollet County Historical Society, at Traverse des Sioux State Park on July 23. Among the speakers who addressed the audience of about a thousand people were State Treasurer Julius Schmahl, Attorney General Henry N. Benson, Judge Thomas Hughes of Mankato, and General William C. Brown of Denver. A replica of the cabin of Louis Provençalle, a trader at old Traverse des Sioux, was dedicated and presented to the state. A detailed account of the treaty negotiations of 1851, by Judge Hughes, appears in the *St. Peter Herald* for August 12.

During a three-day reunion of the Rochester Old School Boys and Girls' Association, from August 9 to 11, some interesting historical exhibits were displayed in the windows of Rochester stores. Among these was one depicting the growth of the Mayo Clinic. At a banquet held on August 11, Mr. Edwin McMillan told of "Rochester's First Schools."

The sixtieth anniversary of the West Zion Lutheran Church, which was organized by a group of Norwegian pioneers of Polk

County in 1871, was celebrated by members of the congregation on July 19. The history of the church is reviewed in the *Starbuck Times* for July 16.

About a hundred and fifty people attended the summer meeting of the Rice County Historical Society, which was held on July 27 at Dundas and which commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of that community. The early history of Dundas was outlined by the Reverend W. E. Thompson; the story of the village churches was reviewed by the Reverend Robert Purrington; and some of the pioneer settlers were recalled by Miss Mathilda Hummel. These papers, all of which include material about the Archibald brothers and the mill that they established at Dundas, appear in the *Faribault Daily News* for July 28. A feature article about the history of the village, by Carl L. Weicht, in which the writer calls attention to the anniversary celebration, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 2.

"In Memory of William McKinley, D.D., Pioneer Methodist Minister who preached his first sermon in Edmund Larkin's log house 2½ miles S.E. of this point, on Sunday, July 29, 1855. His text was Psalms 4:6," reads the inscription on a bronze marker unveiled at Dundas on September 20. The marker is attached to a huge boulder on the grounds of the Dundas Methodist Episcopal Church. Interesting sketches of McKinley appear in the *Cannon Falls Beacon* for September 11 and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 13. The latter sketch is accompanied by his portrait.

The history of the First Baptist Church of Faribault, which celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with special services on September 3, is outlined in the *Faribault Daily News* for August 29.

Indian songs, dances, and displays were features of the program presented at a meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society at Nett Lake on September 12. Among the papers presented were an account of the "Relations between the Bois Fort

Indians and the White People from the Beginning," by A. E. Bickford of Virginia; an outline of the "Indian in American History," by the Reverend F. H. Pequette of Virginia; and a review of the "Bois Fort Indians in History," by William E. Culkin of Duluth.

An interesting project of the St. Louis County Historical Society is the preparation of "date sheets"—brief historical outlines based upon chronology—for various districts in St. Louis County. Such a record for the Vermilion country, covering the years from 1670 to 1931, appears in the *Ely Miner* for August 7. A sheet also has been prepared for the region around Duluth, and plans have been made to issue sheets for the Hibbing and Virginia districts.

Through the generosity of a group of citizens and former residents of Jordan, a log cabin built about 1870 has been removed to a site in the heart of the community and restored as the "Jordan Commercial Club's Memorial to the pioneer settlers of Jordan." The cabin was purchased for the community by the Honorable Charles R. Fowler of Minneapolis; among those who donated funds for its restoration are Mr. C. A. Nachbar of Manakato, Mr. C. H. Casey of Minneapolis, and Mr. Herman Herder of Jordan. The cabin, which is furnished with objects illustrative of pioneer life and has thus become a local historical museum, was opened to the public in September. A sketch of its history, illustrated with a photograph of the cabin, has been printed as a broadside.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Mark's Catholic Church of Shakopee was celebrated with special services on August 11. An illustrated history of the parish, which was prepared by the Reverend Mathias Savs, its pastor, appears in the *Shakopee Argus-Tribune* for July 23 and 30 and August 6.

An Indian war dance of 1861 that culminated in one of the many conflicts between the Sioux and the Chippewa is described by Mrs. Harriet C. Ashley of Superior, Wisconsin, in the *Shakopee*

Argus-Tribune for July 30. Her account is based upon a description in the journal of her father, Miles P. Clarke, who was a merchant at Shakopee in the early sixties.

Something of the early history of the village of Santiago in Sherburne County is presented in the *Princeton Union* for July 16. The community around Santiago, which was originally called St. Francis, was first settled by emigrants from Vermont in 1856.

An interesting chapter in Minnesota Valley history is recalled by the passing of the old bridge built across the Minnesota River at Henderson in 1877, for it was constructed as a drawbridge so that it would not interfere with steamboat traffic. The dedication of a new bridge at this point is the occasion for the publication, in the *Henderson Independent* for July 31, of articles dealing with the history of the old bridge, the industrial life of the city in the seventies, and the development and decline of steamboating on the Minnesota River.

One of the outstanding features of a "Diamond Jubilee" celebration held at St. Cloud from July 16 to 19 was an exhibit of objects of historic interest assembled by a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Fred Schilplin. The articles, which were classified under such headings as Indian objects, pioneer articles, manuscripts, military equipment, and objects used by certain racial groups, were displayed at the Elks' Club and in the local store windows. The main exhibit at the Elks' Club attracted so much attention that, contrary to the original plan, it was kept open in the evenings and on the final day of the celebration. A pageant entitled the "Romance of St. Cloud" and reviewing the history of the district was presented at Central Junior High School on the first three evenings of the celebration; and a parade which included many floats of historical interest passed through the streets of St. Cloud on the afternoon of July 18. The publicity given to the celebration by the *St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal-Press* was unusually extensive as well as of an unusually high quality. During the entire week, from July 13 to 18, from two to six pages of the paper were devoted to articles about the

historic past of St. Cloud and its vicinity, in many cases accompanied by excellent illustrations. Among the narratives published are an account of the founding of the city and of its first settlers, sketches of the public and parochial schools of the city, and a history of the First Presbyterian Church and its pioneer pastor, the Reverend E. V. Campbell, July 13; an account of the granite industry in the St. Cloud district from 1868 to the present, and sketches of the city's women's organizations, July 14; histories of the local fire department, the St. Cloud State Teachers College, and the state reformatory, July 15; an account of the once prosperous lumber industry that centered at St. Cloud, July 16; and some reminiscences of William B. Mitchell, and a sketch of Milton P. Noel by his daughter, Mrs. Winthrop S. Mitchell, July 18. Two subjects are treated at considerable length—the history of the city's newspapers, which is reviewed in articles printed on July 13 and 17; and Catholic activity in and around St. Cloud. Articles on the city's earliest Catholic church and on pioneer religious education by the Reverend T. Leo Keaveny appear in the *Times and Journal-Press* for July 13; in the same issue is an account of the early visits to St. Cloud of Father Francis X. Pierz. An article on the Benedictine nuns in Minnesota is published and Dr. August C. Krey's account of the Benedictine order in Minnesota, originally published in this magazine, *ante*, 8: 217–231, is reprinted in the issue for July 15.

The history of the old log house at Brown's Valley, long used by members of the family of Joseph R. Brown and now preserved in Sam Brown State Park, is reviewed by Mr. George Allanson of Wheaton in the *Inter-Lake Tribune* of Brown's Valley for September 4.

One Half Century of the Bank of Long Prairie is reviewed in a souvenir booklet issued by the bank on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. Sketches of the history of the bank and of the men who are prominently identified with its progress are included.

How the presence of ginseng kept early Wright County settlers, disheartened by the ravages of the grasshoppers in 1858, from

forsaking their homesteads is related in the *Wright County Journal-Press* for August 13. According to this account, the pioneers gathered the roots and sold them for six cents a pound to Robert Blaine of Virginia, who, it was later discovered, disposed of the product to Chinese agents at sixty cents a pound.

Interviews with interesting Minneapolis residents are reported by Arthur W. Warnock in a series of articles that opens in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 16. The men interviewed include: the Honorable Samuel R. Van Sant, governor of Minnesota for two terms and a pioneer Mississippi River steamboat captain; Dr. Charles M. Jordan, superintendent of the Minneapolis schools from 1892 to 1914; Judge John D. Smith, a representative in the legislature of 1889, and state senator from 1891 to 1893, and a member of the Hennepin County bench from 1905 to 1913; Monsignor James M. Cleary, one of the oldest priests in Minneapolis; Judge Ell Torrance, who has been practicing law in Minneapolis for fifty years; and Dr. George H. Bridgman, president of Hamline University from 1883 to 1912.

The election of Dorilus Morrison as the "first mayor of the city of Minneapolis" in 1867 and the problems that he faced when he took office are described in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 5.

A brief history of the L. S. Donaldson Company of Minneapolis, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on August 27, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 25.

"The Story of Christ Church" of Minneapolis, from 1914 to the present, is reviewed in a pamphlet issued on September 13 under the title *Christ English Lutheran Church Dedication* (32 p.).

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Trinity Lutheran Church of Minneapolis by the Reverend Ferdinand Sievers was commemorated with special services during the week of September 27.

A concise outline of the history of Minnesota's oldest newspaper from 1849 to the present appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer*

Press for September 20 under the title "History of Dispatch and Pioneer Press Closely Linked with Progress of State."

The history of the parks of St. Paul from 1849, when Henry M. Rice and John R. Irvine gave to the city the land for Rice Park, is briefly outlined in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 19. Among the pioneer parks noted are Smith, Central, Lafayette, and Como.

Members of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of their organization by the presentation of an historical pageant on September 3 and 4. Episodes depicting the explorations of Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, the negotiation of the Sioux treaty of 1837, the organization of Minnesota Territory, and the arrival of Governor Ramsey were included.



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