

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The Significance of Sections in American History. By FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER. With an introduction by MAX FARRAND. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1932. ix, 347 p. \$3.00.)

The writings of the late Professor Turner have furnished the text of so many reviews and articles that at this late day almost any attempt at a review will appear trite and hackneyed. In this volume are assembled twelve articles that appeared from 1896 to 1926, presenting the master's interpretation of the rôle of sections in American history. Like all historians, Professor Turner was influenced by contemporary conditions; neither did he refrain from indulging in prophecy and giving advice to his generation. He was conscious of his own gift for brilliant generalization and succinct characterization and was aware of the dangers that lurked in this. For this reason he cautioned his graduate students against making their pages "sparkle." His marvelous power of analysis enabled him in a sentence or two to characterize a man or to dismiss a conventional view or interpretation without the slightest offense. He had the "journalistic punch" of selecting apt quotations from the sources that illuminated the whole subject and fixed the point he was trying to make indelibly in the mind of his reader. It is remarkable that an historian who pioneered a new interpretation of American history and tumbled from its throne a dynasty of historians should have been the object of a chorus of praise with scarcely a single discordant note. Alone among American historians he founded a school that bears his name. Every university catalogue lists one or more courses designated by some such name as "The West in American History."

Every chapter of this volume is a refrain of the note struck in Professor Turner's epoch-making paper on "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" read at the meeting of the American Historical Association in 1893, namely, "the peculiar importance of American history for understanding the processes of social development" (p. 5). He never swerved from the conviction that "the free lands of the United States have been the most important single

factor in explaining our development" (p. 17, 86). He told the reviewer that early in life it was his intention to make the public lands a life study. The impression left from reading these contributions is exactly that received from his teaching, whether in the lecture hall or in the seminar. Professor Turner was essentially an explorer—always raising questions and always interested in trends, processes, and developments. He could marshal a formidable army of facts, sometimes drawn from obvious sources—as in the chapter on "The Children of the Pioneers"—but only for the purpose of developing points of view. He was not primarily interested in establishing the time and the place of the birth of the first white child born west of the Mississippi River. He was in a sense a specialist, but he followed the advice he gave to the reviewer: "Don't get too excited over a phase of history—read around it."

A study that greatly interested Professor Turner was superimposing political maps over physiographic maps in order to show the geographical influences in history, a theme that furnishes the title of one of the most interesting chapters in the volume. He lays down the dictum that "The frontier and the section are two of the most fundamental factors in American history" (p. 183). His conception of a section is illustrated by his brilliant analysis of the West. He gives the term "sectionalism" a broader definition than the historians for whom the term applies only to the struggle of the South against the North (p. 26). State sovereignty and *blocs* take on new meanings. "State sovereignty was never influential except as a constitutional shield for the section" (p. 321). He shows that legislation was determined less by party than by sectional loyalty (p. 41).

Although Professor Turner elucidated the influence of the West and the influence of sections, he never lost sight of the fact that the people of the United States are a nation, with common ideals, language, institutions, and traditions that set them apart from Europe. "Why," he asks, "with so vast a territory, with so many geographic provinces, equal in area, in natural resources, and in natural variety to the lands of the great nations of Europe, did we not become another Europe?" (p. 38). Among the suggestive answers to this interesting question he cites the fact that such men as John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, and Calhoun, who are ordinarily thought of as rather definitely sectional, were interested in finding a formula that would bring the regions together in a common policy (p. 50).

Those who have had the privilege of spending an evening in Professor Turner's study at Madison or Cambridge find the soul of the great master in the concluding paragraph of the last chapter in this volume:

There is an American spirit. There are American ideals. We are members of one body, though it is a varied body. It is inconceivable that we should follow the evil path of Europe and place our reliance upon triumphant force. . . . We shall continue to present to our sister continent of Europe the underlying ideas of America as a better way of solving difficulties. We shall point to the *Pax Americana*, and seek the path of peace on earth to men of good will.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

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MINNEAPOLIS

Minnesota in the War with Germany, vol. 2. By FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK and LIVIA APPEL. Edited by SOLON J. BUCK. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1932. x, 290 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

The Minnesota Historical Society has placed the people of Minnesota and students of the late war in its debt in preparing and publishing its two-volume history of the state during the World War. The first volume of *Minnesota in the War with Germany* appeared in 1928 and was reviewed *ante*, 10:192-196. The second volume brings to completion a project well planned and well executed. A number of unforeseen difficulties, among them the expiration of the special appropriation from the state for war records work, complicated and delayed the completion of the second volume. To say that, nevertheless, the same qualities of scholarship and thoroughness which distinguished the first volume have been reproduced in the concluding volume, is to give merited praise to the authors and all others who assisted in seeing the work through the press.

The first volume of the work presented the story of the state's military effort in the war. The second volume is devoted to civilian activities. It is the story of the united efforts of two million citizens to make their full contribution toward the winning of a great war. There is much detailed information, but all of it is pertinent and most of it is of immediate interest, since it comes within the range of the adult citizen's experience. "Mr. Average Citizen," as he

reads the book, will be amazed at the immensity of the efforts and sacrifices of which he is capable when fully aroused. He stands out in these pages in heroic proportions, and he may take a justifiable pride in the expedition with which he overcame his inexperience and unpreparedness in matters military and waged the war to what seemed a gloriously successful conclusion. We rather suspect, however, that the generation that fought the war knows only too poignantly now that war today raises as many problems as it settles and that no nation really wins a war.

The first chapter is an introductory description of the "army" on the home front. The soldier in camp or at the front fell heir to most of the glory in the war, but he shared the burden and credit of winning the war with the millions of noncombatants at home who worked and stinted and worried all to the end that the fighting man might have his chance. In the second chapter we are reminded of the defensive measures which were necessary on the home front to guard against enemy aliens and any others who through disaffection or out of principle opposed the war and impeded enlistments or otherwise interfered with the gearing-up of the military machine. Much of this protective service was rendered by voluntary organizations that operated without remuneration in conjunction with the Commission of Public Safety and other government agencies, both national and state. Unceasing diligence was necessary in dealing with such sources of difficulties as the Nonpartisan League, slackers, the foreign press, the I. W. W., and the liquor traffic. In the third chapter the fight for public opinion is recounted. The effort here was directed toward "bringing the mind and will of all the people of the nation to an unqualified acceptance of the necessity of waging war against the Central Powers, of the justice and righteousness of the cause at issue, and of the measures instituted to carry the war forward to a successful termination." Extreme measures were imperative in order to reach everybody during the supreme crisis, and we have in this chapter an account of what is probably the largest and most intense effort of our history to carry quickly a uniform set of ideas to all the people of the state. Cartoons and posters (see the well-selected illustrations interspersed throughout the book), sermons, addresses, shop windows, editorials, pamphlets (by the tens of thousands), airplane stunts, and parades all bombarded the mind and emotions of the average citizen and left him increasingly susceptible to the appeal

of war propaganda. That this great educational and loyalty campaign did not fail to procure whole-hearted support of war policies may be gathered from the fact that whereas the ninth district, of which Minnesota was a part, failed by about ten million dollars to reach its quota of eighty millions in the first Liberty Loan drive of May, 1917, the second loan in the fall of that same year, by which time the agencies of propaganda had been more completely mobilized, was oversubscribed by about thirty-five per cent (p. 200-202). Perhaps it was just as well, in view of the tremendous emotional reaction set up by this machinery for publicity and propaganda, that men and women could find an outlet for their emotions in the work and fighting that was to be done.

The fourth and fifth chapters deal with the Red Cross and the seven principal welfare agencies. The state's contributions to the work of the Red Cross were represented in the multiplicity of services rendered by the county chapters and their hundreds of branches and auxiliaries, through canteen service for troop trains, and through oversubscriptions in the drives for funds. The account of the welfare agencies—the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Association—describes the successful means adopted by the government to follow the soldiers to camp and overseas and provide for them recreational, social, and spiritual facilities. Most of this highly important welfare work was actually carried on far beyond the boundaries of the state, but Minnesota contributed generously to the finances necessary to carry on the work.

The sixth chapter deals with food production and conservation, and the seventh with the conservation of fuel. These chapters, together with the eighth chapter on financing the war, reveal better than any others the epic effort of a hundred million people to win the war. Food for ourselves and the allies was produced in ever increasing quantities, and then conserved with the utmost care. Intensive propaganda was carried on among the farmers for realizing greater crop acreage. Railroads, golf clubs, and city realtors all contributed land, aggregating thousands of acres, which was put under the plow. One wonders to what extent the farmer's plight today may be traceable to the war-time program of capacity production. We are almost shocked to remember that in order to save wheat we

were asked to use only stale bread for toast and puddings (p. 157), that we were urged to "Let the Minnesota onions help America win the war" (p. 158), that only one teaspoonful of sugar was allowed each patron in a restaurant (p. 164), that in McLeod County fifty-six farmers found guilty of hoarding were forced to contribute four thousand dollars to the Red Cross and to purchase thirteen thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps (p. 163). The conservation of fuel called for the assumption of similar hardships. The state endured gasless Sundays, heatless Mondays, lightless nights, and the skip-stop nuisance on the street-car systems in the cities. While the civilian population was exhibiting Spartan virtues in accepting these sumptuary enactments, the massed attack of finance propaganda was producing notably successful campaigns for floating bond issues with which to fight the war. In the ninth district, which included Minnesota, over eight hundred million dollars' worth of bonds were purchased in the five Liberty Loan campaigns, an oversubscription of almost twenty-five per cent and an achievement which gave the district first place among the twelve federal reserve districts. This magnificent performance was the result in part of a species of high-pressure salesmanship that outdid even the tactics of the super-salesman of the late boom era.

The ninth and tenth chapters, on "The Mobilization of Industry" and "The End of the War," conclude the book. Minnesotans need hardly be told that the state's chief industry for war purposes was the mining of iron ore. "In 1917 the Lake Superior district produced nearly eighty-five per cent of the total amount of ore mined in the United States" (p. 228). The problem of securing adequate transportation for coal and crops was particularly troublesome. This phase of the mobilization of industry was not brought under control until after the government had taken over the operation and management of the railroads. The final chapter describes the return of the combatant forces to their homes and briefly suggests some of the problems of readjustment which confronted the boys.

To the reviewer the account of these civilian activities during the war is of absorbing interest. The men from the front carried back with them the visible scars of battle; but just what wounds of an invisible sort were inflicted by the war on the body politic must be left for the students of social psychology to determine. By an unhappy coincidence the book appears in the midst of another national

crisis. The perspective that time affords will undoubtedly reveal the crises of 1917-18 and of 1932-33 as complementary experiences. It is to be hoped that our capacities for making efforts and sacrifices on a large scale were not drained in the undertaking of 1917-18, and that an equal devotion to the national welfare will overcome an enemy that is far more insidious and incorrigible than the foe of fifteen years ago.

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William Watts Folwell: The Autobiography and Letters of a Pioneer of Culture. Edited by SOLON J. BUCK. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1933. 287 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

This book is America at its best. The life of William Watts Folwell, as sketched reminiscently by himself and documented briefly with notes and letters, is that of a man whom we should like to believe was a typical American. The type is not that of caricature nor of the man in the street; it is the type to which our national idealism aspires but which we rarely meet; it is the type that the pilgrim fathers and the makers of the constitution of the United States dreamed of before the nation was born and intended to foster when it was organized. Ancestry harking back to English and Irish forbears of importance—the name Folwell is of French derivation—and to American settlers seeking education and college degrees when such ambitions were stamps of distinction among the pioneers testify to the fact that Dr. Folwell was not the first of his race to be a “pioneer of culture.” The early Folwells were ministers of the Gospel, members of state legislatures, and always people of influence if not of affluence in their communities.

The father of William Watts was a farmer and the young William worked on the farm, as the sons of farmers do, and gained much homely and practical knowledge that stood him in good stead all the days of his life. The home atmosphere and speech were those of gentlefolk, as witness the neighbor's boy who once said to the small William, “I wish we could talk as you folks do at our house.” Many sacrifices were made as a matter of course by the parents that

their children should receive the advantages of education, first at academies, then, for William, at Hobart College. Two years of travel in Europe, especially in Italy, Germany, and Greece, were financed on borrowed money that the young scholar might prepare himself for teaching philology. One can see from the letters home, which tell of his meeting and association with persons of position in the academic, diplomatic, and artistic world, and of the accidental friendships formed with fellow travelers, that the young Folwell could have lacked none of the charm of personality and grace of manner that distinguished him until the day of his death.

The Civil War brought the traveler home to take his part in the conflict. On the thirteenth of January, 1862, having been given a commission as first lieutenant in the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered in at Washington. There he saw Lincoln at the Capitol. He was advanced to the rank of major and at the close of the war was given a brevet commission as lieutenant colonel of United States volunteers. During the war he married the beautiful Sarah Heywood, and when it was over he had a wife and baby girl to provide for. The problem of a vocation again confronted him. An opportunity connected with the milling business of his father-in-law in Venice, Ohio, was offered to him and he remained there for four years. But his heart was not in commercial work and recurring calls to academic positions resulted in 1869 in his acceptance of the presidency of the infant University of Minnesota. The remainder of his life was spent in Minneapolis, fifteen years as president of the growing college, then as professor of political economy, with incidental duties as librarian for many years.

Dr. Folwell retired in 1907 at the age of seventy-five, but retirement meant for him not the cessation of activity, but the opportunity for renewed labors in an unaccustomed field. Always a man of discursive interests, he now turned his attention to writing the history of Minnesota. His initial effort was focussed on a short history of the state which Houghton, Mifflin, and Company asked him to write for its series of state histories. Although his material piled up to a more comprehensive work than the publishers could use, he cut it down to the dimensions of a small volume. But he had become interested in his subject and he did not call the work complete until his comprehensive *History of Minnesota* in four volumes had been

published. The last came from the press a short time after the death of the author in September, 1929, at the age of ninety-six. His life surely represents a "century of progress."

INA TEN EYCK FIRKINS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

The Planting Story of the Minnesota District of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States. By H. MEYER. (Minneapolis, 1932. 144 p. Illustrations.)

Pflanzungsgeschichte des Minnesota Distrikts der Ev. Luth. Synode von Missouri, Ohio und andern Staaten. By H. MEYER. (Minneapolis, 1932. 141 p. Illustrations.)

This little volume, rich in facts and extracts from the sources, presents a popular narrative of the history of the so-called Missouri Synod from its earliest beginnings in Minnesota down to the present. The occasion for the publication of the pamphlet was the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Minnesota district of this large and influential Lutheran body that has its roots in the exodus from Germany of a band of men and women who were loyal to Lutheran doctrine and tradition struggling for survival under a hostile government. The Missouri Synod is animated by a doctrinal and nationalistic particularism that causes it to stand severely aloof from other Lutheran synods. This is obvious from the course charted in the narrative and from certain observations by the author, but the pamphlet is written in good taste and hews to the line. The scope of the narrative is very wide, including Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Canada.

The inception of the mission work in Minnesota dates from the proposal made before the synodical convention at St. Louis in 1854 to make a study of opportunities in the territory. Pastor Ferdinand Sievers was eventually intrusted with the execution of the project in the summer of 1856. The missionary's report, embodying observations and recommendations with reference to the German immigrants in the Northwest, is presented in full (p. 16-29). Then follow brief accounts of the work of pastors who followed in his footsteps, the organization of congregations, the founding of the Northwestern District, the branching off of other districts, and the establishment of parochial schools and institutions of higher learning. According to the statistics of 1931, there were 498 pastors and 98,725 com-

municant members in the Minnesota district and the four districts "that have sprung from it." The text in the German and English editions is identical.

G. M. S.

The History of Shakopee, Minnesota, 1682-1930. By JULIUS A. COLLER, II. (Shakopee, The Shakopee Printing Company, 1933. xi, 84 p. Illustrations.)

This volume is an enlargement of an essay prepared in connection with a course in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota, and it furnishes a good example of the interesting and valuable work that can be done in the field of local community history. It traces the history of the writer's home town from its beginnings to the year 1930, and as Shakopee is named for the Sioux chieftain whose village occupied the site of the present town, the story carries one back to the earliest days of permanent white occupation and settlement in Minnesota. The narrative is divided into chapters that mark off approximately so many decades in the growth of the community, and the appropriate chapter headings convey at once an intimation of the plot of the story and a certain feeling of action which is sustained throughout the book.

The author has succeeded admirably in depicting the local life of his community against the background of and in vital relation with the larger life of the state and the nation. Without making any unnecessary or unwarranted excursions, he has looked abroad without straying from home, and has managed to express the charm of homeliness without any feeling of isolation.

The source material employed is adequate in amount and variety for the rounding out of a complete and well-balanced sketch. Besides secondary material in the form of published literature, the author has drawn from the original sources of town and institutional records; from the local newspapers, the data of which have been used very effectively; and from oral and written reminiscences of pioneers. Source references are given distinctly at the end of each chapter and in a bibliographical table at the end of the volume. There is also a chronological table and a good index. And the book is well furnished with illustrations.

The author's style is at once concise and animated and well suited to his purpose—the delineation of a distinct and general sketch. He writes also as one of a younger generation who has both fondness for the past and confidence in the future. And he treats his subject *con amore*, with a simple and genuine attachment, so that a reader who has never been a resident of this pleasant town in the placid valley of the Minnesota is inclined to congratulate those who call it home.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

That MINNESOTA HISTORY "attests the high standard of regional historical study now to be found in some newer parts of America as well as old" is the opinion of the writer of a review of the March issue of the society's magazine which appears in the *Springfield* [Massachusetts] *Weekly Republican* for April 13. He objects, however, to what he describes as "a discordantly controversial note" introduced by Professor Nevins in reviewing *Historical Scholarship in America*.

Seventeen additions have been made to the membership of the society since April 1. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

HENNEPIN: George E. Anderson, Harry M. Brown, Louise Chapman, and B. Irene Williams, all of Minneapolis.

HOUSTON: Percy W. Steffen of Caledonia.

MCLEOD: Mrs. Hilliard H. Holm of Glencoe.

OTTER TAIL: N. F. Field of Fergus Falls.

RAMSEY: Mrs. Julian B. Baird, Katharine Dame, Leigh T. Knowles, Mrs. Lucius P. Ordway, Mrs. Edwin W. Osborne, and Mrs. William J. O'Toole, all of St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS: Mrs. Nordahl T. Rykken of Cook.

SHERBURNE: James W. Clark of Elk River.

NONRESIDENT: Walter F. Dickinson of Jerico, Long Island, New York, and Dr. Milton J. Geyman of Santa Barbara, California.

During the same three months the society lost ten active members by death: Ary E. Zonne of Minneapolis, April 9; Arthur Miller of Minneapolis, April 11; Jessie W. Pendergast of Bemidji, April 19; C. H. Van Campen of Minneapolis, April 24; James M. McConnell of St. Paul, April 29; Charles W. Gillam of St. Paul, May 13; Eugene J. Stilwell of Minneapolis, May 15; Solomon G. Comstock of Moorhead, June 3; George W. Sugden of Mankato, June 4; and Litton E. Shields of St. Paul, June 8.

The series of radio talks presented by the society over WLB, the University of Minnesota broadcasting station, was concluded with eight talks given on Monday evenings at 7:00 P. M. from April 3 to May 22. The subjects of the talks and the speakers follow: "The Story of Minnesota's Iron Mines" by Miss Nute, "Manufacture, Trade, and the Growth of Cities" by Mr. Van Koughnet, "The Organization and Progress of Labor" by Mr. Larsen, "Higher Education in Minnesota" by Miss Fawcett, "The Establishment of the Churches" by Miss Nute, "The Immigrant Churches in Minnesota" by Dr. George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, "The Expansion of Minnesota's Population" by Miss Jerabek, and "A Generation of Social Progress" by Miss Heilbron. A general survey of the ground covered in the entire series of talks was presented by Mr. William S. Gibson of the radio station on May 29. Like the earlier talks, these are appearing in the current issues of the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*.

In addition to the radio talks in the Minnesota history series over WLB and talks presented during the week of May 8 in connection with the Minnesota "Diamond Jubilee" celebration, members of the staff gave a large number of addresses before varied audiences during April, May, and June. The superintendent spoke at the organization meeting of the Hubbard County Historical Society at Park Rapids on April 19, to the "Y's Men's Club" of St. Paul on "Introducing Minnesota History" on April 27, and at the dedication of the Old Crossing treaty memorial at Huot on "Monuments and History" on June 25. Miss Nute spoke on "Pioneer Women" before the Okiyaka Club of St. Paul on April 3 and before a group of the women's auxiliary of the American Legion in Minneapolis on April 27, on "The Voyageur" before the Reading Room Society of St. Cloud on May 4, on Minnesota history before the brotherhood of Faith Lutheran Church of St. Paul on May 9, on "The Lure of Manuscripts" before a conference of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs at Worthington on May 20, and on the work of the manuscript division before the Zonta Club of St. Paul on June 20. She also presented a paper on "Ways and Means in a Manuscript Division" at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in Chicago on April 15. At the same meeting, on April 14, Mr. Babcock gave a paper entitled "Life at Old Fort Clark in the

Thirties." He also spoke before the South St. Paul chapter of the P. E. O. on "Highways and History" on May 16, before the Minnesota Archeological Society meeting in the Historical Building on "Some Opportunities for Archeological Work in Minnesota" on June 7, and on "Some Problems of a Small Museum Curator" before the American Association of Museums meeting in Chicago on June 13. Mr. Van Koughnet spoke on "Minnesota's Admission to Statehood" before the Sibley chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at White Bear Lake on April 20, and on "Highlights of Social Life in Pioneer Minnesota" before a group of students at South High School in Minneapolis on May 4.

In the course of his researches Dr. Richard O. Beard of the Mayo Clinic searched both abroad and in America for a certain rare book. When he found a copy of it in the society's library, he wrote a generous letter to the superintendent in which he said, "What a priceless possession to the State is the Minnesota Historical Society, to which we so frequently turn for help in time of research need." In commenting on the work of the society he added, "The store of its treasures of knowledge saved out of the past is the very beginning of wisdom."

The note on "The American Fur Company's Post at the Great Oasis" which Mr. R. J. Forrest contributed to the March issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY is reprinted under the title "Early History of Murray County" in the *Lake Wilson Pilot* of April 20.

The project for marking historic sites that is being carried out by the Minnesota Historical Society in coöperation with the state highway department was recently characterized as the "most advanced highway program of historical marking in the Middle West" by Mr. Verne E. Chatelain, national park historian.

ACCESSIONS

The letter books of the bureau of Indian affairs for the period following the organization of Minnesota Territory in 1849 are rich in material on Indian schools, missions, agents, farmers, and annuities, vaccination to prevent the spread of smallpox among the natives, trading posts, trading licenses, and government roads in the new

territory, according to the calendar cards received recently from Dr. Newton D. Mereness, the archival agent in Washington for a group of historical agencies. Cards for the letters received by the bureau during the period from 1827 to 1833 also have been made, but these reveal only occasional references to the Minnesota Indians and their agent, Lawrence Taliaferro.

The Sioux mission in Yellow Medicine County, fatalities among the Indian children from mumps and whooping cough, and the alarm that followed the Spirit Lake massacre are touched upon in letters of Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, transcripts of which have been made recently for the society from originals in the archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston. From the *Dayspring* for 1846, a rare publication of the board, a file of which is preserved in the Congregational House in Boston, photostatic copies of a number of pictures illustrating life among the Chippewa have been made. They are based upon sketches made by Granville T. Sproat, a missionary at La Pointe, and they show the interior of a lodge, women building a lodge, and warriors playing la crosse.

A vivid picture of pioneer life on a claim near Eden Prairie is presented in the autobiography of Mrs. Mary Jane Anderson, which has been received from her son-in-law, Mr. Luther Twichell of Minneapolis. Mrs. Anderson describes a trip from Ireland to New Orleans and up the Mississippi to Galena in 1850, her removal to Minnesota in 1854, a visit to Minneapolis to file a claim at the land office, the arrival of the first sewing machine and the first reaper in the neighborhood, and the building of a little Presbyterian church, for which contributions were made in produce.

The Falls of St. Anthony, a school opened in St. Paul by Harriet E. Bishop, the Watab Indian treaty of 1853, the organization of churches at various places in Minnesota, and plans for establishing a Presbyterian college at Mankato are among the subjects touched upon in extracts from the *New York Evangelist* for the years 1847 to 1859, which have been copied for the society from a file of that periodical in the Congregational Library in Boston (see *ante*, p. 100).

A photostatic copy of the deed made in 1851 by which Charles Bazille transferred to the Territory of Minnesota the land that was used as the site of the old state capitol has been made for the society

from the official copy in the office of the Ramsey County register of deeds.

Certificates of admission to the courts of Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, and California, and to the United States Supreme Court, and commissions as United States district attorney for Minnesota and as attorney general of Nevada, issued to George A. Nourse between 1854 and 1876, have been presented by his daughter, Miss Ethel Nourse of Berkeley, California, through the courtesy of Mrs. Emma North Messer.

A history of school district number 5, Mendota Township, Dakota County, by Mrs. George H. Staples of St. Paul, has been presented to the society by the district school board. Mrs. Staples quotes extensively from a volume of minutes covering the years from 1859 to 1875 and other records of the school district, which are owned by the Minnesota Historical Society.

A photostatic copy of a letter written to Mrs. Silas H. Rankin by Mrs. B. A. Little from Kasota on September 26, 1862, when the horror of the Sioux Outbreak was fresh in the mind of the writer, has been presented by Mr. Edward F. Humphrey of Hartford, Connecticut, through the courtesy of the owner of the original, Mr. Arthur B. Fowler, also of Hartford, a great-grandson of Mrs. Rankin. The writer mentions the names of some of the victims and relates that the savages "brag[g]ed that they could get the whole of Minnesota Valley before they would meet with any opposition, they said nobody was left but old men and boys. It seems almost a mystery why they did not accomplish their object," she continues, and she remarks that the ultimate victory of the whites was "probably owing to the few brave men we had left."

A copy of the memoirs of T. R. Stewart, describing pioneer life at Caledonia and guard duty at Camp Pope in Minnesota and at Petersburg, Virginia, during the Civil and Indian wars, has been made for the society through the courtesy of his daughter, Miss Mary L. Stewart of Caledonia. The earlier portion of the narrative appears in the *Caledonia Journal* for May 1 to October 2, 1929.

News of the progress of the Sioux War and a report of the death of Little Crow are contained in a letter written by Ignatius Don-

nely from Nininger on August 8, 1863, to Captain James M. Bowler of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which has been presented by Mr. James M. Law of St. Paul through the courtesy of Mr. Jefferson Jones of Minneapolis.

Several folders of correspondence and genealogical material, dating from 1814 to 1933, have been added by Mr. Victor Robertson of St. Paul to his family papers already in the possession of the society (see *ante*, 5:307, 14:219).

A sketch entitled "Residents of Old Otter Tail City," by Charles R. Wright of Fergus Falls, which includes data that have been gleaned from the business advertisements of an early newspaper and from tax lists and recorded deeds, is the gift of the author.

An intimate picture of student and faculty life at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, between 1877 and 1881 is contained in an autobiographical sketch by the late Andrew A. Veblen, an instructor at the college during that period, which has been presented by his son, Professor Oswald Veblen of Princeton University.

Correspondence, newspaper clippings, and minutes of meetings of the Minnesota State Forestry Association from 1876 to 1903 are contained in a volume presented by Mr. Henry Schmitz of the division of forestry of the University of Minnesota.

Two brief articles entitled "Indian Troubles at Walker in 1898" and "Indian Troubles and Wars in Morrison, Crow Wing and Adjoining Counties" by Val. E. Kasperek of Little Falls are the gift of the author. In the latter the writer discusses the reasons why the Chippewa did not go to the aid of the Sioux in the outbreak of 1862 and states that, according to an eye witness, the Chippewa Indian agent, Lucius G. Walker, did not commit suicide but was murdered and robbed of money that he was taking to the northern Indians.

A copy of the articles of organization of the Lavocat-Martin Family Association, which were adopted at the fifth annual reunion and picnic of the members of this family at Newell Park in St. Paul on June 4, has been presented by Miss Matilda V. Baillif of Minneapolis. The members of the association trace direct blood kinship to Anne Claude Jacquin Lavocat-Martin, a French immigrant of 1845.

A "History of Certification of Teachers in Minnesota" by Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold, a study of "Some Attitudes Toward Mexican Immigration into the U. S. since 1914" by Hjalmer E. Frivold, and a survey of "Travel Literature of the Minnesota Frontier, 1804-1858" by Margaret Snyder, have been presented by the authors. The first two were prepared as master's theses at the University of Minnesota; Miss Snyder's thesis was presented at the University of the City of Toledo.

Biographical sketches of James A. Martin, Harry A. Hageman, Edwin S. Thompson, Moritz Heim, William J. Quinn, Francis J. Rosenthal, John S. Crooks, Edward A. Cooper, John P. Galbraith, William F. Hunt, and Frederick W. Zollman, deceased members of the Ramsey County Bar Association, have been received from that organization.

Five scrapbooks kept by Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis from 1875 to 1922 reflecting his interest in parks and tree culture are the gift of Mr. Harold R. Ward of Minneapolis. They include a group of congratulatory letters sent to Loring on Arbor Day, 1916, which in his honor was called "Loring Day." Among the writers are Maria Sanford, James M. Morris, Fred B. Snyder, and Edward C. Gale.

An imperfect copy of a rare pamphlet—*An Account of a Voyage up the Mississippi River, from St. Louis to Its Source*—in which is presented the earliest printed account of Zebulon M. Pike's expedition into the Minnesota country in 1805 and 1806 has been received from the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. A photostatic copy of this work, which was published anonymously in 1807 and was, according to the title page, "Compiled from Mr. Pike's Journal," was already in the possession of the society (see *ante*, 10:79). It is interesting to note that a portion of a manuscript in the Library of Congress which bears the same title as this pamphlet and which seems "to be the original of the latter" is contributed with an introduction and notes by Wilhelmina G. Stockwell to volume 2 of a work entitled *New Spain and the Anglo-American West*—a collection of "Historical Contributions presented to Herbert Eugene Bolton" (1932).

A German translation of Carver's *Travels*, published at Hamburg in 1780 under the title *Reisen durch die innern Gegenden von Nordamerika in den Jahren 1766, 1767 und 1768*, and a number of interesting works dealing with German emigration and with the German element in the United States have been acquired recently by the society. The latter include Fridrich Arends' *Schilderung des Mississippithales, oder des Westen der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika* (Emden, 1838); Freimund Goldmann's *Briefe aus Wisconsin in Nordamerika* (Leipzig, 1849); Jonas H. Gudehus' *Meine Auswanderung nach Amerika im Jahre 1822, und meine Rückkehr in die Heimath im Jahre 1825* (Hildesheim, 1829); Karl Postl's *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika*, which is published in two volumes under the pseudonym "C. Sidons" (Stuttgart and Tübingen, 1827); and three works dealing with the Stephanites, a religious sect, and their American settlements.

A wealth of material on the Lake Superior country and the upper Northwest is to be found in the *Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art*, fifteen volumes of which, covering the years 1856 to 1878, have been acquired recently by the society. Such well-known writers as Paul Kane and Henry Y. Hind are among the contributors. The society also has added to its library two volumes of the *British American Magazine* for 1863 and 1864, which was edited by Hind.

Two elaborately ornamented buffalo robes, probably of Siouan origin, which once belonged to Bishop Henry B. Whipple, are the gift of his granddaughter, Mrs. J. W. Burt of St. Paul. Scenes of Indian life are painted on one; the other is decorated with dyed goose quills and worsted. The robes are said to date from the late seventies.

A stone war club and a beaded shoulder band are the gifts of Mrs. A. D. Polk of Brainerd. Mr. C. E. Van Cleve of Minneapolis has presented an Indian war club with a double stone head.

Dr. James C. Ferguson and Mr. William R. Mandigo of St. Paul each have presented a set of apothecary's scales. From the latter a small case of surgical instruments also has been received.

Two heavy pairs of calked shoes, of the type used by lumberjacks when driving logs, have been presented by Mr. Quinton Franklin and

Mr. Roy Hennings, both of St. Paul. The General Wrecking Company of Virginia, through the courtesy of Mr. D. A. Mitchell of Mountain Iron, has added to the lumber camp collection a neck yoke used in hauling logs, a set of loading rigging, and a set of eveners.

A trench knife, a small shell, and a belt with twenty-six German military badges attached which was found on the battle field of St. Mihiel are the gifts of Mr. Samuel Auge of St. Paul. Other additions to the military collection include a bayonet that was used in the Franco-Prussian War, from Mr. William Pohl of St. Paul; and a handmade bullet mold, from Mr. Donald Johnson of Ashby.

A skiving knife and files used in New York from 1850 to 1890 in tanning hides are the gifts of Mr. Fred Martin of Minneapolis.

Among the costumes acquired during the past quarter are wedding dresses of brown moiré silk worn in 1888 and of white crêpe de chine dating from 1899, presented by Miss Margaret E. Oldenburg and Mrs. Russell G. Powers, both of Minneapolis; and some articles of children's clothing made in the eighties and nineties, received from Mrs. Amelia I. Busch of St. Paul. A lady's gold watch dating from 1875 and a cake mold made by hand in 1847 are the gifts of Miss Mary Croghan through the courtesy of Mrs. James E. Dore of St. Paul. A brass candlestick, candle snuffers, a candle mold, the head of a spinning wheel, two hatchels used for cleaning flax, several hanks of tow, and a hank of linen thread have been received from Mr. Arthur D. Wicks of Brownsdale.

A pen and ink sketch, by an unknown artist, of Fort Ripley in 1862 is the gift of the Colonial chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through the courtesy of Mrs. Helen Nunnally of Minneapolis. Mr. Russell A. Plimpton, director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, has presented a photograph of a painting of Fort Snelling by Seth Eastman, the well-known artist of western and Indian life. A picture of Colonel Lucius F. Hubbard and his staff of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, taken after the battle of Corinth in October, 1862, is the gift of Miss Eugenie F. McGrorty of St. Paul. Seventy-eight prints made from the Sweet-Jacoby negatives of views in St. Anthony and early Minneapolis and fifty-six prints from the C. R. Wales collection have been received from the *Minneapolis Journal*.

NEWS AND COMMENT

"There is need of a broader treatment of American history, to supplement the purely nationalistic presentation to which we are accustomed," writes Herbert E. Bolton in an article entitled "The Epic of Greater America," which appears in the April issue of the *American Historical Review*. He suggests that the "study of thirteen English colonies and the United States in isolation has obscured many of the larger factors in their development, and helped to raise up a nation of chauvinists." The writer goes on to point out that certain broad phases of American history which in the past have been treated "as though they were applicable to one country alone" in reality "are but phases common to most portions of the entire Western Hemisphere; that each local story will have clearer meaning when studied in the light of the others; and that much of what has been written of each national history is but a thread out of a larger strand."

The publication of the first three volumes of a series of "Territorial Papers of the United States," which the department of state expected to issue in the early autumn, has been postponed as a result of government economy measures. According to the editor, Dr. Clarence E. Carter, these volumes will include a general introduction for the series and papers relating to the Northwest Territory. They have been set up and the type will be held until funds are available for their publication. Copy for the volumes containing the papers of the Southwest, Mississippi, and Indiana territories is ready to be placed in the hands of the printer, and copy for additional volumes is being prepared.

Types of historical records that are worthy of preservation and methods of caring for them are described by Solon J. Buck, formerly superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society and now director of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, in an article entitled "Local History and the Local Library," which appears in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for January. The collection of the "multitudinous records of the present, which will soon be the past

and therefore the subject of history . . . is an opportunity for every local library to render a service of very great value to the future of its community," writes Dr. Buck.

"History is the meeting-place of poetry and fact—for the function of the historian is both to record and to interpret," writes J. H. B. Plymouth in an article on "The Teaching of Local History," which appears in the English magazine *History* for April. The writer adds that "No history teacher is fulfilling his mission unless he is helping his students to realise that it is one thing to interpret facts, another thing to distort them."

"The old conception of the museum as a place to house valuable collections to be examined by the public, or even not to be examined, has been so displaced that it seems reasonable to project the possibility of many future museums that will be merely store houses for material to be distributed to various educational centers and replaced in rotation," writes John V. Van Pelt in a *Study of Educational Work Proposed for the Museum of the City of New York*, which has been published by the museum as a *Special Bulletin* (1932. 60 p.).

An exhaustive study of the *Indians of Canada* by Diamond Jenness has been published by the National Museum of Canada as number 65 of its *Bulletins* (Ottawa, 1932. 446 p.). Many of the chapters on such general subjects as languages, food, hunting and fishing, dress, dwellings, travel and transportation, social life, religion, and folk lore are of value for a study of the Indians of the Northern United States as well as for those of Canada. Among the specific tribes that are discussed in the volume are the Sioux and the Chippewa. Numerous illustrations add greatly to the value of the book.

Special attention is given to the province of Ontario in a brief account of "The Indian in Our Literature" which is contributed to the *Ontario Library Review* by Dr. R. W. Shaw. Some mention is made of William W. Warren, the Minnesota Chippewa.

A remarkable collection of more than four hundred books, maps, and prints relating to the Mississippi River has been received by the library of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, from the estate of the late Preston Player of New York. Included in the collection are twenty-seven Currier and Ives prints of Mississippi River scenes,

and thirty early maps showing the Mississippi Valley. Among the books is a copy of the rare German work by Henry Lewis entitled *Das illustrierte Mississippithal*. Less than twenty copies of the original edition of this work are known in America; one is in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society.

In a volume on the *Early Far West* (New York, 1931. 411 p.), W. J. Ghent includes a number of brief references to the Minnesota country. The founding of Fort Snelling (p. 156), the origin of the Northwest Angle (p. 166), the beginnings of the Red River settlement (p. 178), and Indian treaties and land cessions (p. 263) are among the points touched upon. The story of the exploration and settlement of the upper Mississippi country up to the time when Minnesota Territory was organized in 1849 also is outlined (p. 380-382).

An outline for "individual and group study" of the *Romance of the Western Frontier* has been prepared by Professor Fletcher M. Green and published by the University of North Carolina as volume 11, number 8 of its *Extension Bulletins* (1932. 75 p.). The various topics included are treated in brief outline, with bibliographical suggestions. The Middle West seems to be almost entirely neglected, and a phase of western history that is not touched upon is immigration.

An indenture drawn up in 1832 to embody the terms of the sale of certain shares in the X Y Company from the estate of John Mure to Edward Ellice is published under the title "A Document Concerning the Union of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company" in the *Canadian Historical Review* for June. It is accompanied by an informing introduction by G. deT. Glazebrook.

"Present-day Mid-America for all its material development . . . is not oblivious of the spiritual *élan* that carried the soldiers of the Cross into the trackless West to consecrate by their presence its lakes and rivers, its prairies and city-sites and to lend a note of undying idealism to the entire story of pioneer western beginnings" writes Gilbert J. Garraghan in an article on "The Ecclesiastical Rule of Old Quebec in Mid-America," which appears in the April number of the *Catholic Historical Review*. He surveys briefly the activities of the Catholic church in the Mississippi Valley to 1791, when the

authority of the bishop of Quebec in the region was replaced by that of the bishop of Baltimore; and he touches upon the activities of such exploring missionaries as Fathers Ménard, Allouez, Marquette, and Hennepin.

Some material on Catholic missionary activity in the Northwest is included in a study of the "Leopoldine Foundation and the Church in the United States (1829-1839)" by Theodore Roemer, which appears in volume 13 of the *Monograph Series* published by the United States Catholic Historical Society (New York, 1933). The writer presents brief accounts of the work of Bishop Mathias Loras and of Father Frederic Baraga.

The presidential address of Dr. John D. Hicks, delivered before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting in Chicago on April 13, appears under the title "The Third Party Tradition in American Politics" in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June. From John Randolph and his Quids to the Farmer-Laborites of the present, Dr. Hicks surveys the part played by the element of revolt in national politics. "It is not so much in the terms of victories won and candidates elected that the importance of third party movements should be assessed," he concludes. "What is of infinitely greater consequence is the final success of so many of the principles for which they have fought. . . . The list of third party principles that have finally won out is formidable." The historian, according to Dr. Hicks, "cannot ignore the fact that in a remarkable number of instances third parties marked out in advance the course that later on the nation was to follow." To the same number of the *Review*, Earle D. Ross contributes an article on "Horace Greeley and the West." He points out that Greeley's "special regard for the West was due to his realization . . . of that section's basic place and determining influences in national life."

Harold A. Innis contributes an article on the "Fur Trade and Industry" to volume 6 of the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences* edited by Edwin R. A. Seligman and Alvin Johnson (New York, 1931).

An interesting sidelight on the character and achievements of Henry R. Schoolcraft is provided in a note by Frank Smith on "Schoolcraft, Bryant, and Poetic Fame," which appears in the May

number of *American Literature*. It appears that in 1851 Schoolcraft sent to William Cullen Bryant for criticism a long poem of Indian life entitled "The Man of Bronze," which, although written by Schoolcraft, was represented to be "by a protégé, William Hetherwold." Bryant's reply, — the original of which is among the Schoolcraft Papers in the Library of Congress, — diplomatically informing Schoolcraft that these verses cannot gain literary fame for the writer, is here published.

An informing article about "Henry Lewis and His Mammoth Panorama of the Mississippi River" by Monas N. Squires appears in the April issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*. Mr. Squires relates that Lewis exhibited his panorama, which consisted of scenes along the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to St. Louis, in the latter city in the autumn of 1849, and he quotes the comments of the *Missouri Republican*, the contemporary St. Louis newspaper, about this forerunner of the moving picture. Because Lewis began his career as an artist in St. Louis, his panorama seems to have aroused considerable interest in that city. Later he expanded his canvas to include the entire Mississippi Valley from the Falls of St. Anthony to the gulf. He seems to have spent several summers on the river, sketching from a "small boat built for the purpose." The story of Lewis' later life in Germany, where he used his sketches in the preparation of the plates for his book, *Das illustrierte Mississippithal*, also is related by Mr. Squires. From the United States department of state he has learned that Lewis served as consular agent and as American vice consul at Düsseldorf in the eighties and nineties.

Marion Nichol Rawson, in *From Here to Yonder* (New York, 1932. 308 p.), has drawn deeply on her knowledge of antiquarian New England to present a charming picture of the days when roads and trails were the only means of communication between the scattered towns and villages of that region. The first four chapters tell a story of its old roads, and of the carts and buggies and stagecoaches that traveled over them. Mrs. Rawson deviates from her chartered path to present detailed pictures of some phases of New England life, and she includes chapters on early beds, on pedlars and their wares, and on old graveyards. The book concludes with an interesting discussion of "short cuts" in speech — sayings that prevailed in New England during the stagecoach era. This is a valuable and inter-

esting volume of antiquarian reminiscence—a whimsical and colorful treatment of a glamorous age in American history. A. J. L.

With volumes entitled *Wigwam and Bouwerie* and *Under Duke and King* (New York, 1933. 361, 437 p.), the New York State Historical Association has inaugurated a monumental *History of the State of New York* which will be complete in ten volumes. Chapters in each volume are contributed by specialists in given fields; the work as a whole is edited by Alexander C. Flick, state historian. In this “wide-sweeping summary” of the story of New York through more than three centuries, “due and proportionate attention is paid to such human concerns as religion, literature and the other arts, social customs, professional development, education, agriculture, business, labor, racial stocks, etc., as well as to the more conventional staples of history,” according to the president of the association, Dixon Ryan Fox. To supplement this general history, the association is sponsoring the publication of a *Series* of special studies, edited by Professor Fox and published by the Columbia University Press. The first of these volumes to appear is a study of *New York in the Critical Period, 1793–1799*, by E. Wilder Spaulding (1932. 334 p.).

A list of forty-five “Historical Museums in Indiana” is printed in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for April. Most of the collections listed are of a local nature and are housed in courthouses and schools.

Some information about the early life in France and the education of a pioneer Catholic bishop of the Middle West is included in a pamphlet entitled *Mathias Loras, First Bishop of Dubuque, Iowa U. S. A., and his friend Jean-Baptiste-Marie Vianney, the Holy Parish Priest of Ars*, by A. Grandjean (31 p.). The booklet, which was published in France, commemorates the part played by Loras and Vianney in the “beginning of the parish and church of Saint John the Baptist of Rive-de Gier, Loire, diocese of Lyons.”

A charming account by W. A. Dostal of “Dvorak’s Visit to Spillville,” Iowa, in 1893, when the composer, homesick for his native land, spent the summer in this Bohemian settlement, appears in the *Iowa Catholic Historical Review* for April. The writer attempts to prove that some of Dvorak’s best-known compositions, including the “American Quartette” and portions of the symphony “From the New World,” were written at Spillville.

Professor F. I. Herriott concludes his detailed narrative of events connected with the Spirit Lake massacre in the *Annals of Iowa* for April (see *ante*, p. 113). The final installment is entitled "The Aftermath of the Spirit Lake Massacre, March 8-15, 1857."

Explorers and missionaries, traders and voyageurs move through the early chapters of a volume entitled the *Lake Superior Country in History and in Story* by Guy M. Burnham (Boston, 1930. 464 p.). The actual scope of the narrative is limited to the region around Chequamegon Bay, extending westward as far as the Duluth country. There are chapters on the Indians, their legends and their battles; on Wisconsin's admission to the Union and the problem of its western boundary; on the industries that developed around the bay, such as iron mining, lumbering, and shipping; and on the history of Ashland. A chapter entitled "Some Characters in our History" includes sketches of many individuals who figure also in the history of Minnesota—Sherman Hall, William T. Boutwell, the Cadottes, Lewis Cass, and Henry R. Schoolcraft.

The history of a Wisconsin institution of higher learning, the *River Falls State Teachers College, 1874-1932*, is reviewed in seven chapters in a pamphlet recently issued by the college (1932. 93 p.). The beginnings of the normal school movement in Wisconsin, the founding of the River Falls school, its early courses of study, and changes in the administration of the institution are described in the first two chapters, which also include biographical sketches of some prominent teachers. The "School Plant" is the title of a third chapter, which is made up of accounts of the buildings; chapters also are devoted to athletics and forensics. The text of an historical pageant that was presented in 1924, when the school celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, is here published in full. A faculty roster concludes the pamphlet.

Manitoba mounds and objects found in them are discussed by Dr. Charles N. Bell in an article on "Prehistoric Man in Manitoba," which appears in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for January 14. He concludes that "absolutely nothing in the form of tradition or definite cause influenced this people in making their erections, which are the sole data they have left behind as to who they were, where they came from, or where they disappeared to."

THE MINNESOTA DIAMOND JUBILEE

Three-quarters of a century ago Minnesota took its place in the federal Union as the nineteenth state to be admitted after the original thirteen. Behind it were nine years of experience as a territory, used in solving the problems of settlement and development in the wilderness of the upper Mississippi. Less than a year in the background was the devastating panic of 1857. Pressing economic and financial problems, the grim inheritance of that panic, were live issues on Minnesota's birthday. Buoyant confidence in the future of the young state, however, was the keynote of sentiment on the frontier in 1858.

Today, seventy-five years later, the birthday setting is strangely paralleled. Although the backwash of another economic cataclysm besets the commonwealth, despair is again giving away to optimism. This similarity of conditions forms the basis for a better appreciation of the kinship between the complex life of the modern commonwealth and the pioneer state of 1858. Recognition of that kinship is the keynote in Governor Olson's proclamation of April 7, officially designating 1933 as Minnesota's "Diamond Jubilee Year" (see *ante*, p. 211).

In accordance with the Governor's proclamation a series of anniversary celebrations were planned for the spring and summer under the auspices of a number of state agencies. The department of conservation utilized Arbor Day, May 5, to center attention upon the wealth of Minnesota's forest and water resources; the department of education sponsored a state-wide observance of the Diamond Jubilee among the schools during the week of May 11; and during the summer the state tourist bureau emphasized the opportunities for recreation among Minnesota's myriad lakes and streams. For the observance of the historical significance of Minnesota's admission to the Union on May 11, 1858, the Minnesota Historical Society was primarily responsible.

It arranged at the Historical Building in St. Paul on Statehood Day at 3:00 P.M. a program which was attended by about two hundred people. The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers Association, which was in session at the Capitol, adjourned to attend this program. Mr. William W. Cutler, president of the Minnesota Historical Society, presided and opened the meeting with a sketch of the history of Minnesota's attainment of statehood. This was followed by a

paper on "How Minnesota Received the News of Admission to Statehood," presented by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the society, who described the variety of reactions that were voiced in the editorial columns of Minnesota newspapers after May 11, 1858.

Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota, formerly president of the society, who was next introduced, presented an address in which he viewed the development of the North Star State in the setting of world history. Dean Ford was followed on the program by Senator Frank B. Kellogg, whose career as senator, ambassador to Great Britain, secretary of state, recipient of the Nobel peace prize, and judge of the World Court have made him, as Mr. Cutler said in his introduction, the most distinguished citizen of Minnesota. Senator Kellogg spoke of the migration of pioneers from East to West and touched upon the coming of his own parents from New York to Minnesota in the year that saw the close of the Civil War, when he himself was a nine-year-old boy. He suggested some contrasts between frontier conditions and those of today and closed with an expression of his firm belief that America is moving upward, conquering the depression, and facing a brighter future. At the conclusion of his remarks the chairman introduced Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the society's museum, who gave an illustrated talk on Minnesota at the time of its admission to statehood.

The program came to a close with the reading by Mr. Cutler of telegrams of congratulation to Minnesota upon her seventy-fifth birthday, which were received by the society from Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and from the Wisconsin state senate. After the meeting adjourned, those who attended viewed the special statehood exhibits that were arranged in the museum, the manuscript division, and the library.

In addition to conducting an anniversary meeting on Statehood Day, the society, with the coöperation of five broadcasting stations, arranged a series of radio programs for the week of May 11. They were inaugurated on Monday, May 7, at 7:00 P. M., with a talk from station WLB by Dr. George M. Stephenson, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, on "The Immigrant Churches in Minnesota." This was presented as part of the series of weekly talks on Minnesota history given over WLB under the auspices of

the society (see *ante*, p. 328). It was followed at 7:30 P. M. by a half-hour concert from station KSTP, featuring the University of Minnesota Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Abe Pepinsky.

On Tuesday, May 8, at 8:00 P. M., a special Minnesota program was presented from station WLB, opening with a talk by Mr. Babcock on "Indian Music and Folklore" and followed by selections of Indian music. Miss Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts for the society, sketched Minnesota's "Fur Trade Backgrounds," after which a number of voyageur songs were sung. Mr. Blegen then discussed "Sibley and His Times." The program was concluded with the playing of a number of melodies that were popular in 1858. At 9:30 P. M., from station WRHM, Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, head of the society's newspaper department, gave a talk on "Statehood for Minnesota," in which he described the maze of events that led to Minnesota's admission to the Union nearly seven months after the adoption of a constitution.

On the morning of May 11 Miss Agnes M. Larson of St. Olaf College, speaking from station WCAL at Northfield, reviewed the story of the attainment of statehood by Minnesota. At 4:00 P. M., Governor Olson gave over KSTP the address on "The Heritage of Minnesota" which appears in the June issue of *MINNESOTA HISTORY*. The Minneapolis Apollo Club, under the direction of William MacPhail, presented an hour's concert from WCCO, beginning at 9:00 P. M. The Governor was to have appeared on this program also, but was unable to be present because of illness. The anniversary programs sponsored by the society were concluded on Friday, May 12. "Highlights of Minnesota History" was the subject of a talk by Mr. Donald E. Van Koughnet, the society's research and general assistant, from WRHM at 6:30 P. M. A unique program was presented from KSTP at 9:30 P. M., portraying "The Charge of the First Minnesota" at the battle of Gettysburg. This was given by Mr. Thomas D. Rishworth with musical accompaniment by Dr. Francis Richter, both of the staff of KSTP.

At the same time that the society was carrying out its own plans for the observance of the Diamond Jubilee it encouraged observance of the anniversary throughout the state. With the assistance of a state-wide committee of about thirty persons, headed by Mr. Cutler and with Mr. Babcock as executive secretary, the society urged local communities to plan appropriate programs. A model program, suf-

ficiently general in character to be easily adapted to local conditions, was suggested. The society likewise coöperated with the department of education in drafting an anniversary program for the schools. Public interest in Minnesota's seventy-fifth birthday rapidly gathered momentum. County historical societies, schools, clubs, patriotic and fraternal organizations, business organizations, radio stations, and newspapers aided in doing honor to Minnesota's progress since 1858.

The rôle of the county historical societies in the general celebration was outstanding. The diamond anniversary was featured at the annual North Shore Historical Assembly, — a joint meeting of the historical societies of Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties, — which was held at Lutsen on August 21. Special anniversary programs were arranged by the Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Goodhue, Meeker, Rice, Rock, and Roseau county historical societies. The celebration of the Rice County society on May 11 has special interest, for it effectively linked the history of the county with the observance of the state anniversary. Mr. Larsen, as guest speaker, gave an address on the nationalities contributing to the settlement and upbuilding of the county; and Professor I. F. Grose of St. Olaf College read a paper on the beginnings of that institution. The local picture was placed in its proper perspective by Professor C. A. Mellby, also of St. Olaf College, who recalled the salient events in Minnesota's trying struggle for statehood.

Widespread attention was given to the Diamond Jubilee in the schools. Many of them joined with county historical societies in arranging special anniversary meetings and the program suggested by the state department of education stimulated the interest of teachers throughout the state. A number of programs of an unusual character were presented. At Stillwater the pupils of the Oak Park School prepared a group of papers that were read before the Oak Park Mothers' Club on May 12. Topics such as the first settlements in the St. Croix Valley, the first steamboat in Minnesota, and pioneer children were developed by fourth-grade pupils. At Arlington an historical pageant of early Minnesota life written by H. E. Anderson, superintendent of schools, was presented on May 11 under the auspices of the local Parent-Teachers Association.

A focal point in the anniversary celebration was the pageant presented at Itasca State Park beside the headwaters of the Mississippi.

This pageant, which was given six times between July 2 and September 4, was prepared under the auspices of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association in coöperation with the state department of conservation and was an outgrowth of the Schoolcraft centennial pageant of 1932, also sponsored by the association. With a cast of more than five hundred, including two hundred Indians from the Cass and Red Lake reservations and two hundred members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the pageant portrayed Minnesota's "march to statehood" with dramatizations of the Indian period, the arrival of the early explorers and fur-traders, the War of 1812, the establishment of Fort Snelling, the discovery of Lake Itasca, Minnesota's organization as a territory and admission as a state, the Indian enlistments from the state for the Civil War, and the Sioux Outbreak.

Among other Diamond Jubilee celebrations was a birthday party given by Governor Olson at the Capitol on the morning of Statehood Day in honor of sixty-six residents of Twin City homes for the aged who were born in 1858. It was held in the Governor's reception room, which was specially decorated for the occasion; and a large cake with seventy-five lighted candles contributed to the birthday atmosphere. A number of anniversary celebrations were sponsored by business organizations of the state. Under the auspices of the St. Paul Association of Commerce the merchants of that city arranged special window displays on May 20, depicting episodes in Minnesota's progress during seventy-five years. At Olivia the local Booster Club held a celebration on June 6, which combined observance of the Diamond Jubilee of the state with the seventy-eighth anniversary of the organization of Renville County and the fifty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the village of Olivia.

An important factor in the success of the celebration was the cooperation of the press of the state. By the use of editorials, general news stories, and pictures of early Minnesota events, both the country weeklies and the metropolitan dailies brought to their readers the significance of three-quarters of a century of statehood. The *Northfield News* for May 19 includes the entire address given by Mr. Larsen at the Rice County Historical Society's celebration. A general news story of unusual interest appears in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for May 12 with this heading: "Winona First City in Minnesota

to Get Report of State's Admission to Union; '100-Gun Salute' Fired 75 Years Ago Today."

A particularly full account of the evolution of governmental organization in Minnesota, together with pictures of Ramsey and Sibley, first governors of the territory and the state, appears as a Sunday feature story in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 23. Another article in the *Tribune* for May 7, gives glimpses of pioneer life and customs in the late fifties and is illustrated with pictures of some early Minneapolis scenes. Accounts of Minnesota's "double-barrelled" constitutional convention and the growth of the state since 1858 appear with pictures of the three successive capital buildings since 1849 in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 7 and the *Duluth News Tribune* for May 14.

A number of newspapers stimulated interest in the Diamond Jubilee through special activities. The *Brainerd Daily Dispatch*, in cooperation with the Crow Wing County Historical Society, conducted a contest to locate the pioneer men and women of the county, who were the guests of the society at a meeting held at Brainerd on May 11. The *Stillwater Daily Gazette*, in connection with anniversary stories that appear in the issues for May 11 and 17, lists the names of pioneers now residing in Stillwater and its vicinity who were living in Minnesota in 1858. The anniversary also was the occasion for a number of Minnesota stories in the papers of other states. For example, the first permanent school in St. Paul and the diverse nationalities of the early pioneers are featured in an article that appears in the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston for May 8.

Observance of Minnesota's Diamond Jubilee will continue during the autumn in many parts of the state. Additional celebrations of special interest will be reviewed in future numbers of this magazine.

D.E.V.K.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg contributes sketches of three French explorers — La Salle, La Vérendrye, and Le Sueur — to volume 11 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies (New York, 1933). An American explorer of the upper Northwest, Stephen H. Long, is the subject of a biography by Harrison C. Dale. The career of

Henry Leavenworth, the soldier who established the post now known as Fort Snelling, is reviewed by W. J. Ghent, who also contributes a sketch of Little Crow V. Mr. Ghent deals harshly with the Indian leader of the Sioux War of 1862. He pictures Little Crow as a dissolute character "with few redeeming qualities" who was "chiefly responsible" for the outbreak. He seems to be unaware that some of the contemporary judgments of the Sioux War period have been considerably modified as a result of the perspective of two generations, and that there is a revisionist view of the causes of the outbreak. George M. Stephenson is the author of sympathetic accounts of two prominent recent political leaders of Minnesota, John Lind and Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. William G. Le Duc's varied activities in both the local and national fields are described by Claribel R. Barnett. The careers of two civic and business leaders of Minneapolis, Charles M. Loring and Thomas Lowry, are discussed by Lester B. Shippee; Oliver W. Holmes contributes a sketch of Electus B. Litchfield, the railroad-builder for whom a Minnesota town is named; and Carl W. Mitman is the author of an account of Marshall B. Lloyd, inventor and manufacturer, who was born in St. Paul and who developed a large manufacturing plant in Minneapolis in the nineties. The life of Mathias Loras, the first bishop of Dubuque, is outlined by M. M. Hoffman; and the career of Peter L. Larsen, who founded Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, and a number of Norwegian Lutheran congregations in Minnesota, is described by J. Magnus Rohne. John H. Frederick writes of Charles Macalester, who in 1873 contributed the land in Minneapolis on which Macalester College, now in St. Paul, was originally built.

A large illustrated map of Minnesota which gives much statistical information about the state and its resources has been issued by the tourist bureau of the Minnesota department of conservation.

Brief statements that should be useful to tourists about *Minnesota State Parks and Monuments* make up a pamphlet recently issued by the Minnesota department of conservation (12 p.). The historic significance and scenic attractions of the twenty state parks in Minnesota are set forth, and nine monument sites are located and described.

A dugout canoe or boat discovered buried in mud in a swamp on the shores of Auburn Lake in Carver County is described in the

Weekly Valley Herald of Chaska for June 22. The theory is advanced that the boat is of Indian workmanship and that it is at least two hundred years old, since it shows evidence of having been shaped with stone implements. Pictures of the boat accompany the article.

The ancient portage trail that led around the Falls of St. Anthony was marked on May 18, when a bronze tablet at the east end of the Washington Avenue Bridge in Minneapolis was dedicated by the Minnesota chapter of the Daughters of American Colonists. The marker bears the following inscription: "From time immemorial, Indians, traders, and explorers among whom were Hennepin and Carver, have used the Mississippi river as a highway of travel. Unloading their canoes at the bend just below here they plodded up the portage trail, across what is now the University campus, and along the bluffs, to a point one half mile above the falls of St. Anthony." Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of its museum, were among the speakers who took part in the dedication ceremonies.

"This boulder marks the glacial Lake Agassiz shore line and lies on Campbell Beach, the third stage of the lake at one thousand feet above sea level," reads the inscription on a bronze marker placed by the Lake Agassiz chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on a farm near Glyndon and dedicated on May 27. A picture of the marker and an account of the dedication ceremonies appear in the *Fargo Forum* for May 28.

Nearly five thousand people attended the dedication at Huot on June 25 of the Old Crossing treaty memorial erected by the United States government to commemorate the signing on October 2, 1863, of the treaty by which the Red River Valley was opened to settlement. The monument took the form of a life-size figure of a Chippewa Indian and was executed by Carl C. Mose. The Honorable C. G. Selvig of Crookston presided at the ceremonies. The program included a presentation speech by Mark L. Burns, superintendent of the Consolidated Chippewa Agency at Cass Lake; an acceptance on behalf of the state of North Dakota by Joseph Rabinovich of Grand Forks; an address on behalf of the Chippewa by Edward L. Rogers of Walker; and a dedication address by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen of the Minnesota Historical Society, representing Minnesota. In reviewing the history of the Old Crossing treaty the last speaker made

considerable use of the unpublished diary of Alexander Ramsey, the principal treaty commissioner, and pictured the scene at the Old Crossing in 1863. The printed program issued for the dedication exercises includes a brief account of the Old Crossing treaty by John Saugstad and a description and map of the area ceded by the treaty. Among the illustrations are facsimile reproductions of some pages of the original treaty as preserved at Washington.

The well-known story of the settlers from the Red River colony who made a trip to Prairie du Chien in the spring of 1820 and returned in Mackinac boats loaded with seed for use in the settlement is retold in the *Inter-Lake Tribune* of Browns Valley for June 8. On their return, the settlers took their cargo up the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, through Lakes Big Stone and Traverse to the Bois des Sioux, and down that stream and the Red River to their northern home. On this occasion, according to the *Tribune*, "Big Stone lake was used for transportation for the first time by the white man in furthering agriculture."

The system of stagecoach lines developed in Minnesota by James C. Burbank in the fifties and sixties is described by Paul Thompson of Winona in an interview published in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for April 22. According to Mr. Thompson, Burbank's lines covered some thirteen hundred miles and in 1865 his firm employed two hundred men and used seven hundred horses. A portrait of Burbank accompanies the article.

A "Memorial Edition" of Randolph Edgar's *A Record of Old Boats: Being an Account of Steam Navigation on Lake Minnetonka between 1860 and the Present Time* has been edited by Ward C. Burton and published by Grace Wainwright Edgar (Minneapolis, 1933. 61 p.). The first edition was brought out in 1926 and was noted as an "unusually interesting booklet" in the issue of this magazine for March, 1927. The original text has now been considerably revised and a section of author's notes, prepared in 1931 shortly before Mr. Edgar's death, has been added. Something of the charm of Minnetonka in the glamorous days of the "City of St. Louis" is caught in Mr. Edgar's chronicle. There is more than a hint, too, of regret over the passing of a colorful era. "Ninety-seven steamboats have blown their whistles at various times as they approached the Excelsior docks where today the fleet numbers two." The book-

let contains a dozen interesting illustrations drawn from the admirable collection of Lake Minnetonka steamboat pictures assembled by Mr. Edgar. This collection, as has been noted above (12:432), was presented to the Minnesota Historical Society in 1931 by William C. Edgar, the father of Randolph Edgar.

Historical and descriptive information about Lake Minnetonka is combined in a pamphlet by Selma E. Mattson entitled *Minnetonka the Beautiful* (Mound, 1932. 24 p.). Credit for discovering the lake is given to Joseph R. Brown and for popularizing it to Governor Ramsey. Its development as a summer resort until it became one of the central summer playgrounds of the nation, frequented particularly by southerners, is briefly described and some of the many hotels that appeared on Minnetonka's shores are noted. The histories of some of its towns—Excelsior, Mound, Wayzata—also are outlined. The pamphlet includes a map of the lake, showing its many bays and its irregular shore line.

The land acquired by the treaty negotiated with the Chippewa at Fort Snelling in 1837 is described as "lying for the most part, in the bleak and sterile regions of the north" by Thomas Gregg in one of three "Letters from the Occident" that he wrote in the summer and fall of 1837 for the *New York Daily Express*. The letters have been reprinted with an introduction and notes by Philip D. Jordan in the January issue of the *Annals of Iowa*. Gregg, who published a paper known as the *Western Adventurer and Herald of the Upper Mississippi* at Montrose in the present state of Iowa, devotes most of a letter dated September 5, 1837, to the treaty of that year. Despite his unfavorable opinion of the region acquired from the Indians, he believed that the purchase would "greatly facilitate the settlement of the whole Mississippi Valley," and that the "inexhaustible quantities of pine" growing along the northern rivers would prove of great value.

A brief sketch of James K. Hosmer, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library from 1874 to 1892, is included in the *Hosmer Genealogy* by George L. Hosmer (Cambridge, 1928).

Much material about the history of a fraternal organization, the Minnesota Catholic Order of Foresters, appears in the *Red Lake Falls Gazette* for June 8. Members of the order held their "Golden Jubilee triennial convention" at Red Lake Falls from June 12 to 14.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Plans for a local history essay contest to be conducted in the Blue Earth County schools in the fall were formulated by the trustees of the Blue Earth County Historical Society at a meeting held at Mankato on May 3.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Garden City Christian Church, which was celebrated by members of the congregation on May 7, was the occasion for the presentation of a pageant depicting the history of the church. The pageant is described and an historical sketch of the church is presented in the *Mankato Free Press* for May 12.

An attempt to build public water works in New Ulm in 1887 is described in an article in the *New Ulm Review* for April 6. The sum of a thousand dollars was raised to finance the undertaking, and a huge well from which the water was obtained was sunk.

An exhibit of pictures, newspaper clippings, and articles connected with the history of the First Methodist Church of New Ulm was arranged in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, which was celebrated by members of the congregation from May 26 to 28. An historical sketch of the church by Edward L. Alwin appears in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for May 26.

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church of Lindstrom, which was founded at Center City in 1858, celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on June 15, 16, and 18. The history of the congregation was reviewed by the Reverend E. A. Wahlquist, a former pastor.

The early history of the Lac qui Parle region is recalled in a pamphlet entitled *Watson Community Pioneers* by J. J. Oyen (48 p.), which consists of articles originally published in the *Watson Voice* from February 19 to June 4, 1931 (see *ante*, 12:206). In addition to the material on exploration, settlement, and county organization that is usually found in community histories of this type, Mr. Oyen's narrative includes some unusually interesting chapters on pioneer agriculture and agricultural methods in Chippewa County.

A trip in a lumber wagon on July 3, 1867, from Freeborn to Itasca and the Fourth of July celebration of the next day at Albert

Lea are described in an article prepared in 1908 by the late J. E. Simms of Albert Lea and published in the *Albert Lea Evening Tribune* for May 15. A parade in which "thirty-eight girls, dressed in white to represent the number of states in the union," marched; an oration; a barbecue; and a musical program were features of this pioneer Fourth of July celebration.

Historical sketches of three early Methodist Episcopal churches of Goodhue County, located at Nerstrand, Kenyon, and Dennison, appear in the *Kenyon Leader* for June 23 and 30. The seventy-seventh anniversary of their founding was celebrated in a union service held at Kenyon on June 18, when these histories were presented.

The history of the *Spring Garden Lutheran Church* is reviewed in a pamphlet issued in connection with the celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, which took place from June 4 to 6 (44 p.). Considerable information about the development of the Swedish settlement in Leon Township, Goodhue County, which the church serves, is included.

The Hubbard County Historical Society, which was organized in April (see *ante*, p. 236), adopted a constitution at a meeting held at Park Rapids on May 17. A membership committee also was appointed at this meeting.

The *Park Rapids Enterprise*, in its issue for April 6, called upon Hubbard County pioneers to write accounts of their early experiences in the region in order that it might "learn who are the oldest living residents in each township of our county." Many of the reminiscent letters received in response to this request have been published in the *Enterprise*.

For an essay on the early history of Kanabec County Miss Rosabelle Hamann of Mora was awarded the first prize in an historical essay contest conducted in the Mora schools, and Miss Jennie Wenberg received the second prize. The prizes of five and ten dollars were offered by Mr. Arthur G. Peterson of Washington, D. C. Miss Hamann's essay is published in the *Kanabec County Times* of Mora for June 22, and the following comment by Mr. Peterson appears under the heading "Know Your County" in the same issue:

Questions often arise about one's county or home town and because of the lack of a convenient and authoritative source of information we are unable to give an adequate answer to these questions.

Officials, trade organizations, and business men receive inquiries almost daily from outsiders who are interested in the county or the community from a business or residence point of view. Knowledge of the growth and character of population, industries, agriculture, schools and other institutions, geography and natural resources, transportation facilities, and wealth and taxation are of vital importance to the establishment and wise planning of any business enterprise.

The idol of present-mindedness leads us to see and judge things too much in the light of present conditions. A knowledge of the past and the direction and rate of change enables us better to estimate the economic and social conditions with which we shall be confronted ten or twenty years from now.

Mistakes in judging the future during the past century have often been offset by a rapidly growing population and an ever increasing market for farm and factory products. Today we face many new and some greatly modified economic and social problems. Hereafter, success in business will depend more and more on the ability to foresee what lies ahead and on one's alertness and opportuneness in making progressive changes.

Patrick Henry once said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging the future but by the past."

The main business of life consists of making correct guesses on the basis of insufficient information. As we enlarge our store of knowledge and the adequacy of our information, however, there is less need for guessing and more chance of guessing correctly.

Local clubs in their search for cultural topics for discussion and schoolteachers and students in connection with theme writing might well give more consideration to topics pertaining to local history.

The adventures involved in a sixteen-mile trip from a Kandiyohi County farm to Willmar in 1872 are recalled by Gabriel Stene in the *Brooten Review* for April 6. The writer transported a load of grain to the elevator, and he describes the long line of teams and drivers waiting from daylight to dark for the unloading of grain at the terminal.

The history of the Catholic colony of Ghent in Lyon County, which was established in the early eighties as a result of the activities of Archbishop Ireland, is reviewed in some detail by the Reverend John M. Pilger in the *Minneota Mascot* for June 16. The account

was prepared in connection with the celebration on June 18 of the fiftieth anniversary of the Church of St. Eloi at Ghent, of which Father Pilger is pastor. He not only gives an excellent survey of the history of the church, based upon its records, but he also presents a picture of the backgrounds of the colony and of its settlement and growth. Of special interest are the accounts of the racial groups that settled at Ghent. The arrival in 1880 of Angelus Van Hee, the first of the Belgian settlers and the man who gave the village its name, is described; the story of the many Belgian and Dutch colonists who followed this pioneer is set forth; and the addition to the colony in 1882 of a large group of French-Canadians from Illinois is noted.

The beginnings of banking activity in Little Falls and the history of the American National Bank of that city are reviewed in the *Little Falls Daily Transcript* for May 4, which calls attention to the fiftieth anniversary of the chartering of this bank.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church at Norseland in Nicollet County was appropriately celebrated by members of the congregation on June 11. A supplement published with the *St. Peter Herald* for June 9 bears the title "Norwegian Lutheran History" and is devoted to articles about the history of this church and its leaders. It includes sketches of the pastors who have served the congregation, among whom are such well-known leaders in the Norwegian Lutheran church as the Reverend Peter L. Larsen and the Reverend Bernt J. Muus; accounts of the church societies; a history of its parochial school; a sketch of a reading society and community library founded in 1875; and statistics based upon the church records. Norwegian immigration and the settlement of people of this race in Nicollet County also are given some attention. Among the illustrations are pictures of pastors and pioneer members of the congregation and views of the Norseland church. A similar supplement issued with the *Herald* of June 23 is devoted to "Swedish Lutheran History" and commemorates the diamond anniversary of the founding of the First Lutheran Church of Scandian Grove, which was celebrated on June 24 and 25. A detailed history of the congregation and church, sketches of pastors and founders, accounts of church organizations, and an outline of Swedish-American history are among the articles presented in this supplement. Considerable information about the founding of Gus-

tavus Adolphus College of St. Peter also is included. The section is profusely illustrated. In issuing these two supplements the *St. Peter Herald* has made a genuine contribution to local and state history.

A picture of the "Ruins of Fort Ridgely Barracks in 1879" is reproduced in the *Fairfax Standard* for June 1.

Historical sketches of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Worthington, which celebrated its sixtieth anniversary from May 21 to 25, appear in the *Worthington Globe* and the *Nobles County Times* for May 18. Attention is also called to the passing of sixty years since the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Worthington was founded, and a brief account of its growth appears in the *Times*.

The fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Great Northern Railroad to Halstad on the Red River in Norman County is commemorated by the publication of a brief history of the village and sketches of the surrounding townships, by A. O. Ueland, in the *Western Norman County Journal Review* of Halstad for June 30. Stories of the settlement and early years of the townships of Anthony, Shelly, Hendrum, Herberg, and Halstad are outlined, and brief histories of the schools and churches of Halstad are presented. The anniversary was celebrated at Halstad from June 30 to July 2.

At the summer meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society, which was held on the site of Otter Tail City on June 25, a granite boulder bearing the following inscription was unveiled: "This tablet commemorates Otter Tail City, the first county seat of Otter Tail County, 1858 to 1872. This site was chosen for the erection of the court house and jail. Dedicated by Otter Tail County Historical Society, June 25, 1933." On what are now cultivated fields, the historical society erected signs indicating the locations of streets and buildings of what was once a "city." Judge Anton Thompson and the Honorable John B. Hompe presented addresses at the meeting.

Nearly a hundred and fifty photographs of early scenes and events in and around Fergus Falls have been arranged in wing screens by the Otter Tail County Historical Society and placed as a permanent exhibit in the entrance hall of the courthouse at Fergus Falls. Seventy-one of the pictures were collected by the late C. D. Wright, and forty-six were assembled by the late C. D. Baker and presented

to the society by his son, Mr. Roy A. Baker. The collection has been arranged and labelled by Mr. E. T. Barnard, the secretary.

An interest in the Indian mounds of Otter Tail County is illustrated by an article in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for June 29, which is based upon an investigation conducted by Mr. C. R. Wright of Fergus Falls. The account reveals that 413 mounds have been recorded in the county, and that the largest group, composed of 73 mounds, is located east of Otter Tail Lake.

Frontier conditions were recalled in a parade that was a feature of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Henning in Otter Tail County on June 21. Sketches of pioneers who have lived in the vicinity for fifty years or more appear in the *Henning Advocate* beginning with the issue of April 20.

At a meeting held at Crookston on May 20 the Polk County Historical Society was organized. A constitution was adopted and temporary officers, who are to serve until the first annual meeting is held in October, were elected. Congressman C. G. Selvig was named president, and Mr. John Saugstad secretary and treasurer.

A two-day celebration held at McIntosh on June 16 and 17 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Thirteen Towns of Polk County. A feature of the celebration was a "March of Progress" parade, in which floats depicting the history of these communities participated. The *McIntosh Times* for June 8 in commemoration of the anniversary includes numerous articles about the history of the Thirteen Towns. Historical sketches of the five villages of the district are presented — Winger by O. N. Snustad, Erskine by Mrs. C. E. Hopkins, McIntosh by C. T. Lanman, Fosston by Esten Moen, and Lengby by A. J. Saterstrom. The history of the Polk County Fair Association, which presented its first exhibition at Fertile in 1894, is reviewed by J. D. Mason; S. A. Jordahl contributes an account of the Northwestern Minnesota Singers' Association, which for more than a decade has played a part in the cultural life of Polk County; the story of the local churches is briefly outlined by Janet Hansen; the North Star Creamery and the Garden Valley Telephone Company are the subjects of short articles. Pioneer residents of the region contribute a number of interesting reminiscent articles. At Fosston the anniversary was celebrated from July 2 to 4. Its local

paper, the *Thirteen Towns*, in its issue for June 30 contains an interesting account of the opening of the district, which had been included in the Red Lake Indian reservation, to settlement, and particularly of the "rush" that occurred when the last townships were made "available to homestead entry" on May 1, 1896. Some early views of Fosston and of its pioneer settlers illustrate this issue of the *Thirteen Towns*.

That the Reverend N. A. Quammen exerted his influence to obtain the location of St. Olaf College at Northfield is brought out in an article in the *Northfield News* for June 30. It includes a list of members of Quammen's congregation who contributed to the building in 1876 of St. Olaf's "Old Main," with the amounts of their contributions. The list is taken from a ledger recently found among the pastor's papers by his son, the Reverend A. G. Quammen of Cyrus.

The history of the First Baptist Church of Morristown, which celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary from June 4 to 18, is outlined by its pastor, the Reverend A. A. Swanson, in the *Faribault Daily News* for June 3.

The seventy-third anniversary of the founding of the Bishop Whipple Indian mission at Morton was celebrated by Sioux Indians who make up the congregation of this little mission church on June 24. The history of the church, which was established in the early sixties by Samuel D. Hennman, destroyed in the Sioux Outbreak, and rebuilt in 1889, is outlined by A. A. Davidson in the *Renville Star Farmer* for June 29.

The history of Morgan from the days of the red men to the establishment of modern industries was reviewed in a pageant presented at that place on June 27 in connection with a community picnic. An outline of the pageant, which was prepared by H. B. West, appears in the *Morgan Messenger* for June 22.

A facsimile reprint of volume 1, number 1 of the *Duluth Evening Herald*, a four-page sheet issued on April 9, 1883, is an interesting feature of the fiftieth anniversary edition of the *Herald*, consisting of fifty-eight pages, which appeared on April 10. The story of the growth of the newspaper is reviewed by A. B. Kapplin, and sketches

of some of the men whose careers are connected with its history — such as Milie Bunnell, its founder, and Mr. A. C. Weiss, its publisher during thirty years — are furnished. An interesting survey of other Duluth newspapers from 1869, when the *Weekly Minnesotian* was established by Dr. Thomas Foster, appears in this issue. Among the other subjects of historical interest touched upon are the Duluth land boom of the eighties, mail service in the fifties, the growth of the Duluth park system from 1887, the development of the local police and fire departments, early days in West Duluth, and the progress of a number of local industries, such as ore shipping and the grain trade. The elaborate illustrations in this anniversary edition include early views of Duluth, street and water-front scenes, pictures of the buildings occupied by the *Herald* during fifty years, a group picture of the Merritt family in 1889, and an old view of the ruins of the American Fur Company's trading house at Fond du Lac.

A view of Chapman Street in Ely in 1888 and a picture of the Exchange Hotel which was built in that year are reproduced with a brief account of the history of the hotel in the *Ely Miner* for May 12.

The story of the emigration of a family from Germany in 1855 and of the settlement of its members in the following year in Sibley County, Minnesota, is revealed in a multigraphed genealogy entitled *The Altnows and Their Descendants: A Family History*, by Randall D. Altnow (1933. 31 p.). The compilation is made up of genealogical tables and of biographical sketches of some members of the Altnow family. A number of these sketches touch upon Minnesota pioneer life.

The history of Immanuel Lutheran Church of Gaylord is outlined in both English and German in an illustrated pamphlet issued in 1932 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the congregation (20 p.). Sketches of the church, its parochial school, and its societies are included.

A History of the Cathedral of the Holy Angels, St. Cloud, Minnesota, 1883-1933, compiled by Irene Dunn, was issued in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the church, which was celebrated on June 6. From newspapers, county histories, articles about Stearns County, and interviews, the writer has assembled information about

the beginnings and growth of the Catholic church in St. Cloud. She points out that the earliest of these churches was established in 1856, by the missionary, Father Francis Pierz. The story of the church is divided into accounts based upon the tenures of its various bishops since 1883. A section is devoted to the cathedral school.

Local transportation is the subject of an article about the St. Cloud Street Car Company, by Wheelock Whitney and W. N. Bethel, which appears in the *St. Cloud Sentinel* for June 1. The writers relate how the line was built in the fall of 1887 and how it began operations with equipment that "consisted of two cars drawn by horses." Reminiscences of some of the people who have been connected with the company are included in the article.

Histories of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church of St. Cloud, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary from June 16 to 18, appear in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* and the *St. Cloud Sentinel* for June 15. It is interesting to note that the church was organized in 1883 at Sauk Rapids, and that for many years its activities included congregations at St. Cloud, Bring's Quarry, Waite Park, and in other Stearns County communities.

A community as well as a church record is a *History of St. Martin's Parish, St. Martin, Minn.* (34 p.), since "St. Martin is an exclusively Catholic settlement." The pamphlet was issued in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the parish, which was celebrated from June 11 to 13, and it reviews the history of a Stearns County settlement and its church center from 1858 to the present.

An unusually interesting project is a mimeographed "History of the Hancock Public Schools," prepared by teachers and students to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary in 1932 of the founding of the school (30 p.). According to an introductory statement, the work was started "as a history project" in the seventh and eighth grades, and "for three weeks the complete work of many classes revolved about certain aspects of this history." The narrative seems for the most part to be based on manuscript records, though it is possible that newspaper sources also were used. The history of the school from September 9, 1872, when the Hancock School District Number 3 was organized, is reviewed; lists of teachers, janitors, and members of the

school board are presented; the story of the "school plant" is outlined; and "extra-curricular activities," courses of study, and school finances are discussed.

A detailed history of Read's Landing, once an important port on the upper Mississippi, has been "compiled through the coöperation of the Woman's Progressive Club of Reads" and published in three installments in the *Wabasha County Herald-Standard* of Wabasha for June 8, 15, and 22. It opens with an account of the founding of a trading post on the site by Augustin Rocque, and of the arrival in 1847 of Charles R. Read, who purchased Rocque's warehouse and founded the village. Its early industrial development is described and a list of those who advertised in the first issue of the *Waumadee Herald*, the short-lived paper established in 1857, is presented. The growth of river traffic on both the Mississippi and the Chippewa, the beginnings of schools and churches, "pioneer justice," the effect of the Civil War, and the decline that began with the building of railroads are among the topics covered in the narrative. It has also been reprinted in pamphlet form under the title *Read's Landing in the Pioneer Days* (19 p.). The author is Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, the writer of many notable contributions to the history of steamboating in the Northwest.

Nearly a hundred and fifty descendants and relatives by marriage of Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, the Minnesota missionaries, attended a family reunion at Bloomington on June 10. The history of this pioneer Minnesota family was reviewed in a pageant entitled the "Spirit of the House." The reunion marked the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the Oak Grove mission by the Pond brothers.

The history of St. John's Lutheran Church of Minneapolis, which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on April 30, is outlined in a pamphlet issued by the church (20 p.). According to this account, the "first regular English Lutheran service in the great Northwest" was conducted at St. John's Church by the Reverend George H. Trabert in March, 1883.

A Dedication Souvenir (27 p.) issued by St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul upon the occasion of the

completion of a new Sunday school building in October, 1932, includes an historical sketch of the church. The congregation was organized in 1887 by the Reverend Edward Kaiser.

Members of the congregation of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church, one of St. Paul's earliest churches, celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of its founding from May 14 to 21. Among the features of the celebration were an exhibit of pictures and objects connected with the history of the church; a series of reminiscent talks, including one by Mrs. A. A. Milne of St. Paul, the daughter of William Pitt Murray; and a pageant entitled "The March of Time." The latter, which was presented at Harriet Island on May 18, depicted in six episodes the work of the Methodist missionary, Alfred Brunson, at Kaposia, and the origin and development of the church in St. Paul. In connection with the celebration an illustrated history of the Central Park Church by the Reverend Earnest C. Parish, its present pastor, was published (48 p.). In it the story of the church in three locations—on Market Street, on Jackson Street, and at Central Park—is traced. The account is of value not only for its carefully assembled detail but also for the broad picture that it presents of the expansion of the activities of the church.



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