

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*Five Fur Traders of the Northwest: Being the Narrative of Peter Pond and the Diaries of John Macdonell, Archibald N. McLeod, Hugh Faries, and Thomas Connor.* Edited by CHARLES M. GATES. With an introduction by GRACE LEE NUTE. (Published for the Minnesota Society of the Colonial Dames of America by the University of Minnesota Press, 1933. v, 298 p. Maps. \$3.50.)

I have before me a charming volume, delightful in its format and in its presentation of the subject matter, which has been prepared for an appreciative public by the Minnesota society of the Colonial Dames of America. This is not the first time that this organization has placed historically-minded people in its debt. It has been the practice of the Dames in various states and for the country at large to publish important source material of rare and unusual character. To this organization we owe the *Correspondence of William Pitt with the Colonial Governors, Privateering and Piracy of the Colonial Period, Travels in the American Colonies*, and many indexes of wills and reports of colonial houses. It is fitting, therefore, that the Dames of Minnesota should choose a subject connected with the "colonial" period of Minnesota history and give the world the diaries of five fur traders in the Northwest.

Ever since Frederick J. Turner published his *Character and Influence of the Fur Trade in Wisconsin*, which became his doctoral thesis at Johns Hopkins University in 1891, the attention of students of our region has been turned to fur-trading days and their importance for beginnings in the Northwest. Only a few collections of material exist despite the fact that every *bourgeois* and clerk at the forts was required to keep a diary to submit to his employers, the great companies of traders, with headquarters at Montreal. One of the chief traders, Roderick Mackenzie, began a collection of these diaries in pursuit of his plan to write a history of the trade, but he never performed the task, and the diaries he collected have been largely scattered. Two depositories in Canada have salvaged some of these documents—the library of McGill University at Montreal and the Public Archives of

Canada at Ottawa. From these two sources, four of the diaries herein published were obtained. Part of the fifth, which is the first in point of time, has been destroyed; only portions of it were saved and printed in a Connecticut magazine and in the *Collections* of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

These five garnered documents present a remarkable picture of primitive days in the Northwest. In them we see the Indians in their days of proud superiority, when they and not the white men ruled the woods and waters of the unsettled wilderness. We see them, however, in the beginning of their degradation, despoiled by the traders' "fire-water" and forgetting all their primitive arts and economy in their dependence on white men's goods. We also see the white trader in his pettiness, attempting to take a small advantage of a competitor, and debauching his customers for the sake of gain; but at the same time showing a strain of heroism by enduring hardship, bearing the burdens of portaging and hard traveling, taking the responsibility for the profit of his employers, and caring for his subordinates.

The five traders all trafficked or journeyed somewhere in Minnesota or on its borders. Peter Pond, the Yankee from Connecticut, who had begun his fur-trading career around Detroit, started in 1773 on a new venture—up the Mississippi and out on the waters of the Minnesota, then the St. Peters, and to the far plains where the Yankton dwelt. His venture was successful and remunerative and he recounts his experiences in amusingly illiterate, but vigorous English that attracts and holds the reader. His second year, 1774–75, Pond was employed in a successful peacemaking attempt which kept the feud between Chippewa and Sioux quiet enough for the traders to venture into their territory. From Pond's journal we learn much of Indian methods, traditions, and temperament, of the first contact of the traders with the Indians of the plains, and of conditions among those of the woodlands. It is a misfortune that the remainder of Pond's journal was destroyed, as in his later life he explored in the far Canadian Northwest, and added new provinces to our knowledge of northern North America. The reviewer cannot agree with the editor that Pond's explorations had any influence upon the treaty of 1783, whatever his maps may have done for that of 1794.

The chief value of John Macdonell's diary of 1793 is in its minute and careful description of the great fur trade route up the Ottawa River across into Lake Huron, through Lake Superior and by the

Grand Portage, along the Rainy River and the northern boundary of Minnesota, to the Lake Winnipeg region. His fort on a tributary of the Assiniboine was an outpost in that direction. In this diary we learn of conditions on Lake Superior—its shipping and boats, especially the building of the “Otter” by the Northwest Company for its trade. A slip in the introduction makes Macdonell’s marriage take place after his death.<sup>1</sup>

Archibald Norman McLeod’s diary begins at his post in the far West, and is chiefly concerned with the incidents of wintering in the Indian country. His is the only diary of a wintering partner of the great company, Pond being an independent trader when he was describing his experiences, although later a founder of the Northwest Company, which dominated the business in the latter decades of the eighteenth century and the first of the nineteenth. The other diarists were clerks, called *commis* in fur-trade parlance, with the hope of becoming partners at some future time. The diaries of Hugh Faries and Thomas Connor are interesting for the descriptions of new routes. Faries writes of the Fort William-Kaministiquia route, which was utilized after the Grand Portage was found to be on American soil; and Connor, of the St. Croix country, the route thither from Lake Superior, and the building of a new post on the Snake or Serpent River.

The diaries are very well edited by Charles M. Gates, who gives clear and adequate explanations of the curious fur-trade patois, and also careful notes on localities. The introductory essay by Dr. Nute is an epitomé of the western fur trade, and shows the skill of a master of the subject. Minnesota and its history lovers are to be congratulated on the appearance of *Five Fur Traders of the Northwest*, a worth-while and well-executed project.

LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG

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<sup>1</sup> The editors of *Five Fur Traders* caught this apparent discrepancy too late to include in the volume an explanation of how it came about that Macdonell was married after his death. The truth of the matter, as set forth in a letter of November 15, 1933, from Father A. G. Morice, the owner of the Macdonell Papers, to Dr. Nute, is that in 1853, after Macdonell’s death, a “French act of remarriage for legal ends” made it possible for Magdeleine Macdonell and her children by Macdonell to be his legal heirs. T. C. B.

*The Explorers of North America, 1492-1806.* By JOHN BARTLET BREBNER, Columbia University. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1933. xv, 502 p. Maps. \$3.50.)

Professor Brebner of Columbia University is to be congratulated. He has done in this book something that has not been done before but badly needed doing; and he has done it well. He has gathered up the vast literature of the exploration of the whole of North America from Panama to the Arctic and from Atlantic to Pacific, and from this mass of material he has produced a comprehensive and well-knit account of the whole process from the first probings of Columbus to the businesslike expedition of Lewis and Clark. It is not just a series of disjointed stories; it is a serious synthetic work, and it is attractively written.

The details of how the whole continent was gradually revealed over a period of three centuries by men of various European races are set forth in their proper relationship. The author shows how the exploration of North America was governed by political conditions in the Old World, by the different motives of the explorers, by the physical features of this continent, and by the nature of the various societies which were found here. European conditions explain why France and England lagged behind Spain in point of time. American conditions explain why Spain pressed in where it did and why it got no farther. No wealth to attract Europeans had been accumulated by the natives of America except in its most southerly portion, where a remarkable civilization existed and where there was a great store of concentrated riches. Therefore the Spaniards, the first comers, were intoxicated by the lust for loot. It quickly drew them up into Mexico from the southern tip of the continent, and the failure to find other similar fields for plunder limited their enterprise. Of the various influences behind the exploration of the rest of the continent, the most powerful by far was the profit that might be made out of the fur trade; but it was not until the close of the sixteenth century that the fur trade, slowly growing out of the fisheries, became a force to drive discoverers into the interior. Then the French, because of their strategic position on the St. Lawrence, leaped to the fore; and they were both attracted and repelled by the varying nature of Indian political and economic organization. And so the story told by this

book continues to the final climax on the northern Pacific coast, where Russia, Spain, Britain, and the United States converged.

As might be expected in a work of such broad scope, some errors have crept in. For example, the account of Cartier's work contains some slips; but they are only matters of detail. Great care has been expended on the four large maps which illustrate the text. It is to be hoped that the publisher will be more generous in a second edition and allow the reproduction of some contemporary maps, or sketches of them, to bring out more clearly the imperfect knowledge of North American geography at different stages of discovery.

A. L. BURT

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MINNEAPOLIS

*The Old Province of Quebec.* By ALFRED LEROY BURT, professor of history in the University of Minnesota. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1933. xiii, 551 p. Illustrations, maps. \$5.00.)

It seems presumptuous for one who pretends to no particular knowledge of Canadian history to attempt the review of an intensive study such as this. Indeed, the opinion is ventured that it would require an exhaustive search in Canada and the United States to turn up a score of persons who are familiar enough with the archival material on which the work is founded to criticize it intelligently and adequately to weigh its merits. Let this effort stand then as presumption. An excuse, however, may be advanced that the story is intertwined at many points with that of the English colonies in the days just before the Revolution as well as during that struggle and the first critical years of the United States.

The story of the *Old Province of Quebec* covers a scant thirty-one years, from the surrender of Governor Vaudreuil in September, 1760, to the constitutional act of 1791—five hundred packed pages dealing with the first steps taken to make a province of the British Empire out of an old French colony. In his "Foreword" the author says this was not the book he set out to write. He planned a study of the dual nationality of Canada but the "inadequacy of the secondary authorities on the crucial period" drove him to the Public Archives of Canada to lay his own foundation. That this foundation has been built from hitherto unwrought materials is attested on every

page of the narrative as well as by the critical evaluation of his raw sources in the "Bibliography of Primary Sources." As the author goes on, in later volumes, to erect his main structure he will have left his readers with the firm conviction that the foundation will not sag or crumble.

To sketch in brief outline what may be found in the book is, perhaps, useful for potential readers. The work starts with a description of Canada, or Quebec, and its people when taken over by the British, the military régime under Governor Murray, the effects of the Treaty of Paris, and the establishment of a civil government under the Proclamation of 1763. Then follow accounts of the recall of Murray under an undeserved cloud, his vindication and refusal to return to America, the appointment of Carleton, and his attempts to deal with the situation which had taxed Murray. These preliminary events led to the establishment of what might be called Canada's first constitution, the Quebec Act of 1774. Four chapters (10 to 13) recount the repercussions of the American Revolution. The "Shadow of the Peace" presents a study of the treaty of 1783 and its meaning for the "Fourteenth Province" which would not go along with the other thirteen. New light is shed on the Loyalists and their establishment on the upper St. Lawrence. Then comes "A Rising Storm," in which English faced French; merchants opposed French laws, the *habitants*, and the feudal system with their demand for an assembly and for English laws and an English system of courts. The racial issue with its religious aspects was beginning to shape itself. In this storm Haldimand, who replaced Carleton while the Revolution was still going on, Hamilton, Hope, and then again Carleton, now Lord Dorchester, temporized, and they seemed to have little notion where to steer. "Trade, Education, Tenures and Finance" precede a final summary of the situation which produced the Constitutional Act of 1791.

Among the many figures which pass through these pages there are some which emerge quite changed from what popular conception has been accustomed to picture them. Murray receives belated recognition for his sincere and generally well-grounded efforts to guide the "new subjects" from "the citizenship in one empire to citizenship in another." "To the French in Canada he . . . served as a buffer, softening the shock they might have received on the establishment of civil government. Without this protection the Canadian faith in

British justice, born during the military régime, might not have survived." If Murray, despite his hot-headedness and occasional mistakes, is rehabilitated, Carleton, Canada's idol, is pictured with feet of clay. Professor Burt has found indisputable evidence in the documents that he dodged important issues, misapprehended frequently the situation facing him, showed petty spite, was arbitrary but at the same time was ruled by a little clique. As commander-in-chief in Canada he bungled frequently and particularly was responsible for the failure of Burgoyne's campaign. This failure opened the way for the treaty of alliance with France, and that, in turn, quite possibly meant the difference between a return of the thirteen colonies to the British Empire and the establishment of an independent nation. One wonders how Canadians of today will relish these revelations which play the part of a bull in the china shop. Men hitherto almost unheard of come out as vital factors in Quebec's history. Adam Mabane, throughout practically the whole period, was a most significant individual. He was a leader of the French party; was picked by Murray for the first council, rejected, and then accepted by Carleton; served as judge; and was close to Haldimand. Under Haldimand and then when Lord Dorchester returned, Mabane was a leading reactionary. Cramahé, Maseres, James Monk, Cochrane, Thomas Dunn, William Smith, and a dozen others are plucked from obscurity or semi-obscurity and given their appropriate places in the story of Canada's early development.

If Canadians open their eyes and throw up their hands in horror at the exposé of the vulnerable sides of their cherished idols, no less will some of them resent the picture of the Loyalists who settled in what became Upper Canada, the stronghold of the United Empire Loyalists today. Contrasting these settlers with the group which went to Nova Scotia, Professor Burt found from the records that they were for the most part rough and ready frontiersmen as illiterate and land-hungry as their counterparts south of the international boundary. Some of them were Loyalists for reasons other than conscientious objection to the course taken by the "patriots" in the revolting colonies.

Of especial interest to students of the history of the United States is the discussion of the nonfulfilment by Great Britain of the terms of the treaty of peace, particularly with respect to the surrender of the Northwest posts. It was not primarily the fur trade, as has been so

frequently stated, but fear of another Indian uprising like that led by Pontiac twenty years before, that caused Haldimand to hesitate to inform his copper-colored wards that their Great Father in London had abandoned them to their bitterest foes, and to advocate delay in turning the posts over to the United States. The unsettled and precarious situation in the newly established confederation of course helped forward such a policy, and nonperformance by the United States of certain of the obligations could and did afford an excuse for such a policy.

American and Canadian scholars have previously sought the reasons why the French in Canada did not seize the opportunity to throw off British control afforded when the colonies revolted. Professor Burt, with the assistance of the new material he has turned up in the archives, shows how opinion was divided and why the outcome was what it was: divided councils grew out of internal clash of interests. There was general faith in the policy which Britain had adopted, based on confidence inspired during the first decade, but the revolting colonials failed to take account of the situation as it actually existed.

Through all the story runs the theme of a French majority desirous of maintaining its existing customs and laws facing a small English minority, largely dominated by the merchants, which sought complete anglicizing of the new province in the shortest possible order. In the struggle the government turned first one way and then the other, leaving the province, when the basis of separation into Upper and Lower Canada was made in the Constitutional Act, to the clash of dual nationality throughout the following decades.

Even a rank amateur of the subject, such as the reviewer admits himself to be, can appreciate the sound scholarship which has gone into this book, though he cannot detect the finer points which a few Canadian reviewers will no doubt discover and dwell upon. He can commend the interesting flow of the narrative, as well as its substance, to American readers who should have a better acquaintance with their neighbor to the north and with the background which has made the Canada of today what it is. Few footnotes will turn the lay reader aside, for they are grouped together at the back of the book where the student can find them without too much trouble. The reproductions of contemporary prints and maps add much to the volume. Finally both the author and the University of Minne-



sota Press are to be congratulated on the production of a very attractive looking book which succeeds in compressing within a volume of reasonable size an astounding number of words, and the reviewer cannot close without a word of commendation for the intriguing slip cover which tempts the possessor to retain it instead of relegating it to the waste basket.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

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*Community Life in Minnesota.* By MAUDE L. LINDQUIST, instructor in history, Washington Junior High School, Duluth, and JAMES W. CLARK, former instructor in history, St. Cloud [State] Teachers College. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933. xvi, 319 p. Illustrations. \$.96.)

In 1932 the state department of education published a bulletin outlining a plan for junior high school work in the social studies. Under this plan sixteen weeks in the seventh school year were allotted to the general subject of "How Community Life Has Developed in Minnesota." The present volume was written in order to make available a textbook covering this subject as outlined in the state department's bulletin. The authors explain that their "only marked departure from the syllabus has been in the addition of historical material since 1858." In general, they have followed the state plan with an almost mechanical fidelity.

The book deals with Minnesota's "community life" under five main "topics." These are the history of Minnesota, how the people of the state are governed, Minnesota's economic growth and the factors that have contributed to it, the state's growth in social welfare, and, finally, Minnesota's "Co-operation in Developing and Upholding American Ideals."

Approximately one-third of the volume is devoted to the first topic—Minnesota history. This topic is divided into four chapters: "Minnesota as a Frontier Region," "Early Settlements in Minnesota," "Minnesota as a Territory of the United States," and "Minnesota as a State in the Union."

A careful reading of the volume makes it abundantly clear that the text was hastily organized and written, with the result that some of the chapters seem to be mere miscellanies lacking in genuine unity,

though given the semblance of unity through the use of numbered topical headings. Let us consider, for example, the method followed by the authors in dealing with the highly important subject of "Minnesota as a State in the Union." This chapter opens with an account of "How Minnesota Became a State." In this account sixty-eight lines are devoted to the story of the transition of Minnesota from territory to state, and eighty-three lines are given to the Sioux Outbreak, which occurred more than four years after Minnesota became a state. Next comes an account of "Minnesota in the Nation's Wars," in which the authors leap from the Civil to the Spanish-American War and from that war to the World War in fewer than five pages. Section 3 in this chapter is entitled "Recent Developments in Minnesota." After a few introductory lines characterizing Minnesotans as an essentially peaceful people, the authors discuss the year 1873, the Minneapolis mill explosion of 1878, and "The Forest Fires," with particular mention of the fires of 1894 and 1918. The title of the section, "Recent Developments in Minnesota," raises the expectation, at least in the reviewer's mind, of finding a vital and well-knit presentation of a topic touching contemporary life. Instead, one gets a few episodes, unrelated, snatched out of their historical settings, and scarcely justifying the adjective "recent." The chapter closes with a section on "Political Parties." This begins with a few introductory lines on "Political Developments," and then proceeds to discuss the Granger movement, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Populist and Farmer-Labor movements, closing with a note on the "General Nature of Minnesota Politics," in which the authors assert that "Our political history contains less of corruption and graft than [*sic*] have tarnished the names of some of the states."

The second main topic of the book, "How We Are Governed," deals with state and local government. The third topic, Minnesota's economic growth, is considered in three chapters, in all of which considerable attention is given to history. The first of these opens with a discussion of the location and the physical features of the state and goes on to deal with such subjects as the fur trade, lumbering, and agriculture. The next chapter deals with recent developments in Minnesota industry, stressing mining, recreational facilities, and manufacturing. If one harbors any doubt about dealing with recreational facilities as industry, the doubt is removed by the heading "The Tourist Business." The fourth main topic, "Minnesota's

Growth in Social Welfare," includes chapters on health and recreation, education, and the protection of life and property. The final topic concerns itself with ideals as expressed in laws, in music, in the lives of early Minnesota leaders, and in those of present-day leaders. In the section on present-day leaders the authors mention Frank B. Kellogg, Charles Eastman, Cass Gilbert, Eunice Norton, Jacob Felder, Homer Martin, O. E. Rølvaag, Margaret Culkan Banning, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, the Mayo brothers, and Colonel Lindbergh. "Jacob Felder" is referred to as a sculptor, but no sculptor of that name is known to the reviewer. Perhaps Jacob Fjelde is meant, though he can scarcely be considered a present-day leader, inasmuch as he died nearly forty years ago.

The pages of this book unfortunately are marred by a great many errors. Haste may account for some of them, but one can not escape the impression that too often the basic cause is unfamiliarity with the results of scholarship in the field of Minnesota and Northwest history. A reasonably full list of errors would transcend the limits of this review, but a few must be mentioned. Father Marquette died on the east shore of Lake Michigan, not on the Illinois River (p. 18). "Varenes" in the name of La Vérendrye (not La Verendrye) appears as "Barenes" both in the text (p. 22) and in the index. On the canoe trip that resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, Hennepin was not accompanied by "two Frenchmen" (p. 21), but only by Auguelle. Of Du Lhut the authors write (p. 20): "Returning along the north shore of Lake Superior to Pigeon River, he selected a site now known as Fort William on account of its excellent location as a fur-trading post." Do the authors mean that the site in question was at the Pigeon River? Certainly a child would so interpret the sentence, and incidentally a child probably would have a little trouble in understanding what the final phrase modifies. Nicolas (not Nicholas) Perrot built Fort St. Antoine, not in 1689 (p. 21), but in 1686. "Le Sueur sent back" (p. 22) should presumably be "Le Sueur went back." In discussing Le Sueur's return to France with his supposed copper ore, the authors add, "To his great dismay he was informed that the ore was valueless" (p. 22). This may well be true, but it is highly doubtful that the authors can adduce evidence on the point. Did La Vérendrye establish a trading post at Grand Portage (p. 23)? On page 25 the reader is left with the impression that Peter Pond was in the employ of the Northwest

Company when "maintaining a post for two years on the St. Peters or Minnesota River," but Pond's ventures in the Minnesota Valley preceded the formation of the Northwest Company. The authors do not mention the Northwest Passage in their account of Jonathan Carver (p. 26), and one can only suppose that they made no use of Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg's notable study entitled "The Mission of Jonathan Carver." The authors state that Beltrami believed "he had discovered in Lake Julia the source of the Mississippi" (p. 32). In fairness to the Italian explorer it perhaps should be explained that he considered Lake Julia the northern source of the Mississippi and that he placed Lac la Biche (later named Itasca) on his map as the western source. The story of the Indian missions (p. 34-36) is sketchy and confused; evidently the recent writings of Dr. Grace Lee Nute in the field of Minnesota Indian missions have not influenced this text. The account of the beginnings of St. Paul (p. 43) is headed "The Settling of St. Paul (Pig's Eye), 1825." It would be interesting to know where the authors obtained this date. The items mentioned in the foregoing are drawn at random from about twenty-five pages of the text. Not a few of these items are minor in character, but the extraordinary number of errors, large and small, tends to destroy one's confidence in the book.

In view of the deep influence that a school textbook exerts upon the minds of its youthful readers, it is proper that textbook writing should be expected to meet high standards. Probably no one will question the validity, in connection with a textbook on Minnesota history and community life, of three basic requirements: accuracy in fact, sound historical interpretation, and a presentation that takes full advantage of the results of scholarship in the field or fields covered. The reviewer recognizes the fact that the authors felt obliged to work rapidly in order to meet a pressing and practical need; he concedes their zeal; and he considers the volume well printed and illustrated. Appraised on the basis of the three requirements mentioned above, however, it is a disappointing piece of work, an inadequate textbook. Its inadequacy is the more marked because of its faulty and awkward English. The authors evidently like to write long and involved sentences, such as those of twelve and eleven lines respectively on pages 230 and 252. Some illustrations may be given of other and equally distressing characteristics of their style. "A constitution is the framework upon which laws and government are built. Sometimes they

are written" (p. 289). "To a study of national ideals as they associate themselves with our state laws, her history, and her leaders we now turn our attention" (p. 288). "Does race or color or nationality or creed make any difference? Should they?" (p. 290). "When I declare I am innocent, can a judge sentence me to prison without my being given a jury trial? Why not? Suppose in this case I was not given a trial nor sentenced to prison but was held in jail for months" (p. 291). "The state . . . took preventive measures to prevent similar disasters" (p. 92). "Mail was delivered by foot, pony, stage, and boat delivery" (p. 185). "The Indian understood . . . the agent who was hired to work among them" (p. 34). "This prosperity increased the desire of the settlers for becoming a state equal to the others" (p. 78). "By examining children at school and calling parents' attention to their defects, future troubles can often be avoided and proper treatment makes possible lives of usefulness and happiness to many who otherwise would pass their days in misery" (p. 210).

The reviewer understands that a workbook has been issued for use by school children in connection with *Community Life in Minnesota*. The chapters in the present volume are accompanied by suggestions of "Problems and Projects," and by lists of readings. The "Teachers' Reading Lists" for the four historical chapters are restricted to Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota*. The authors close their book with an appendix and an index. In the appendix some suggestions are given for a class library, the governors of the state are listed, and a chronology, taken in part from that in the Minnesota *Legislative Manual*, is printed.

THEODORE C. BLEGEN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
ST. PAUL

*A History of Minnesota, Commemorating 75 Years of Statehood.*  
(St. Paul, *St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press*, December 31, 1933.  
36 p. Illustrations. \$1.00.)

The newspaper public has long been made familiar with annual and commemorative editions which chiefly advertise and exploit commercial and industrial firms. Such issues usually carry just enough of historical and literary surveys for the communities concerned to prove that they are not entirely commercialized. But here we have

something different. The publishers of the *St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press* have reprinted from the issue of December 31 three sections devoted almost wholly to special historical articles on many phases of Minnesota's past. And what is more, this edition is on special paper and is protected by a serviceable and attractive cover. The substantial character and authoritative quality of some threescore articles are thus given a worthy dress for preservation and use by those who cherish the story of development of the North Star State.

Taken together these numerous articles constitute a comprehensive sketch of Minnesota history. They range in subject from the latest results of research on remains of primitive man, through accounts of Indian tribes, traders and missionaries, explorations, French and British rule, American military occupation, the coming of actual settlers, territorial politics, achievement of statehood, Indian outbreaks, agrarian crusades, the rise of industrial organizations, labor unions and legislation, social institutions, cultivation of the fine arts, and the like, down to waterways and their problems, and "Entering the Twentieth Century." As a reviewer checks over the extensive contributions and their authors, he becomes fully aware of the obligation generously expressed by the editor to the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. It appears that more than half of the material was either written by members of that staff or compiled from papers hitherto published by them. And what could be more natural? The work of the society in collecting, preserving, and making accessible materials of state history has been and is invaluable. And a trained and devoted staff becomes well qualified to set forth results of intimate knowledge.

The many illustrations add materially to the value of the publication, some being reproductions of early scenes, and some exhibiting proudly attractive views of present-day developments. Even the "write-ups" of certain municipalities and older and greater business houses are enriched by well-chosen illustrations.

The hope expressed by the publisher in his preface that this volume will be kept and treasured by schools, civic bodies, and all good citizens as a permanent contribution to the history of Minnesota may be expected to have general recognition.

C. A. DUNIWAY

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*Acta et Dicta: A Collection of Historical Data Regarding the Origin and Growth of the Catholic Church in the Province of St. Paul*, vol. 6, no. 1. (St. Paul, The Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul, October, 1933. 138 p. \$1.00.)

The appearance of this periodical, after the seeming somnolency of fifteen years of the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul, is hailed with sentiments of sincerest pleasure by all lovers of the history of the Northwest and especially of its Catholic church history. The ideals expressed in this new volume, its interesting contents, its pronounced scholarship throughout, and its pleasing format represent a wholesome enthusiasm that bespeaks much for a revival of *Acta et Dicta*, which in the past made such valuable contributions to the field of American church history.

The Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul was established in 1905. Under that distinguished churchman, Archbishop Ireland, who himself took a keen interest in the history of the upper Mississippi Valley, it flourished and created those eminently worth-while works that made it outstanding among the Catholic historical societies in America. From 1905 to 1918, with the exception of the years 1912 and 1913, it produced annually a publication of no mean bulk that was always stamped with the mark of scholarship. The personnel of the officers and editors of the revived society earns the strong assurance of a continuation of this work.

Appropriately enough, the present number of *Acta et Dicta* is introduced by a "Foreword" from the pen of the Archbishop of St. Paul, the Most Reverend John G. Murray. Dr. William Busch of St. Paul Seminary links the old days of the society with the present revival of its activities in an article entitled "After Fifteen Years," which embodies a short sketch of Catholic historical societies in the past. He also contributes a well-documented article on the "Mendota Altar of 1842." Dr. Francis J. Schaefer, whose erudite articles studded the pages of past *Acta et Dicta* publications more than those of any other writer, gives the first installment of a study of Father Hennepin, drawn to a great extent from late French sources.

An outstanding feature of the issue is the brilliantly written sketch of "Archbishop Ireland," from the elegant pen of Monsignor Humphrey Moynihan. It may be mentioned here—and this not in a critical vein—that the writer of the sketch while discussing the once

bitter Cahensly controversy, assumes the complete unassailability of Archbishop Ireland's position. A contrary view, which was more than hinted at by Dr. Zwierlein in his *Life and Letters of Bishop McQuaid*, has since been masterfully presented by Father Rothensteiner in his recent *History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis*. In a comprehensive chapter entitled "Americanism versus Cahenslyism," the author shows that the perspective of intervening years has made some of the points advanced by the Cahensly writers appear much stronger than was originally conceded.

The articles on "Dillon O'Brien" by Thomas D. O'Brien and on "Pierre Cotté" by Anna Mary Keenan—the latter carefully annotated—summarize two interesting periods in the growth of Minnesota, the colonizing and fur-trading periods. Paul Daggett in his account of the "Catholic Cemeteries of St. Paul" traces the thrice-moved sacred sites of the Catholic dead. For the "Documents" section, two letters written in French by Canon Francis de Vivaldi, with their English translations, have been edited by Sister Grace McDonald, O.S.B., who has become an authority on the life of this mysterious and strange churchman of the early Northwest.

It should be added that the present issue of *Acta et Dicta* follows the custom established in former issues by placing an abridgment of the tables of contents of all previous publications of the society at the end. Such a list is of great assistance to the student and the searcher for materials.

The present number of *Acta et Dicta* bears out the thought of Archbishop Ireland, so aptly quoted by the editor:

The Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul has a mission far beyond that of the mere writing of history. Its higher and holier mission is to build up the Church in the Northwest by the preservation of its continuity of life and of effort, by guarding well the inheritance of the past for the guidance and the enrichment of the present and of the future.

M. M. HOFFMANN

COLUMBIA COLLEGE  
DUBUQUE, IOWA



## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Dr. Warren Upham, secretary of the society from 1895 to 1914, archaeologist from 1914 to 1933, and during the past year archeologist emeritus, died in St. Paul on January 29 at the age of eighty-four. His career and his contributions to Minnesota geology and history will be reviewed in a memorial in his honor to be published in a later issue of the magazine. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, in an editorial on January 31, speaks of Dr. Upham as having belonged "to that distinguished group of pioneer Minnesota scientists who made the first survey of the state's geology." He "deserves to be remembered as one of Minnesota's scientific explorers. The field of Minnesota topography and geology he and his associates explored was as new to science as the Mississippi Valley was to its first discoverers back in the days of the French regime." The *Pioneer Press* pays tribute to Dr. Upham for the conspicuous part that he took "in that first reconnaissance of the surface geology of the state which was to serve as a basis for more detailed surveys by succeeding scientists." Dr. Upham was more than a geologist, however. Through his long service as secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society he made lasting contributions to this institution, guided the growth of its library from about 45,000 volumes to nearly 118,000, edited its publications, and published many studies and compilations in the field of state history. He was a careful student, patient and industrious in assembling data, persevering in effort, willing to face large tasks, a representative of the old school of scholar and gentleman. His memory will be honored both by the society and by the state, to both of which he gave the best effort of his life.

The activities of the society in 1933, including the last three months of the year, are surveyed in the superintendent's report, published elsewhere in this issue of the magazine. Only a few supplementary items, therefore, are presented in this section.

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

BECKER: Sylvester W. Runyan of Detroit Lakes.

BROWN: Albert Pfaender of New Ulm.

CARVER: Estella L. Elke of Chaska.

HENNEPIN: Grace E. Clark and Mrs. William D. Gregory of Minneapolis.

ISANTI: Blaine B. Barker of Cambridge.

MARSHALL: Mrs. Henry I. Yetter of Stephens.

RAMSEY: Alfred L. Burt, Amelia D. Cutler, and Russell H. Dick of St. Paul; and Ernest R. Reiff of North St. Paul.

RENVILLE: Adrian S. Bottge and Olaf W. Nordbye of Renville.

STEARNS: Gertrude B. Gove of St. Cloud.

NONRESIDENT: Mrs. Arthur J. Glover of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

The society lost seven active members by death during the three months ending December 31: George H. Prince of St. Paul, October 3; Carl J. Swendsen of Minneapolis, October 6; Leonard H. Wells of Minneapolis, October 11; Archibald M. Chisholm of Duluth, November 4; Henry P. Barlow of St. Paul, November 18; Francis J. Webb of Duluth, December 5; and Charles G. Roosen of Minneapolis, December 23.

As in the past two years, the society is presenting over WLB, the broadcasting station of the University of Minnesota, a series of radio talks on Minnesota history. In the present series emphasis is being placed upon the period of the nineties and the developments and events of the twentieth century. The subjects of nine talks presented between October 17 and December 12 and the speakers follow: "From Davis to Nelson" by Mr. Blegen, "Minnesota in the Nineties" by Mr. Babcock, "Minnesota in the War with Spain" by Miss Wheelhouse, "Modern Transportation and Communication" by Mr. Larsen, "Entering the Twentieth Century" by Mr. Blegen, "On the Eve of the World War" by Mr. Larsen, "Home Activities in Minnesota during the World War" by Miss Wheelhouse, "New Social Points of View" by Mrs. Larsen, and "Health and Recreation" by Miss Heilbron. The series is being continued with twelve talks, presented from January 9 to April 10 at 7:15 P.M. on Tuesdays. After their presentation, the talks are published in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*.

Twelve of the radio talks prepared by members of the society's staff and broadcast over station WLB in 1932 and 1933 were presented for a second time during the fall and early winter over station KSTP under the auspices of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution. Most of the talks were read by Colonel Alva J. Brasted, chaplain at Fort Snelling. The following subjects were included in the program: "Minnesota Indian Life" by Mr. Babcock, October 18; "The French Régime in Minnesota" by Mr. Blegen, October 25; "The Story of Old Fort Snelling" by Mr. Babcock, November 8; "American Exploration in Minnesota" by Mr. Van Koughnet, November 15; "The Minnesota Fur Trade" by Miss Nute, November 22; "Indian Missions in Minnesota" by Miss Nute, November 29; "Some Aspects of Minnesota Pioneer Life" by Mr. Blegen, December 6; "The Creation of the Territory" by Mr. Van Koughnet, December 13; "Winning Statehood for Minnesota" by Mr. Larsen, December 20; "Minnesota in the Civil War" by Mr. Blegen, December 27; "The Sioux War in Minnesota" by Mr. Babcock, January 3; and "The British Régime in Minnesota" by Miss Nute, January 10.

The superintendent spoke on phases of Minnesota history before the Lions Club of Minneapolis on October 18, at the organization meeting of the Douglas County Historical Society in Alexandria on November 20, before the Informal Club of St. Paul on December 4, and before members of the American Institute of Banking meeting in St. Paul on December 6. He also gave two radio talks from station WCCO in addition to those presented in the society's regular series over WLB. The first, on November 1, was "An Interview on Minnesota History," in which the superintendent answered queries presented by Mr. William Gibson of the University of Minnesota; the second, on November 6, was a discussion of "Historical Landmarks" given under the auspices of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. The curator of manuscripts gave illustrated talks on pioneer life before the state committee of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution meeting in St. Paul on October 4, and before the brotherhood of Faith Lutheran Church of St. Paul on November 9; she presented "A Bird's Eye View of Minnesota History" for the travel section of the Thursday Club of St. Paul on October 17; and she spoke on "Pioneer Women" before women's

clubs in St. Paul on October 18 and December 18, on "Bishop Whipple" before the women's guild of the Church of St. John the Evangelist of St. Paul on November 6, and on the voyageur before the White Bear Lake Women's Club on October 23, the St. Anthony Falls Women's Club on November 14, and at the Summit School in St. Paul on November 21.

The society furnished no less than thirty-five articles for the "Minnesota Diamond Jubilee History" published by the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* on December 31 and later issued as a separate with a special cover and the title *A History of Minnesota Commemorating 75 Years of Statehood*. With only a few exceptions the articles furnished by the society consisted of the texts of talks delivered in the radio history of the state that the staff has been presenting during the past two years. A review of the *History* by Professor C. A. Duniway of Carleton College is published elsewhere in this number of the magazine.

Transcripts of the papers and records in the society's valuable collection of papers relating to the archeological survey of Minnesota and the Northwest made by Alfred J. Hill and Theodore H. Lewis are being made by the archeology department of the University of Minnesota. The work is being done at the university by a corps of typists as a CWA project.

A group of papers and pictures illustrative of the history of the St. Paul Turnverein was placed on exhibit in the Historical Building in November, when the organization celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary.

An index to the four numbers of MINNESOTA HISTORY issued in 1933 and comprising volume 14 has been published and is available to members on request.

#### ACCESSIONS

A book of orders issued to British and Colonial troops during the campaign of the French and Indian Wars that resulted in the capitulation of Montreal has been presented by Miss Mary T. Hale of Minneapolis. The book, which covers the period from June 8 to October 28, 1760, was presumably kept by Nathan Whiting, the

colonel of a Connecticut regiment. By a strange coincidence it supplements some material that came to the society some time ago from an entirely different source—a book of orders issued to troops, including Colonel Whiting's regiment, which were stationed at Crown Point in 1761 (see *ante*, 4: 71).

Photostatic copies of twenty letters by or about Joseph N. Nicollet, the French explorer of the upper Mississippi Valley, for the period between 1835 and 1842 have been made for the society from the originals in the possession of the New York Public Library and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. They deal with such subjects as Nicollet's work before going to the West, smallpox epidemics among the Indians, the vaccination of the natives, government appropriations to cover the expenses of Nicollet's explorations, and Nicollet's great map of the Northwest. Letters of introduction for Lieutenant John C. Frémont, who was Nicollet's assistant on one of his expeditions, and for Sir William Drummond Stewart, a Scotch traveler in the Far West, are included.

Transcripts of fifteen letters written by the Indian missionary, Father Francis Pierz, between 1835 and 1840 have been made for the society through the courtesy of the Reverend Hugo Bren of Lemont, Illinois, who discovered the originals in the parish archives of Krainburg, Yugoslavia. In these letters, which Pierz wrote to friends in his native land, he describes in an informal way his mission work at La Croix, Sault Ste. Marie, Arbre Croche, and Grand Portage; his efforts to instruct the Indians in horticulture and agriculture; his impressions of native life; and his travels along the north shore of Lake Superior.

A number of items relating to the career of the Reverend Chauncey Hobart of Red Wing, a prominent Minnesota Methodist clergyman, have been presented by Mr. E. B. Hobart of Wilmar, California. They include an interesting diary kept by Hobart in 1845 and 1846 while he was circuit riding in Wisconsin and Illinois, an essay that he wrote in 1842, several objects connected with his services in the Mexican and Civil wars, a photograph of Lincoln that the president gave to Hobart, and a photograph of Hobart taken about 1896.

The journal kept by Henry Lewis during a canoe voyage from the Falls of St. Anthony to St. Louis in the summer of 1848 has been

copied for the society from the original in the possession of his nephew, Mr. John G. Lewis of Toronto. Lewis, a St. Louis artist, made the trip in order to collect material for a panorama of the Mississippi River, which was completed in the following year and was exhibited with great success both in America and in Europe. The journal and the sketches that Lewis made during his Mississippi voyage also were used by the artist in the preparation of the text and the illustrations of his well-known book, *Das illustrierte Mississippithal*, which was published at Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1857.

Forty-one letters written between 1852 and 1864 by George W. Northrup in which he tells of his experiences as a teacher in a Protestant mission school at Pembina, as a guide on buffalo hunting expeditions in the Red River Valley, as a farmer for the Indians at Yellow Medicine, as a soldier in the South during the Civil War, and as a member of the Sully expedition against the Sioux have been copied for the society from the originals in the possession of Mrs. Theresa C. MacEwan of Lafayette, New York. Several additional letters in the collection refer to Northrup's death, which occurred on July 28, 1864, during an encounter with the Indians.

Some letters of Bishop Henry B. Whipple about the Chippewa mission at Gull Lake in 1860 and the causes of the Sioux War are among the items copied for the society from files for the years from 1856 to 1863 of the *Puritan Recorder*, the *Boston Recorder*, and the *New York Observer* in the Congregational Library in Boston. Other accounts copied from these magazines deal with the settlement of Zumbrota by the Strafford Western Emigration Company, a meeting of the Congregational Conference at Winona in 1859, and the history of the Presbyterian church at Red Wing.

The bill for the removal of the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter, railroads, and Indian treaties are among the subjects touched upon in three letters written in 1857 and 1859 from St. Paul and St. Peter by Frederick P. Leavenworth to his father at Petersburg, Virginia, which have been turned over to the society by Mr. Warren H. Biggs of Williamston, North Carolina.

The papers of Jason C. Easton, consisting of about six hundred letter books, ledgers, and miscellaneous volumes, and twenty-six large

packing boxes of correspondence and other records, have been presented by his granddaughter, Miss Margaret Easton of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The collection covers the period from 1856 to 1901, with emphasis on the seventies and eighties; and the papers relate mainly to the private banks established and owned by Easton, particularly those at Chatfield and Lanesboro.

An interesting account by the Reverend Archibald Cardle of Burlington, Iowa, of the early history and first settlers in Pilot Grove Township, Faribault County, has been received from Mrs. F. N. Hunt of Fairmont. The narrative was presented at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the settlement, which was held on June 8 on the site of the community's first school-house (see *ante*, 14: 456).

A letter written from Lakeville on January 8, 1860, by James Myers to his sister in Massachusetts, in which he discusses the price of farm products and live stock, is the gift of his granddaughter, Mrs. Hoyt J. Calkins of St. Paul. She has also presented a teacher's certificate issued to her mother, Mary Myers, in Scott County on December 6, 1875.

Orders and reports issued to and by Benjamin Densmore as an officer of a colored regiment during the Civil War; and accounts, tables of computation, and a few letters relating to a survey made by him for the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company in 1855 have been added to his papers by his daughters, the Misses Frances and Margaret Densmore of Red Wing (see *ante*, 14: 100). They have also presented the camp box used by their father during the Civil War, some articles of women's and doll's clothing, examples of cross-stitch work, and a number of children's books.

The commissions and official orders issued during the Civil War to James O. Pierce, a lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and later assistant adjutant general of volunteers in the Union army with the rank of major, have been presented by his daughter, Miss Caroline W. Pierce of Minneapolis. A letter dated November 15, 1862, giving the result of a vote taken in Pierce's company at Cairo, Tennessee, for members of the Wisconsin legislature;

and Pierce's certificates of admission to the bar of Wisconsin in 1865 and of Minnesota in 1886 are included in the gift.

The activities of the first grange organized in Minnesota, the North Star Grange of St. Paul, from the date of its founding on September 2, 1868, until its dissolution on August 23, 1884, are recorded in a volume of minutes found among the papers of Truman M. Smith and placed with the society by his grandson, Mr. Charles T. Smith, Jr., of St. Paul. It is interesting to note that the North Star Grange was organized by Oliver H. Kelley less than a year after he and others founded the National Grange at Washington, D. C. The records of the St. Paul organization reveal that among the subjects discussed at meetings were the best method of breaking prairie land, the advantages of farm machinery, and the rates charged by railroads and steamboats for carrying farm products. The volume is of special value for the light that it throws upon the social aspects of the Grange. Dances, banquets, and children's festivals figure prominently among the activities that are recorded.

A register of visitors kept at the Riverside House of Wabasha from September 11, 1878, to August 18, 1879, and an account book for the period from 1861 to 1866, apparently kept by Louis Blum while serving as a clerk in the dry goods store of N. H. Blum of St. Paul, are the gifts of Dr. James C. Ferguson of St. Paul. He has also presented a soapstone hand warmer.

Two volumes of minutes of annual meetings of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, covering the years 1867 to 1883 and 1906 to 1913, which were among the papers of Dr. Ethel E. Hurd of Minneapolis, are the gift of her daughter, Dr. Annah Hurd of Minneapolis. She has also presented the minutes of meetings for 1900 to 1906 and 1910 to 1913 of the Political Equality Club of Minneapolis, several items of correspondence relating to the efforts of the club in 1915 to establish a home economics department on the main campus of the University of Minnesota, and miscellaneous material concerning the activities of the Minnesota Woman's Suffrage Association between 1898 and 1916.

Four land patents issued in the eighties and in 1900 to Daniel Sullivan, Margaret Conway, and Archbishop John Ireland for land



in Big Stone and Traverse counties that was later bought by M. C. Keating, are the gift of the latter's grandson, Mr. Stephen Keating of Graceville. Sullivan and Miss Conway settled in western Minnesota through the influence of Archbishop Ireland.

Thirty-five items have been added by Mr. Henry B. Wenzell of Stillwater to his papers in the possession of the society (see *ante*, 13: 428). They include a letter written in 1882 in which Mr. Wenzell discusses the problem of selecting a city in which to practice law. He makes some interesting comments on St. Paul and Minneapolis, two of the cities that he was considering.

A manuscript entitled "An Early History of Brighton Community, Nicollet Co., Minnesota" by Mabel C. Peterson is the gift of the author.

The Chippewa uprising under Hole-in-the-Day, its connection with the Sioux Outbreak, and the removal of the Chippewa to the White Earth Reservation are among the subjects discussed in four letters written in 1902 by Enmegahbowh, the native missionary among the Chippewa, which are the gift of Mr. Everett E. Clark of Sleepy Eye. The donor has added the letters to the papers of his father, Edwin Clark, a former Chippewa Indian agent (see *ante*, 12: 85), to whom they were given by the original recipient, Nathan Richardson.

Nineteen articles and reminiscent accounts of the Sioux massacre of 1862, which were submitted in a contest conducted by the tourist bureau of the Minnesota department of conservation and the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association during the summer of 1933 (see *ante*, 14: 450), have been received from the bureau.

"The Genesis and Organization of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America" is the title of a master's thesis by Laila Nilsen, a copy of which has been received from the history department of the University of Minnesota. Term papers on "Minnesota and the Panic of 1857" by Ellworth Carlstedt and on "The Moravians in Carver County" by Estella L. Elke, prepared in connection with a course in Minnesota history in the same university, have been presented by the authors.

A volume of minutes of meetings held between 1912 and 1922 by the Woman's Progress Club, now known as the Parent-Teacher Association of school district number 5, Mendota Township, has been presented by that organization through the courtesy of Mrs. George H. Staples of St. Paul.

"Stearns County in the World War: An Honor Roll of the Men and Women of This Community Who Served Their Country in the Period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918" is the title of a manuscript volume compiled from state and national military records and presented by Miss Irene Dunn of St. Cloud. In addition to a roster, the volume includes accounts of military units that contained large Stearns County contingents, reviews of home activities in the county during the war, and sections devoted to the county's "Catholic World War Record" and to the "Service Record of East St. Cloud and the City of St. Cloud."

Copies of addresses made by Governor Floyd B. Olson, Dean Walter C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota, W. E. Boie, J. H. Hay, Mrs. Jean Wittich, and Oscar Behrens at a meeting of the Saturday Lunch Club of Minneapolis on November 11 in tribute to Arthur J. McGuire, a leader in the coöperative dairying movement in Minnesota, have been presented by Mr. S. Albert Stockwell of Minneapolis. A copy of a memorial to McGuire adopted by the Minnesota house of representatives on December 6 has been received from Speaker Charles Munn.

A set of the *Foster Hall Reproductions* of the songs, compositions, and arrangements by Stephen Collins Foster (Indianapolis, 1933) is the gift of Mr. Josiah K. Lilly of Indianapolis, who has assembled a unique collection of first editions of the works of the writer and composer of *O Susanna*, *My Old Kentucky Home*, and hundreds of other songs. Through the generosity of Mr. Lilly, a thousand sets of reproductions of these songs have been printed and "placed in libraries located at strategic points," thus making them available to students of American music, and more particularly of Foster's work, in widely scattered localities.

*Looking Backward: or, Memories of the Past* is the title of a volume by Mary B. Allen King (New York, 1870. 455 p.) recently

presented by Dr. John M. Armstrong of St. Paul. It contains an interesting reference (p. 139) to a Miss Kirby who was sent some time after 1834 by the ladies of Rochester, New York, "to St. Paul's" as a missionary and teacher. "She went up the Mississippi in a bark canoe," according to Mrs. King, "and boarded in a family of a French trader who married an Indian wife. She had a successful school."

The plaster model of the bronze statue of a Chippewa Indian erected on the site of the Old Crossing treaty at Huot on June 25, 1933, has been presented by the sculptor, Mr. Carl Mose.

Several interesting musical instruments recently presented to the society include a clarinet and a piccolo played by Cyrus M. Kingsley in St. Paul in 1853, from Mrs. John Kingsley of Farmington; a Swiss bell used by a professional bell ringer, from Mrs. L. L. Dodge of Minneapolis; and an Edison phonograph dating from 1905 with thirty-two records, from Mr. LaVerne Anderson of St. Paul.

Several pieces of Confederate currency from the Carolinas and Georgia are the gift of Mr. Walter M. Thurston of St. Paul. A colonial bill for six dollars and a piece of United States fractional currency have been received from Mrs. L. L. Dodge of Minneapolis.

A port hole from a block house at old Fort Ripley dating from the seventies is the gift of Mr. Ellsworth W. Smith of Little Falls.

A handmade flour barrel, a wooden maul, augurs, a grub hoe, a chopper's ax, and a cooper's broadax used by Bengt Jönson in the fifties when he blazed a trail from Marine to Scandia have been received from Mr. Albert G. Nelson of Scandia.

Among recent additions to the society's domestic life collection are a pair of silver salt and pepper shakers brought to Minnesota in 1851, from Mrs. James T. Morris of Minneapolis; a fluting iron dating from the sixties, from Mr. Edward Achauer, Jr., of St. Paul; a pipe with a long stem used in the sixties, from Mrs. George Rink of St. Paul; and a bottle of Maccaboy snuff, from Mrs. John Kingsley of Farmington.

Additions to the society's costume collection include a brown silk wedding gown worn in 1856, from Mr. and Mrs. George R. Martin

of Minneapolis; a gentleman's dressing jacket and ladies' dresses and wraps, from Mr. Robert C. Fisk of St. Paul; a silk dress dating from 1901, from Mrs. H. S. Matteson of Minneapolis; and a belt buckle, a purse, and several old-fashioned pieces of jewelry, from Mrs. William P. Hallowell of Wayzata.

Oil portraits of two Minnesota governors, Lucius F. Hubbard and John S. Pillsbury, have been presented by Mr. L. V. Hubbard of Minneapolis.

An interesting and valuable collection of 129 pictures of Chippewa Indians and scenes on the White Earth Indian Reservation has been received from Mr. Archer B. Gilfillan of Spearfish, South Dakota. Mrs. C. H. Heywood of Minneapolis has presented several photographs taken in Minneapolis during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1884. A hundred prints made from the Sweet-Jacoby negatives of views in St. Anthony and pioneer Minneapolis are the gift of the *Minneapolis Journal*.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

An Englishman's interpretation of *The Study of American History* is presented in an inaugural lecture delivered at University College, London, on February 5, 1931, by H. Hale Bellot, professor of American history in the University of London (Oxford, 1932. 16 p.). Professor Bellot informs his readers that American history should be studied in England, if for no other reason, because "American scholarship offers us . . . a great mass of monographic studies and carefully printed documentary material relating to the history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries . . . far in advance of anything which we have done to elucidate our own experience during the last hundred years." He calls special attention to two phases of American history — the political development that preceded the Civil War, and the social and economic "experiment" that followed it. "We are the witnesses of the creation of a new civilization, whose advent may prove to be one of the crises in the history of modern culture," he concludes. "Whether we like it or not, there can be little doubt but that the forces which are shaping the United States are the forces which are re-shaping the world."

"The present is but the edge of the web of history that time is forever weaving," writes George Wilson in an article entitled "Why Teach History?" which appears in *Queen's Quarterly* for August. He contends that history "can illuminate the present by a study of the past" and that it also "can free us from the tyranny of the present."

At the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Historical Association, which was held at Urbana on December 27, 28, and 29, the Kensington rune stone was discussed by Milo M. Quaife. He presented a paper entitled "The Discovery of Minnesota in 1362: An Historical Myth in the Making" at a luncheon meeting of state and local historical societies. A number of other sessions held in connection with this meeting were devoted to subjects of interest to students of the history of the Northwest. A joint session of the Mississippi Valley and American historical associations, held on December 27, was given over to a discussion of the "Economic and

Social Basis of Republicanism in the Old Northwest, 1850-1860," with papers on the "Sources of the Southern Migration into the Old Northwest" by John D. Barnhart, "Cultural Elements in the Old Northwest" by Logan Esarey, "Economic Factors in the Politics of the Old Northwest" by James L. Sellers, and "Regional Competition for the Northwest's Supplies" by Harrison J. Thornton. "The Advance of Civilization into the Middle West" was the subject discussed at a general session held on December 27, when Benjamin F. Wright, Jr., presented a paper entitled "An Examination of the Turner Thesis," Avery Craven described "The Settling of the Middle West," and John D. Hicks surveyed "The Development of Civilization in the Middle West, 1865-1900." The part played by the "Norwegian Element in the History of the Northwest" during the past century was described by Laurence M. Larsen at the dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association; and papers on the "Influence of Transportation Changes on the Development of the Live Stock Industry of the Middle West to 1860" by Charles T. Leavitt and on "The Reputation of Middle Western American Agriculture in England, 1850-1870" were among those presented at a joint session of the Agricultural History Society and the American Historical Association. The annual address of the latter association, presented by its president, Charles A. Beard, on December 28, was entitled "Written History an Act of Faith."

Sessions on "Trails and Migrations," on the "Religious Elements of the Frontier," on "Business and Depressions on the Frontier," on "Biography of the Frontier," and on "Book Reviewing" will be held in connection with the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which will take place at Columbia, Missouri, from April 26 to 28. A special session for history teachers and a conference of directors of historical societies are also being planned.

In an address on "Assembling Historical Manuscripts" which appears in the December issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Dr. Joseph Schafer comments upon the "new and revolutionary method of acquiring copies of manuscripts by photographing them on films" as a "process which in no long time seems destined vastly to enrich manuscript collections and to distribute their benefits widely

over the world." He remarks that "we seem to be on the eve of a period of genuine democracy in historical opportunity."

A "Union List of Newspapers" in American libraries is being compiled under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America. A fund of \$25,000 contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation makes the project possible. The work is being conducted under the editorship of Miss Winifred Gregory, with headquarters in the Library of Congress.

The attempt of various American organizations to influence American thought through the schools is the theme of a volume on *Citizens' Organizations and the Civic Training of Youth* by Bessie Louise Pierce, which has been issued as part 3 of the *Report* of the commission on the social studies of the American Historical Association (1933. 428 p.). The educational and civic policies and programs of such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the National Council for Prevention of War, the Ku Klux Klan, the Boy Scouts, the International Rotary, and the Anti-saloon League are discussed.

"David Thompson's Account of His First Attempt to Cross the Rockies" in June, 1801, has been supplied with an introduction and edited by F. W. Howay for publication in *Queen's Quarterly* for August. The original of the "Account" is included in a manuscript volume written by Thompson and obtained by the Vancouver Public Library in 1927. The fact that it was not available when J. B. Tyrrell edited Thompson's *Narrative*, which was published in 1916, gives special interest to its appearance.

"Interrelations between the Fur Trade of Canada and the United States" are discussed by Harold A. Innis in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December. He points out, among other "interrelations," that the Northwest Company "stimulated Astor in the development of a similar organization in the United States"; that the "amalgamation of the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, the rise of the American Fur Company, and the disappearance of the government factory system were closely interrelated"; that the growth of the Red River cart trade between St. Paul and Fort Garry followed the introduction of the steamboat on the

Missouri and the Mississippi; and that steamboating on the Red River "hastened the decline of Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly and the sale of Hudson's Bay Company territory to Canada." Translated extracts from the notes of Count Francesco Arese, an Italian who visited the Middle West in 1837, have been edited by Lynn M. Case for publication in the "Notes and Documents" section of this number of the *Review*. The count presents some interesting remarks on steamboat travel on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and on social life in the West. He comments upon the American Fur Company as "the most remarkable thing in St. Louis."

In *Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians*, Grant Foreman tells the tragic story of the removal of the southern Indians from their established homes to lands west of the Mississippi (Norman, Oklahoma, 1932. 415 p.). There are sections on the treaties made with and the subsequent removals of the Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole Indians.

"Some Notes on the Grand Medicine Society of the Bois Fort Ojibwa" are published by Albert B. Reagan in the October issue of *Americana*. The author, who was superintendent of the Bois Fort Indian Reservation at Nett Lake from 1909 to 1914, gives a first-hand and detailed account of the ceremonies practiced by the grand medicine society at that place. Of special interest is his description of an initiation ceremony.

The *Shawnee Sun* or *Siwinowe Kesibwi*, a paper published by Jotham Meeker at a Baptist mission in what is now the state of Kansas in the thirties and forties of the last century, is the subject of a brief article by Douglas C. McMurtrie in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly* for November. The paper, which began publication in November, 1835, is described as the "first newspaper published exclusively in an Indian language in the present boundaries of the United States." The only known copy of the *Sun*, that for November, 1841, is reproduced with the article.

A collection of stone implements and fragments of pottery from Indian burial mounds in various parts of North and Central America has been placed on display in the museum of the St. Paul Institute of General and Applied Science.



More than a hundred items have been added by Mr. Everett E. Edwards to his valuable bibliography of the *Agriculture of the American Indians* in a second edition (106 p.) issued in June, 1933. The work was originally published in May, 1932, by the United States department of agriculture as number 23 of its *Bibliographical Contributions* (see *ante*, 13: 330). The "Importance of Preserving Historical Records for Agricultural Research" is discussed by Mr. Edwards in *Agricultural Library Notes*, a publication of the library of the department of agriculture, for December. He points out the fact that the "importance of preserving farmers' account books, diaries, letters, and reminiscences for the use of research workers is being recognized," for such materials "supply research workers with many facts not obtainable elsewhere." Mr. Edwards notes that many institutions — among them the Minnesota Historical Society — are taking "steps to preserve these materials from which the history of American agriculture may be written." The collection that is being built up by the library of the department of agriculture is described, and attention is called to this library's unique collection of more than fifty thousand "catalogues and other trade publications of firms and individuals engaged in the nursery and seed business."

Bishop Cretin's early experiences in America as revealed in his letters to his sister in France are described by Rose McKee in an article in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Daily News* for January 14. The letters were used by Father James L. Connolly of St. Paul Seminary as the basis for a talk before the luncheon session of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society on January 8 (see *ante*, p. 81).

Chapters on Bishop Frederic Baraga's work as a missionary at Arbre Croche, Grand River, La Pointe, L'Anse, and Sault Ste. Marie are included in a biography written in Slovenian by Franc Jaklič and published under the title *Misijonski škof irenej Friderik Baraga* (Celju, 1931. 237 p.). An article in the same language entitled "Baraga apostol treznosti" is contributed by Hugo Bren to the January issue of *Ave Maria*, a magazine published by the Slovene Franciscan Fathers at Lemont, Illinois.

How Captain Alexander McDougall "Broke All Traditions with 'Whaleback'" steamers that he began to build for the Great Lakes

trade in 1888 is explained by Frank Hayes in a feature article published in the *Milwaukee Journal* for July 30, 1933. The "Christopher Columbus," a passenger boat of the whaleback type built for the traffic arising from the Chicago fair of 1893, is described in some detail. Pictures of this boat and a portrait of Captain McDougall accompany the article.

About a hundred members of the Swedish-American Historical Society attended the annual meeting of that organization, which was held in Minneapolis on December 8. Dr. Conrad Peterson reviewed the career of the Reverend Eric Norelius, calling attention to the centenary of his birth. A paper on the work of the late Carl J. Swendsen as chairman of the Minnesota board of control was presented by Henry N. Benson.

A study of *The Republican Expansionists of the Early Reconstruction Era*, submitted by Joe Patterson Smith as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago in 1930, has been privately published and distributed by the University of Chicago Libraries (Chicago, 1933. 129 p.). Among the materials listed by Dr. Smith in his bibliography are the James Wickes Taylor Papers and Scrapbooks in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, and the *St. Paul Daily Press*.

Chapters on "Country Life a Hundred Years Ago" and on "Country Food and Drink" are included in a comprehensive *History of Agriculture in the State of New York* by Ulysses P. Hedrick, recently issued by the New York State Agricultural Society (1933. 462 p.). In these chapters Mr. Hedrick has described conditions in New York similar to those pictured for Minnesota by Miss Evadene Burris in two articles recently published in MINNESOTA HISTORY (see *ante*, 14: 263-287, 378-392). The scope and variety of the material set forth by Mr. Hedrick may be judged from these chapters. Among the subjects discussed in the volume are Indian agriculture, agricultural organizations, various forms of transportation, the introduction of farm machinery, "The Printing Press and the Farmer," farm crops, the live-stock industries, and state aid for agriculture. The illustrations, which include reproductions of many newspaper items, are worthy of special note. A similarly comprehensive history of agriculture in Minnesota is much needed.

The portion of George W. Featherstonhaugh's *Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor* that relates to Tennessee is reprinted under the title "The Tennessee Valley as Seen by a British Traveler in 1837" in the *Tennessee Historical Magazine* for October, 1932. It is supplied with an introduction and annotations by James W. Patton, who gives some information about Featherstonhaugh and his travels both in the Northwest and in the South. In the "Historical Notes and Documents" section of the same magazine, part of Professor Allan Nevins' review of *Historical Scholarship in America*, which appeared in MINNESOTA HISTORY last March, is quoted.

Various types of sod houses that are still being used on the prairies of western Kansas are described by Donald S. Gates in an illustrated article in the *Journal of Geography* for December.

An admirable historical study by George Pence and Nellie C. Armstrong of *Indiana Boundaries, Territory, State, and County* has recently been published by the Indiana Historical Bureau (Indianapolis, 1933. 883 p.). Much of the volume is devoted to a series of excellently drawn maps, and most of these, in turn, relate to counties, but the map work is given its proper setting by Miss Armstrong in an essay (p. 1-131) in which she sketches, with full documentation, the story of Indiana's boundary legislation. The historical value of such a volume is obvious, but it is well to be reminded, in Dr. Christopher B. Coleman's preface, of its practical usefulness. "The knowledge of the limits of political units at different times," he writes, "is essential to the use of public records, election returns, land records, or genealogical data." It may be noted that the California Historical Survey Commission brought out at Berkeley in 1923 a somewhat similar volume entitled *California County Boundaries: A Study of the Division of the State into Counties and the Subsequent Changes in Their Boundaries*, by Owen C. Coy. Both the Indiana and the California studies should prove of much value and interest for anyone attempting a study of Minnesota's county boundaries, a study that is greatly needed.

A map of Indiana on which is indicated for each county in the state the dates of first white settlement, of organization, of the convening of the first court, and of the first land entry has been compiled

by Charles N. Thompson and published by the Society of Indiana Pioneers with its *Year Book* for 1932.

Within the scope of forty-five pages, "The First Hundred Years" of Iowa history are surveyed by Ruth A. Gallaher in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for October. The article commemorates the centennial of the Black Hawk Purchase, which on June 1, 1833, "became part of the public domain." Sections are devoted to education, religious history, racial elements, public welfare, amusements and recreation, and other phases of Iowa's social history.

A "Syllabus of Michigan History for Schools and Colleges" by James O. Knauss is published in the *Michigan History Magazine* for the autumn of 1932. A list of references appears with each section and a complete bibliography is printed with the syllabus.

The valuable history of "Navigation on the Chippewa River in Wisconsin" which Captain Fred A. Bill published in the *Burlington [Iowa] Post* in 1930 (see *ante*, 11: 211) is reprinted in installments in the *Wabasha County Herald-Standard* of Wabasha beginning with the issue of November 2.

The fiftieth anniversary of the building of the William Moore School of Bismarck, North Dakota, was the occasion for an interesting celebration on December 15. Former graduates assembled for class reunions, the women wearing, in many cases, their graduation dresses; and a number of historical papers were presented. One of these was based upon material relating to the school that was obtained from a file of the *Bismarck Tribune* in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. A review of the history of the school by W. A. Falconer, sketches of teachers and graduates, and a list of graduates from 1887 to 1912 are included in an illustrated souvenir pamphlet (23 p.) issued in connection with the celebration. Of special interest is a sketch of Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter, the first teacher in Bismarck and a gifted writer, which appears with her portrait.

Many connections between the histories of Minnesota and Manitoba are to be noted in a section on "Western Canada (Hudson Bay Drainage Basin)" in a volume of *Select Documents in Canadian Economic History, 1783-1885* edited by H. A. Innis and A. R. M.

Lower (Toronto, 1933. 846 p.). The beginning of steamboat navigation on the Red River, the completion of a railroad between St. Paul and Winnipeg in 1879, the competition between the state and the province for immigrants, and the use of logs from the pine forests of northern Minnesota by the Canadian mills are among the subjects touched upon. An account by a settler, George Henry, who went from Ontario to Manitoba in 1878 by way of Minnesota, is among the documents quoted. A detailed account of the expenses involved in such a journey is given in a footnote.

#### GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The year 1934 will mark the centennials of a number of significant events in the early history of the Minnesota country. On May 6, 1834, for example, the pioneers of Protestant mission work among the Sioux of southern Minnesota — Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond — arrived at Fort Snelling. Another missionary, Thomas S. Williamson, visited the Minnesota region in the summer of 1834 to make a survey of mission possibilities for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The American Fur Company was reorganized in 1834 — a step that had a far-reaching influence upon the fur trade of the upper Northwest. But perhaps the event of 1834 that was of greatest significance for the future state of Minnesota was the arrival on October 28 at Mendota of an agent of that company, Henry H. Sibley. Dr. Folwell estimates the importance of Sibley's rôle in Minnesota history in the following statement: "From this day till that of his death in 1891, Henry Hastings Sibley is easily the most prominent figure in Minnesota history." Plans are under way for celebrations in commemoration of the Pond and the Sibley centennials. Descendants of the Pond brothers, who are organized as the Pond Family Association, will celebrate the centennial of the missionaries' arrival in Minnesota at Bloomington, where Gideon Pond spent the later years of his life. A portrayal of Sibley's life and services to Minnesota is being considered as the subject of a pageant to be presented during the coming summer at Itasca State Park under the auspices of the division of forestry of the Minnesota department of conservation and the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association.

Plans for making and preserving architects' drawings of about a hundred Minnesota structures of historic interest are being made by the Historic American Buildings Survey, a project that gives employment to architects and draftsmen under the CWA. The structures to be studied will be selected from a list that is being compiled under the direction of Mr. William G. Dorr of Minneapolis, district officer in charge of the Minnesota survey. Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society is a member of the advisory committee.

A large number of the talks included in two series of radio talks broadcast during the fall and early winter under the auspices of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution dealt with subjects of interest for the Minnesota historian. One series, presented each Wednesday at 2:00 P.M. from station KSTP, consisted of talks prepared by members of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society and is described *ante*, p. 108. The other, which was broadcast at 4:00 P.M. on Fridays from October 13 to December 29 over WCCO, included six talks by Sister Antonia, president of the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul. Among the subjects that she discussed were the history of "Old Reserve Town," the southwest section of the present city of St. Paul; the exploration of the upper Mississippi Valley; the experiences of "A Pioneer Woman," Mother Seraphine Ireland; and Archbishop John Ireland as an historian and a citizen.

Biographical sketches of two Minnesota governors—William R. Marshall and William R. Merriam—are contributed by Lester B. Shippee to volume 12 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, which has been edited for the American Council of Learned Societies by Dumas Malone (New York, 1933). A sketch of a Minnesota territorial governor, Samuel Medary, is the work of William E. Smith. Other prominent Minnesotans whose careers are reviewed in this volume are Alexander McDougall, Great Lakes captain and shipbuilder, by Carl W. Mitman; Martin McLeod, fur trader and pioneer, by Theodore C. Blegen; Hans Mattson, Swedish pioneer and emigration agent, by George M. Stephenson; Dr. William W. Mayo, father of the famous surgeons, by Louis B. Wilson; and Leonidas Merritt, who with his brothers discovered the ore deposits of the Mesabi Range, by Thomas T. Read. Of Minnesota interest

also are sketches of Martin Maginnis, who spent his youth in Red Wing and served with the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, by Paul C. Phillips; of John Marsh, who lived at the frontier military post of Fort Snelling for several years following 1823, by P. O. Ray; of Homer D. Martin, landscape painter, who spent the last years of his life in St. Paul, by Frank J. Mather, Jr.; of Father Martin Marty, Catholic missionary to the Sioux and first bishop of Sioux Falls, by Richard J. Purcell; of William W. Mather, geologist, who accompanied George W. Featherstonhaugh in his exploration of the Minnesota Valley in 1835, by George P. Merrill; of Edgar A. Mearns, naturalist, who was stationed at Fort Snelling as an army surgeon for several years in the eighties, by Gerrit S. Miller; and of Emily C. Huntington Miller, author, editor, and educator, who spent the later years of her life in St. Paul, by Sarah G. Bowerman.

Among the Minnesota churches that held anniversary celebrations during the fall and early winter were five which commemorated the completion of three-quarters of a century of service—the Preston Evangelical Church on October 15, the St. Boniface Catholic Church of Minneapolis on October 22, St. Felix Catholic Parish of Wabasha on October 29, the Jordan Methodist Episcopal Church on December 3 and 4, and the First Baptist Church of Bricelyn on December 19. Seventieth anniversaries were celebrated by the Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul on October 1 and the Clark's Grove Baptist Church on October 15; sixtieth anniversaries, by the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of Farming Township, Stearns County, on October 1; St. Olaf Lutheran Church of Cedar Township, Martin County, from October 6 to 8; Borgund Lutheran Church in Cerro Gordo Township, Lac qui Parle County, on October 12, 13, and 15; the First Lutheran Church of St. James from October 15 to 22; the Freeborn Congregational Church on November 5; and St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Miesville, Dakota County, on November 12; fiftieth anniversaries, by the Jupiter Mission Church in Kittson County from October 6 to 8, the Swedish Mission Church of Anoka from October 12 to 15, the Minnewasha Lutheran Church of Starbuck from October 13 to 15, the Kerkhoven Lutheran Church on October 22, St. Andrew's Catholic

Church of Fairfax on December 3, and the First Congregational Church of New Ulm on December 10 and 11; a forty-fifth anniversary, by the Salem Covenant Church of Minneapolis from December 14 to 17; and fortieth anniversaries, by the Glen Avon Presbyterian Church of Duluth on October 29 and the South St. Paul Presbyterian Church on December 17. A history of the Orrock Lutheran Church of Sherburne County, by Dr. J. Magnus Rohne of Luther College, appears in the *Sherburne County Star News* of Elk River for November 9 in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the church.

The first installment of "A Tableau of the Families and Single Persons Connected with the A. B. C. F. M. in the Dakota Mission during the Quarter of a Century from 1835 to 1860 with the Boarding Scholars" appears in the *Word Carrier*, a publication of the Santee Normal Training School, for November-December. It opens with a detailed account of members of the Williamson family. Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, it will be remembered, established the Lac qui Parle mission for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1835. According to an introductory note, the "Tableau" was written in 1860 by a member of the Dakota mission, possibly Dr. Williamson himself.

Mr. Howard C. Robbins devotes two chapters of his biography of *Charles Lewis Slattery* (1931. 341 p.) to his subject's experience as dean of the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour at Faribault. It is interesting to note that before Slattery left New England for Minnesota in 1896, he "read Parkman to try to get ready for the Mississippi Valley." During the early years of his deanship he served under Bishop Whipple, and after the latter's death in 1901 he promoted the building of the beautiful Whipple Memorial Tower of the Faribault cathedral.

An address on "The Valley of the Minnesota River: Its Settlement, Indian War and Subsequent Development," presented by the Honorable Albert Pfaender at the annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Medical Association at New Ulm on September 25, is published in the *Brown County Journal* for September 29. The



speaker described the settlement of the Minnesota Valley by "groups of resolute men and women in search of new homes" who remained in this "land of promise" only to become involved in the nation's worst Indian outbreak.

A pageant depicting the growth of religious education in Minnesota was presented on October 20 in St. Paul by the Minnesota Council of Religious Education to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of its organization. Among the pioneer religious workers whose careers were pictured were Father Lucien Galtier, Ezekiel G. Gear, Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Edward D. Neill, Harriet Bishop, and Eric Norelius.

A history of the Minneapolis branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Effie G. Lindsay, has been published under the title *Fifty Eventful Years, 1883-1933* (96 p.). Brief accounts of other branches established before 1883 in Minnesota and the Dakotas are included in the pamphlet.

Experiences as a pioneer surveyor and civil engineer, related "with the aid of his diary" by William H. Wood of St. Paul, have been recorded by Paul W. Presbrey for the *St. Paul Daily News*, where they appear as a series of articles from October 13 to 18. Mr. Wood came to St. Paul in 1857, when his father opened an office there for the surveyor general. Conditions in the pioneer city are recalled by Mr. Wood, who tells of surveying trips in northern and western Minnesota in the sixties, and relates stories of trips in the following decade to the Yellowstone country and the Black Hills.

Captain Fred A. Bill describes his first trip into Minnesota in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for October 12. He tells of a journey by ferry, wagon, and steamboat from La Crosse to Read's Landing, where his family settled in 1867.

The history of "Steamboating on the Minnesota" was reviewed by Judge Thomas Hughes in an address before members of the Blue Earth County Historical Society at Mankato on December 20. An outline of the address and a picture of the steamboat "Favorite" at

the Mankato levee in 1862 appear in the *Mankato Free Press* for December 21.

Experiences in the Minneapolis flour mills of the early seventies are described in one chapter of the interesting autobiography of Dr. Franklin H. Martin, which has been published under the title *The Joy of Living* (New York, 1933. 2 vols.). In 1872 Dr. Martin, then a boy of fifteen, went to Minneapolis to work for his uncle, Adolphus Guilder, an inventor and manufacturer of milling machinery. In a later chapter the writer, a well-known surgeon, tells of his contacts with the Mayo brothers and their clinic.

St. Paul's first Thanksgiving, which was celebrated on December 26, 1850, is the subject of an article by Rose McKee in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 12. The writer stresses the lack of "turkey and fixings" for the pioneer festival, tells of Governor Ramsey's proclamation, and quotes from the Thanksgiving sermon preached by the Reverend Edward D. Neill.

Technical geological discussions of "Duluth Rocks and Structure" by F. F. Grout, the "Cuyuna Iron-Ore District" by Carl Zapffe, and the Mesabi Range by J. W. Gruner are included in a pamphlet entitled *Lake Superior Region*, prepared under the direction of W. O. Hotchkiss (Washington, 1933. 101 p.). It is published as *Guidebook 27, Excursion C-4*, of the sixteenth session of the International Geological Congress.

The old Grand Portage trail between the village on Lake Superior and the site of Fort Charlotte on the Pigeon River has been cleared of brush by Indian workers under the Emergency Conservation Work program. Many evidences of use in the past were found along the nine-mile trail and at the fort site. Among them were rusty gun barrels, knives, bits of china, and pieces of clay pipes. These were turned over to the Cook County Historical Society.

Much material about the forest fires that swept over northeastern Minnesota in October, 1918, is included in a *Hearing* that took place before the United States Senate committee on claims on December 21, 1932, on a bill for the *Relief of Certain Claimants Who Suffered Loss by Fire in Minnesota during October, 1918* (1933. 145 p.).

## LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Members of the Aitkin Volunteer Fire Department celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the department on October 19. A brief history of the organization appears in the *Aitkin Republican* for October 19.

A wealth of material about the history of Beltrami County, one of the most recently settled districts in Minnesota, has been appearing in the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer*. Since September 6 this paper has published with some regularity histories of individual townships, reminiscences of pioneers, and similar material. As much of the history of Beltrami County is within the memory of those now living in the region, interviews with pioneers have been used largely in gathering the material for these sketches, although obviously county and township records also have been consulted. In most cases an account of the earliest settlement of a township or district is given, the origin of its name is explained, facts about its social growth are presented, and, in the case of townships, the story of organization is given and the earliest officers are listed. It is interesting to note that most of these northern townships were organized between 1900 and 1919, and that in at least one—Yale—the township organization has recently been discontinued because of lack of population. Among the local historical sketches are accounts of the Battle River district, organized as the townships of Battle and Woodrow, October 5; the village of Kelliher, October 11; the Moose River district, October 24; and of the townships of Summit, September 6; Shotley, September 25 and October 17; Nebish, October 26; Yale, October 31; Alaska, November 8; Eland, November 10; Birch Island, November 16; Brook Lake, November 24; Steenerson, December 7; Ten Lakes, December 11; Jones, December 16; Konig, December 27; and Minnie, December 29. Several articles of interest for the county as a whole also are included. Beltrami's account of his visit to Lake Julia, which is within the county, is quoted in the issue for December 6; a description of the "First Beltrami County Records," which date from 1894, and of the early activities of the county board as revealed by these records appears on November 17; and some additional information about the first county board by one of its members, J. P. Nygaard of Halstad, is published on November 28. Most of

these articles appear also in the *Bemidji Sentinel*, a weekly newspaper, which includes in its issue for December 8 one additional sketch—a history of Durand Township. Since no history of Beltrami County has previously been published, this series of articles is of great interest and value to the student of local history in northern Minnesota.

The old Dutch windmill located near Minnesota Lake is the subject of an article, which closes with an appeal for its restoration, by Mary Hotaling Dobbs in the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton for November 17. This “Haunted Windmill” also is described by Mrs. Paul J. Leach in a note published *ante*, 12:65–67.

The wrecking of the Mapleton House, a hotel opened at Mapleton in 1903, is the occasion for the publication of a sketch of its history in the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* for October 13. Some information about the Traver House, an earlier hotel, also is presented. Pictures of both hotels accompany the article.

Recollections of the battle of New Ulm by Gottlieb Oswald, a pioneer resident of the community, appear in the *New Ulm Review* for October 19. The alarm that accompanied the beginning of the Indian outbreak, the rush of farmers into the settlement at New Ulm, and the excitement of the battle are vividly described by this survivor of the Sioux War.

The development of Moose Lake from a stage line station to a modern village is described in an article in the *Star Gazette* of Moose Lake for December 7. It includes accounts of the industries, schools, churches, and professions that grew up in the vicinity after the completion of a railroad between Duluth and the Twin Cities in 1872. The incorporation of the village in 1899 and the beginning of village government also are noted.

A detailed picture of frontier life in Carver County is presented in an interview with Mrs. Henry Aspden of Chanhassen which appears in the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska for November 16 and 23. Mrs. Aspden’s father, Abel Wood, emigrated from Massachusetts to the Minnesota Valley in 1854 after reading in an eastern newspaper a series of letters describing the new country. His family followed the next year, and Mrs. Aspden describes the long journey westward by railroad to Galena, thence by Mississippi and Minne-

sota river steamboats to a point near Chaska, and finally by ox team to a farm home near Excelsior. How these New Englanders lived in a crude log cabin with home-made furniture, what they ate, and how they provided for themselves entertainment and social activity are recalled by Mrs. Aspden.

The history of the *Moorhead Daily News* is reviewed in its "Golden Jubilee Edition," issued on November 21 to commemorate the passing of fifty years since the first number was published by George N. Lamphere on April 4, 1883. Attention is called to some earlier newspapers published at Moorhead, notably the *Red River Star* established in 1872. A number of articles are devoted to the early history of the city. Accounts are included of the "land rush" that "accompanied effort to locate Moorhead's town site" at the point where the Northern Pacific railroad would cross the Red River in 1871; of the boom of 1881-82, when more than two million dollars' worth of real estate changed hands in the community; and of the effect of Red River Valley wheat-raising upon the growth of Moorhead. The career of H. A. Bruns, who introduced seed wheat in 1872 and who established the first flour mill at Moorhead in 1874, is described by Donald Bird. The public schools, the local state teachers college, and Concordia College are the subjects of historical sketches. Of special interest is an account of the Bishop Whipple School, which in 1882 was housed in a building erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, with accommodations for sixty boarding pupils and forty day scholars. Some interesting articles on early social and cultural life and on sports and athletics are included. The *News* acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. Morris Fredericks, who, while a student at Concordia College, prepared a paper on "Moorhead in the Eighties." A copy of this, deposited by the author in the local public library, was used in preparing much of the historical material for the jubilee edition of the *News*.

A joint meeting of the historical society and old settlers' association of Cottonwood County was held at Windom on October 14. Mr. I. I. Borgen of Mountain Lake and Mr. Clark Wood of Heron Lake gave reminiscent talks describing pioneer life in the county.

Life in a frontier Minnesota village—Mantorville in Dodge County—in 1857 and 1858 is pictured by Claude C. Lammers of

Grand Marais in an historical narrative which appears in installments in the *Mantorville Express* from November 16 to January 11. It is based chiefly, according to the author, upon items gleaned from the *Express* for the two years in question, for this is one of the few Minnesota newspapers that can boast of continuous publication since the territorial period. Mr. Lammers' narrative, prepared originally in connection with a course in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota, illustrates effectively the historical possibilities that are afforded in a broad study of one community. The writer reveals that by 1857 Mantorville boasted a population of about five hundred; that it had a newspaper, churches, and a school; that it had developed a social and cultural atmosphere of its own. "The heritage of early Mantorville had the distinct stamp of New England upon it," he writes. Manifestations of puritanism, such as a temperance organization, and the existence of an active lyceum are among the "evidences of the New England heritage" cited by the author. Social activities such as dances and sleigh rides, theatrical attractions, and an agricultural fair are described. The writer points out that "the preservation of law and order in Mantorville does not seem to have been a major problem," for when a criminal was arrested in the community he "was tied to a post under the school building" because there was no jail. The economic development of the pioneer village and the effect of the panic of 1857 on its growth are described in the later installments. Mr. Lammers' study is well worthy of publication in book or pamphlet form.

The organization of a Douglas County Historical Society was effected at Alexandria on November 20, and Mr. Constant Larson, long an assiduous student of Douglas County history, was elected to serve as its first president. Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, attended the organization meeting and on the same day gave a lecture on the "Lure of State and Local History" to an audience of some twelve hundred people. The lecture was sponsored by the Woman's Club of Alexandria in observance of the diamond jubilee of the city and the state.

A group of pictures of early Alexandria published in the *Alexandria Citizen-News* for November 16, includes one of a stagecoach that carried mail and passengers between St. Cloud and Alexandria in 1876.

Some notes written in 1867 about the early history of Chatfield by Elder Edward Ely have been published from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Orrin F. Smith of Winona in the *Chatfield News* for November 30. The founding of Chatfield in 1853, its early settlement by people from Winona, and the attempt to make it the county seat are discussed by Ely.

A local historical museum is being planned by the Union Prairie Lutheran Church in Fillmore County. A log cabin built seventy-five years ago has been acquired and removed to the church grounds, where it will be used to house a collection of pioneer objects assembled by the parishioners.

An interesting and valuable chapter in the social history of southern Minnesota is Judge J. F. D. Meighen's review of "Masonry in Freeborn Co.," which appears in the *Evening Tribune* of Albert Lea for December 22. He traces the history of Western Star Lodge No. 26 of Albert Lea from the first meeting, which was held on November 14, 1857, and asserts that it is still working under a charter granted on October 27, 1858. Some information is given about the pioneers who organized the lodge, including George S. Ruble and A. W. White. The narrative is based largely upon the records of the lodge, which, according to Judge Meighen, are complete from the first meeting. He points out that "much of the history of Albert Lea may be read between the lines of these records." The *Tribune* for December 13 publishes a reminiscent article by Walter S. Schneider, in which he describes a colony made up of Germans from the Valdeck district who settled near Albert Lea in the late fifties.

"Early Days in and Around Hader" were described by J. M. Hjermstad in a talk before members of the Goodhue County Historical Society at Red Wing on November 6. Mr. C. A. Rasmussen was reelected president of the society.

A joint resolution introduced in the Minnesota senate on January 3 provides "for the designation of the 9th day of July, 1935, as a Lac Qui Parle Indian Mission Day; for the observance and commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Lac Qui Parle Indian Mission; and the appointment of a commission to be known as 'The Lac Qui Parle Indian Mission Centennial Commission.'"

A "Minnesota Jubilee Pageant" sponsored by the Warren Woman's Club was presented at Warren on October 27. The episodes, some of which were based upon local history, were arranged by Mrs. A. A. Trost.

The Marshall County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held at Warren on October 31. The following officers were elected: Judge Bernard B. Brett of Warren, president; Mr. Nels Malm of Big Woods, vice president; Mrs. Synneva Strunk of Warren, secretary; and Mrs. H. I. Yetter of Stephen, treasurer. At a meeting of the society held at Warren on December 8 a corresponding secretary was elected for each township in the county and a committee was appointed to supervise a local history essay contest in the Marshall County schools. These developments point to a deepening historical interest in northwestern Minnesota. The Marshall County society gives promise of being an active and influential agent for the promotion of historical work.

An appeal for the restoration of "Historic Fort Ridgely" is made in a feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 22 by Bess M. Wilson, who tells of the work toward this goal that is being done by Mr. Fred W. Johnson of New Ulm. A history of the fort prepared by Mr. Johnson (see *ante*, 14:459) is quoted extensively. Views of the fort and of its ruins and portraits of a number of characters connected with its history, including Captain N. J. T. Dana and Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Mueller, appear with the article.

With the coöperation of the Civil Works Administration a large room in the basement of the courthouse at Fergus Falls has been prepared for the use of the Otter Tail County Historical Society. Plans are under way for equipping it as a museum.

A talk prepared by Mrs. F. R. Leslie for presentation before the White Bear Woman's Club on the "History of White Bear Library" is published in the *White Bear Press* for December 8. She tells of the reading rooms opened in the village of the seventies, of the establishment of a library by the village council in 1889, and of its later growth and service to the community. The first installment of a record of fires that occurred in White Bear between 1895 and 1905, kept by the late Daniel Ivett of the local fire department, appears in the *Press* for December 15. His manuscript records, now in the



possession of his widow, reveal that in May, 1895, the village of White Bear purchased a fire engine. Ivett's reports of the fires that followed this event, however, show that usually the houses "burned down," either because the "engine did not work" or because there was "no water supply."

Professor C. A. Duniway of Carleton College was reelected president of the Rice County Historical Society at a meeting held at Faribault on November 13. Other officers include Mrs. Howard Bratton, vice president; Mr. H. L. Buck, secretary; and Mr. A. R. Leach, treasurer. An address on "Faribault in the Fifties" was presented by Mrs. Mary Holway.

Virginia was the scene of a meeting on October 27 of the St. Louis County Historical Society, at which papers were presented on "St. Louis County in History" by William E. Culkin, on "Reminiscences of Virginia" by Mr. Lafayette Bliss, on "Altitudes and Descriptions of the Peaks Adjacent to Virginia" by A. F. Benson, and on "The Iron Ore Discoveries of the Vermilion and Missabe Ranges" by Paul F. Chamberlain. A program presented at Duluth by the same organization on November 30 included an account by John Fritzen, a state forest ranger, of "Tracing the Grand Portage along the Dalles from Fond du Lac to the St. Louis River near Scanlon"; a paper by George H. Primmer of the Duluth State Teachers College on the "Influence of the Location of Duluth"; and a description of "A Visit to Some of Duluth's Memorials" by Patricia Hodgson of the Washington Junior High School of Duluth. The latter paper is published, with pictures of some of the memorials described, in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for December 31. At the annual business meeting of the society, which was held at Duluth on November 6, Mr. Culkin, its president, presented his annual report. He described the work of the society during the past year, gave accounts of the meetings it has held, listed the additions to its collections, and pointed out that at the end of its eleventh year the society had 198 members.

Mr. J. E. Townsend, whose account of the pioneer "store business" at Belle Plaine is noted *ante*, 14:463, continues to supply the *Belle Plaine Herald* with sketches of early industries in that locality. Among the industries that he recalls are flour milling, November 23;

lumber milling, November 30; the manufacture of barrel staves and heading blocks, December 7; brickmaking, December 13; and early breweries, December 28.

"To portray, accurately, Saint Cloud as it was in the year 1858" was the object of Gertrude B. Gove in writing a detailed "History of St. Cloud" which appears in the *St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal-Press* from November 28 to December 8. The first half of the narrative is devoted to accounts of the founding and growth between 1853 and 1858 of three separate settlements—the upper, middle, and lower towns—which eventually were welded into the city of St. Cloud. The first, founded by General Sylvanus B. Lowry, was peopled by slave-holding Southerners; the second, established by John L. Wilson of Maine, was settled chiefly by German Catholics; the third, founded by a New Yorker, George F. Brott, developed as a free Yankee community. How a common government and the problems of the frontier united the three groups is explained in the second half of the narrative. Miss Gove has used a great variety of sources in the preparation of this history. Newspapers, letters, secondary sources, interviews, periodicals, and the like are listed in her bibliography and cited in her annotations. An interesting map of St. Cloud, which shows the three sections of the pioneer city and locates streets and buildings, appears with the opening installment. The author, who is an instructor in the Technical High School of St. Cloud, has made a worthy contribution to the history of the locality in which she is teaching. In doing so she has doubtless added to the interest and vitality of the history work in her school.

An interesting view of Sauk Center drawn by W. J. Whitefield in 1868 is reproduced in the *Sauk Centre Herald* for December 28. A lithograph was made from the original drawing and a contemporary newspaper published the prediction that "not a little will it have to do with the bringing of capital and settlers into our region."

An editorial in the *Long Prairie Leader* for November 16 calls attention to the paper's fiftieth anniversary and briefly reviews its history. In another section of the paper the first issue, which appeared on November 14, 1883, is described and many items from it are reprinted.

The October issue of the *Bulletin* of the Minnesota Federation of Architectural and Engineering Societies is an "Anniversary Edition," commemorating the passing of fifty years since the Engineers' Society of St. Paul and the Engineers' Club of Minneapolis were founded. Histories of both organizations are included—that of the St. Paul society is the work of Fred J. Williams; the review of the Minneapolis club is contributed by E. S. Macgowan. Historical reviews of a number of Twin City engineering projects appear in this issue of the *Bulletin*. There are accounts of the "Street Railway History" of both cities; each is accompanied by a map showing the course of the first street car line in the city. "Minnesota Railroads of 1883" are described by Henry K. Dougan, who includes such interesting bits of information as the amount of wages received by engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen in the eighties. L. N. Thompson reviews "Fifty Years' Progress in Water Works in City of St. Paul"; M. S. Grytbak describes "St. Paul Bridges Fifty Years Ago." In brief articles by E. A. Goetz and Fred Crosby, attention is called to the golden anniversaries of two St. Paul manufacturing concerns, the St. Paul Foundry Company and the American Hoist and Derrick Company. An interesting picture of conditions in St. Paul in 1883 is presented by George H. Herrold in an article entitled "Building a City." A series of graphs showing "Fifty Years of Progress" in the engineering college of the University of Minnesota, iron ore shipments from the state, and the use of telephones, electricity, gas, railroads, street railways, and other public utilities is included in the *Bulletin*.

Recollections of pioneer St. Anthony and early Minneapolis are presented by Mrs. Mary A. K. Merrill in a pamphlet entitled *Memory* (1933. 20 p.). Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Keith, settled in St. Anthony in 1853, and the author recalls many incidents connected with frontier life there.

The history of the Child Psychology Study Circle of St. Paul during the past ten years is reviewed in its *Year Book* for 1933-34 by Walter S. Ryder.

Members of the St. Paul Turnverein celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its organization with a two-day program of gymnastics on November 18 and 19.



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