

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*Historical Material.* By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON. (New York, Oxford University Press, 1933. ix, 252 p. \$2.50.)

American women have made very creditable contributions to scholarship in the field of history. The question might well be raised whether their showing as writers and researchers in history had not been rather more distinguished than in any other of the many fields of scholarship. Any defender of such a thesis would list in its defense the name of Lucy M. Salmon, for many years an able teacher and historical scholar. Certainly no one did her writing with more zest and enjoyment in the work for its own sake.

Among her papers Miss Salmon left nine chapters near completion of a book of fourteen chapters on *Historical Material*. Friends have gathered them up and added four privately printed papers. Supported by the memorial research fund bearing Miss Salmon's name, they have put out this well-printed volume.

The opening chapter on "What is History?" does not seek to add a new definition. Many things cannot be defined, but we go on studying them and writing about them with unabated zest. So let it be with history. It is no less worth while because it cannot be compassed in a neat formula. The chief confusion arises because "we confuse history, the finished product, with the record, the raw material out of which history is made; we confuse history as a method of work with the subject matter with which history deals; we confuse the events of the past with the narrative account of these events." The way to clear this up is to go into the historian's workshop and see him at work on the records, find out what this raw material is, or better, try our own prentice hand on shaping it into the finished historical narrative.

This with the second chapter on "The Record and the Recorder" is all an easy introduction and transition to chapters on the different kinds of historical sources: nature, institutions and customs, myth, legend, tradition, archeology, literature, and monuments. These chapters are pleasant and easy reading with a wealth of illustration of the different kinds of raw material. Though somewhat diffuse,

they are helpful to the student seriously beginning the task of historical criticism and composition. Miss Salmon was indefatigable in accumulating example after example of how unexpected information could be wrung by shrewd historical inference from all kinds of unpromising records. It is this which makes the book better for the novitiate, so far as it goes, than most of the books on historical method. The footnotes fortify this merit and add all kinds of stray bits of information.

In two of the privately printed essays, Miss Salmon pleased herself and her readers by discovering just how much history a seeing eye could find in a back yard or in walking down the street of a city no more epochal in significance than Poughkeepsie. These essays ought to be especially cheering and suggestive to any local historian. Indeed they fully justify notice of the book in a periodical like MINNESOTA HISTORY.

The chapter on "The Dutch West Indies Company on the Hudson" is a pleasant and informing essay on both the chartered company and the early history of New York. The last chapter on "What is Modern History?" is in essence a warning against thinking that only today is worth while or can be understood by courses in current events taught without background or the larger and longer perspective of both a nation's and the world's past.

The editors who prepared the volume have done more than an act of loyal friendship, they have made available a volume that any student majoring in history or beginning graduate work might well read. Even the mythical "general reader" will find it easy and pleasant reading and informing in ways both expected and unexpected.

GUY STANTON FORD

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
MINNEAPOLIS

*The Civilization of the Old Northwest: A Study of Political, Social, and Economic Development, 1788-1812.* By BEVERLY W. BOND, JR., professor of history in the University of Cincinnati. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1934. ix, 543 p. \$3.50.)

The aim of this splendid volume is to present a "composite view of the civilization" of the Old Northwest over the twenty-five year

period extending from the founding of Marietta in 1788 to the outbreak of the War of 1812. Its chief concern is the portrayal of the "institutional, social, and economic" development of a region destined to play an important rôle in national history.

The book contains sixteen chapters. The first deals with the establishment of an American colonial policy over the Old Northwest, the second describes the interest exhibited in the region as gleaned from newspapers along the Atlantic seaboard and in Kentucky and Tennessee. The next six chapters are political in character, treating of the territorial government of the Old Northwest, the admission of Ohio as a state, and the territorial period in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan down to 1812. The remaining seven chapters are identified by their headings: "The Distribution of Land," "Pioneer Agriculture," "Opening up Communication," "The Rise of Trade and Industry," "Cultural and Social Foundations," "Religion and Order," and "The American Colonial Policy Vindicated."

If agriculture and industry, commerce and communication, religion and education, and the social and cultural life of a people are the criteria by which a civilization is determined, then the author has succeeded in his task to a remarkable degree. Not only is the book a valuable contribution to the literature of the Old Northwest and western America, but its pages should prove extremely interesting to the people of the trans-Mississippi West, including Minnesota, for the northeastern portion of that state once formed a part of the Old Northwest. Moreover, much of Minnesota's political and social heritage may be traced back to the time and region treated in this volume.

The most original contributions are found in the second and in the last seven chapters, but much fresh material has been used throughout the work. There is no bibliography, but the footnotes, which have been generously used, reveal the indefatigable labors of the author in newspapers, journals, manuscripts, and official documents. The format of the book is good and the index adequate, but the absence of maps lamentable.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY, IOWA

*American Historical Prints: Early Views of American Cities, Etc., from the Phelps Stokes and Other Collections.* By I. N. PHELPS STOKES and DANIEL C. HASKELL, assistant bibliographer, the New York Public Library. (New York, The New York Public Library, 1933. xxxiii, 235 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

First, through the generous gift to the New York Public Library in 1930 of his remarkable collection of American historical prints, and, second, through the preparation of the present volume, Mr. Stokes has placed in his debt all who are interested in the pictorial record of American history. His hope that the collection ultimately "might include a really comprehensive and representative selection of views of those towns and cities in the Western Hemisphere which, individually, have made the greatest contributions to its development" seems, in large measure, to have been realized.

With the aid of a group of well-known historians, for use as a guide in building up the collection, a list was compiled of a hundred and sixty cities and towns in the United States and forty in other parts of the western hemisphere. Of these, writes Mr. Stokes, "one hundred and fifty, including the most important, are already represented in the collection." For Minnesota, Duluth, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and St. Paul are listed; Fort Snelling and St. Paul are represented in the collection; and a view of St. Paul in 1852, from a colored lithograph published at Philadelphia by Thompson Ritchie in 1853, is reproduced in the volume (pl. 85). Brief historical sketches of the four Minnesota points mentioned are included in the "Historical Notes" at the end of the book (p. 170-172).

The detailed descriptive catalogue that makes up the bulk of the volume reveals that the collection includes a wealth of material for the student of Minnesota and Northwest history. In connection with the description of a print of Brooklyn, Long Island, in 1846, for example, a sketch of the artist, Edwin Whitefield, and a list of his works are presented (p. 94-96). This shows that "In 1856 he went to Minnesota as artist and publicity agent for the Whitefield Exploration Association, an organization interested in the exploration and development of land in the Kandiyohi Lakes region." Whitefield's water-color sketches of the region, presented to the Minnesota

Historical Society in 1920 by his son, Wilfred J. Whitefield of Sauk Center, are noted. A sketch of Henry Lewis, an artist who visited the Minnesota country in 1848 while gathering material for a panorama of the Mississippi Valley, appears with a list of views selected from his book, *Das illustrirte Mississippithal* (p. 98). Jacob C. Ward, an artist who traveled in the Mississippi Valley in 1836 and executed a painting of the Falls of St. Anthony, is mentioned (p. 80).

The volume is attractively printed, and is supplied with useful indexes of "Artists, Engravers, Etc." and of subjects. The many reproductions of maps and prints that illustrate the book add greatly to its interest and value.

BERTHA L. HEILBRON

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
ST. PAUL

*The American Indian and Christian Missions.* By GEORGE WARREN HINMAN, D.D. Introduction by SAMUEL A. ELIOT, D.D., LL.D. (New York, Fleming H. Revell Company, 1933. 176 p. \$1.50.)

Though this volume is small, it succeeds remarkably well in giving a bird's-eye view of the history of Protestant missions throughout the United States. No one else, to the reviewer's knowledge, has attempted to see the mission movement as a whole and to record it briefly.

The volume opens with a popular, and rather penetrating, analysis of the native religion of the American Indians. The second chapter, "Missions and Wars," is in essence a brief résumé of colonial efforts to convert the Indians, which were conducted, according to the author, more with an eye to the glory of the converter than to the enlightenment of the savage. Three chapters then give a much concentrated account of missions among the Five Civilized Tribes, in Oregon, and among the Sioux. "A Challenge to Cooperation," the next chapter, is a brief outline of the Indian policy of the United States government, with special emphasis on missions. This is one of the most successful chapters in the book, more from its suggested outline of the main features and results of the peace policy of Grant and his successors than as an integrated account of a great venture in coöperation between church and state from 1819 to 1882. The last

two chapters, "Indians in the Southwest" and "A Review of Present Conditions," deal mainly with present problems and the outlook for the future.

The volume lacks careful planning and cohesion. With the knowledge that the author obviously has of the whole field of Protestant missions, he would do well to write a brief, integrated history of them. There is great need for such a work. In it he should not content himself with telling of missions in four regions. He himself, in his preface, apologizes for omitting an account of work among the Kiowa, the Yakima, the Winnebago, the Comanches, the Chippewa, and many other tribes. Let him include all in his work. Such a volume could be written only by a person steeped in mission history. Mr. Hinman seems to have the qualifications and ought to be persuaded to undertake the task.

GRACE LEE NUTE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
ST. PAUL

*Life of the Right Reverend Mathias Loras, D.D., First Bishop of Dubuque, Iowa, 1792-1858.* Compiled by a SISTER OF THE VISITATION, H.M., D.S.B. (New York, P. J. Kenedy and Sons, 1933. 216 p. Illustrations. \$1.50.)

For a biographer the life of Bishop Loras affords many rich opportunities. A contemporary of Jean Baptiste Lemay, whose personality has been so charmingly set forth in the pages of *Death Comes to the Archbishop*, Loras might well inspire the chaste prose of another Willa Cather. Other missionaries might rival him in the number of years devoted to building foundations of religion and culture in the Middle West, but to few of them was it given to work in so far-flung a field. The first eight years of his life in America were spent in the diocese of Mobile, which then comprised what territory we now know as Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. As Bishop of Dubuque he found his flock scattered along the upper waters of the Mississippi as far west as the Dakotas and over a region that included generous portions of Wisconsin and Illinois. And it is no exaggeration to say that in the twenty years of his episcopacy he tended as scrupulously to the beginnings of hamlets and homesteads as he did to the founding of churches. In the South he was an educator, exer-

cising an early interest for the benefit of the few hundreds of boys who attended Spring Hill College from 1830 to 1837. In the North he planted the seeds of what today is known as Columbia College at Dubuque. From France he enlisted the aid of the men and money necessary to the fulfillment of his charge, and he spent them with a wisdom and an indulgence rivalled only by his lavish use of his own talents. He was an apostle of temperance, a man of fine courage and charity, a lover of America and her institutions.

Various attempts have been made to set down the story of Loras' life and work. But the full-length portrait and the well-documented biography has yet to be written. There is a fund of source material to be had in the archives of the diocese of Dubuque, and levies might be made on the letters and reports sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Lyons and Paris. The records in the bureau of Indian affairs shed some light on the attempts of Bishop Loras to improve the conditions of the tribes that came within the field of his labor. The various parish histories bear testimony to the minuteness with which he entered into the work of colonizing the state of Iowa.

These sources are mentioned because they are used but little if at all in the present volume. The new *Life of Loras* lays no claim to completeness. It is, as the title-page indicates, but a compilation, a mosaic of previous studies attractively arranged. And while it might serve to keep Loras' memory green, its chief value consists in forming a handy compendium in which the casual reader might make contact with a man whom he is sure to wish to know better. It is to be hoped that the centenary of the establishment of Dubuque diocese will see the production of a biography that reveals the man, without the introduction of extraneous matter, poetry, and "pardonable digressions" such as we have here. The chief authorities used in this latest *Life of Bishop Loras* are Archbishop Ireland, whose eulogies are quoted at some length; Charles McLean, whose *Catholicity in Early Dubuque* is cited; the Reverend M. M. Hoffman, from whose writings several passages are culled; and the *Memoirs of Bishop Loras*, published in 1897 by his nephew, the Reverend Louis De Cailly. The last work is the chief source of the quotations that make up the volume. In fact, the last third of the new life is little more than a verbal repetition of page after page from De Cailly, to whom sufficient mention is not given.

All in all, this is an attractive volume, with its illustrations of the old and the present cathedral of Dubuque. Perhaps the tendency of the compiler to incorporate within the pages of the book all that might be connected even remotely with Bishop Loras, such as an account of the execution of thirty-eight Sioux in 1862—almost four years after his death—and a discussion of a buffalo hunt as found in a letter written to Loras by Father Belcourt from Pembina, is proof of a genuine devotion and of the desire to prove him great in all things. But there are so many and such accessible documents of a more valuable character, that digressions of this sort seem rather to harm than to enhance the effect of the work.

JAMES L. CONNOLLY

ST. PAUL SEMINARY  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

*The Government of Minnesota.* By HUGH A. CURRAN and E. DUDLEY PARSONS. (Minneapolis, 1934. 160 p. Illustrations, maps. \$.65.)

The contents of this book demonstrate the necessity for its existence. Whereas the governmental structure of many states is simple and logical, that of Minnesota is complicated and elaborate. A state in which some counties are divided into townships and some are not; in which villages and cities are indistinguishable except by legal technicalities; in which home rule has such varied meanings; in which city government varies from a conglomerate mass like Minneapolis to a city managership like Anoka; in which courts are so varied in jurisdiction and power; in which power is so dispersed through boards, commissions, and committees—such a state can scarcely be regarded as having a simple form of government. Hence, the need of having a handy description of this elaborate structure. Mr. Curran, instructor, and Mr. Parsons, author, have succeeded in writing such a description.

This book of 160 pages is divided into three parts: a brief historical survey in three chapters; an account of Minnesota government in eleven chapters; and a concluding part consisting of one chapter devoted to current problems in state government. The historical part is hastily done in fifteen pages, and the main text begins with the fourth chapter, which is devoted to the legislature. The



following chapters, 5 and 6, are devoted to the executive and the judicial branches of state government. County and municipal government are discussed in chapters 12 and 13. These might logically have been placed immediately after chapter 6. The remainder of part 2 is devoted to the functions of the various state boards, commissions, and departments.

This description of the government of a state demonstrates the inadequacy of the old divisions—legislative, executive, and judicial. It is apparent that a great many governmental activities in nation, state, and city are now carried on under a form that might properly be designated as administrative. In this account of Minnesota government six of the eleven chapters deal with the activities of administrative agencies. In spite of this liberal allotment of space, five such agencies must be handled in one chapter (7) and three in another (10).

The foregoing observations tend to show how baffling a problem confronted the authors. In fact, the very realization of the complicated nature of the governmental structure which is borne in upon the reader is proof of the skill with which they have presented their material. In general the style is clear and compact. The vivid description (p. 110) of the troubles of a traveler who undertook to use newly worked dirt roads leads one to suppose that the authors were speaking from painful experience. Numerous details lend specificity, and several tables and diagrams illustrate and strengthen the text. The illustrations are well chosen and properly placed. Those of a lordly forest and a denuded area preach an eloquent sermon on conservation. Those on schools show their rapid evolution; and those on roads tell a dramatic story by means of visual imagery. There can be no question of the utility of the book. It deserves wide usage in schools, offices, and libraries.

A few errors and loose statements slipped by the usually alert authors. In a book on government it is perhaps unfortunate to refer to Fort Snelling as "the capital" (p. 15) of a vast district. On page 25 the authors mistakenly refer to the "state legislature" as the "source of all governmental power." Conventions and not legislatures were the bodies which passed upon the federal constitution. Now and then an infelicitous sentence appears. For the benefit of students perhaps such words as "intestate" and "appellate" should

have been defined. Typographical errors appear on pages 71 and 111, and the phrase "capitol city" is used on page 129. Skeptical readers of the daily press will put a question mark after the assurance (p. 83) that few prisoners who are pardoned or paroled ever return to crime. Those who have lived in areas further south will smile over the assurance (p. 103) that Minnesota has three hundred days in the year with an "equable temperature."

In the last chapter the authors present a very judicious statement of current problems. Their treatment shows plainly that further improvement is possible. Without expressing any overt opinions, they nevertheless convey an impression of progressive open-mindedness. The chapters on education, conservation, and highways are well done. Some topics are necessarily treated summarily, for the authors were evidently compelled to keep their account within relatively brief compass. In spite of brevity, however, they have performed a useful service. To have made clear the governmental structure of Minnesota is no slight feat.

This book and the annual *Minnesota Yearbook* issued by the League of Minnesota Municipalities now provide ample material for high-school classes in state government.

EDGAR B. WESLEY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
MINNEAPOLIS

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

A total of ninety-six workers were employed by the Civil Works Administration on various projects sponsored and directed by the society between the middle of December and the end of March. Most of these workers were employed for three weeks only, in the closing period of the CWA, on the survey of county and state archives that is described elsewhere in this number of the magazine (see *ante*, p. 194). A general historical society project, however, was carried on by eight workers beginning in December. These workers completed an inventory of non-Minnesota newspapers in the society's collection, prepared books and magazines for binding and rebinding, made considerable headway on a subject catalogue of pictures, mounted nearly two thousand pictures on muslin, made type-written transcripts of a large number of manuscripts that were faded or that were on temporary deposit with the society, and performed various other useful services. Three people made an inventory and began to catalogue the manuscript collections owned by the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul and preserved at the St. Paul Seminary. Several projects conducted by other institutions brought CWA workers into the society's building. Some of the "more important printed reference works" in the society's library were listed by workers who were making a survey of the resources of Twin City libraries. Under the supervision of the archeology department of the University of Minnesota, several workers made transcripts of letters from the society's archeological collection.

Mr. Dillon J. O'Brien, Mr. Nathaniel P. Langford, and Mrs. Edward B. Young were elected members of the executive council of the society at its meeting on April 9 to fill the places made vacant by the deaths of James M. McConnell, Harold Harris, and Dr. Warren Upham. After the conclusion of the business session the meeting was devoted to a series of reports dealing with CWA projects recently undertaken by the society. Mr. Babcock discussed the subject index to the picture collection and other museum projects; Father Busch of St. Paul Seminary told of the work accomplished

on the manuscripts and other records preserved by the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul; Dr. Nute reported on the survey of county and state archives; Miss Krausnick explained the library projects, particularly the index to the collection of non-Minnesota newspapers; and Mr. Larsen gave an account of progress made on the bibliography and inventory of Minnesota newspapers.

Dr. Grace Lee Nute, the society's curator of manuscripts, has been honored by an appointment as a fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation of New York for study abroad. She will spend the year from the summer of 1934 to that of 1935 in Europe, chiefly in England and France, where she will gather additional material for and write a joint biography of Radisson and Groseilliers. Mr. Charles A. Gates, a graduate student in history at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed acting curator of manuscripts for the period of Dr. Nute's absence. Mr. Gates is known to the historical fraternity as the editor of a volume entitled *Five Fur Traders of the Northwest*, which was published in 1933 by the University of Minnesota Press.

Thirty-seven additions to the active membership of the society have been made since January 1, 1934. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

BLUE EARTH: Clem A. Nachbar of Mankato.

CARVER: James F. Faber of Chaska.

HENNEPIN: Mrs. Joseph R. Hoffin of Hopkins; Mrs. Henry S. Crosby of Long Lake; and Mrs. Samuel H. Bowman, Mrs. Jessie S. Crouse, Joseph B. Estabrook, Martin F. Falk, Charles A. Fuller, Mrs. Grace R. Glidden, Pierce L. Howe, Frances W. Janney, Donald T. Lucas, John G. Martner, Rev. James M. Reardon, Lynn G. Truesdell, and Victor J. Wiric of Minneapolis.

HOUSTON: Henry S. Blexrud of Caledonia.

MARSHALL: Rev. Lawrence E. Brynestad of Warren.

MEEKER: Knute Johnson of Dassel.

NICOLLET: Dr. George H. Freeman of St. Peter.

OLMSTED: Dr. Richard O. Beard of Rochester.

RAMSEY: Elizabeth M. Bachman, Mrs. Jane Whipple Burt, Mrs. Oscar Claussen, Margaret D. Downing, Mrs. Harry T. Drake, Mrs. Burnside Foster, Rev. Conrad H. Gesner, Sister Helen Angela

Hurley, Sister Antonia McHugh, Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Eugene M. Phillips, and Joseph E. Stennes of St. Paul; and Anna B. Tibbs of North St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS: V. E. Boardman of Eveleth, and George H. Primer of Duluth.

The historical societies of Hubbard and Marshall counties have recently become institutional members of the society.

The society lost eleven active members by death during the three months ending March 31, 1934: Dan C. Brown of Minneapolis, January 15; Clara M. Penfield of Norwalk, Ohio, January 19; Dr. Warren Upham of St. Paul, January 29; John H. Wolterstorff of St. Paul, February 7; Theodore W. Griggs of St. Paul, February 13; Homer B. Dibell of St. Paul, February 17; Benjamin O. Chapman of St. Paul, February 19; Henry Moll of St. Peter, February 21; Charles Schuneman of St. Paul, February 23; George M. Gillette of Minneapolis, March 17; and Ceylon E. Lyman of Minneapolis, March 17. The deaths of Charles Espenschied of St. Louis on June 30, 1926; Harold A. Carmichael of Duluth on August 16, 1932; George N. Sherman of Rochester on October 2, 1933; and Wentworth B. Brawley of St. Paul on December 25, 1933, have not previously been noted in the magazine.

Twelve radio talks presented on Tuesdays from 7:15 to 7:30 P.M. completed the series of talks on Minnesota history that the society has broadcast during the past two years over station WLB on the campus of the University of Minnesota. The subjects of these talks, which were presented between January 9 and April 10, and the speakers follow: "The Story of Minnesota Medicine" by Dr. Richard O. Beard of Rochester, "The Story of the Minnesota Press" by Herman Roe of Northfield, "John Lind" by Professor George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, "Minnesota Troops in the World War" by Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Nelson, assistant adjutant general of Minnesota, "The Story of Minnesota Taxation" by Gladys C. Blakey of Minneapolis, "Minnesota's Financial History" by Mildred Hartsough of New York, "Minnesota in Literature" by Miss Nute of the society's staff, "Twentieth Century Education" by Professor Harl R. Douglass of the University of Minnesota, "Modern Cultural Trends" by Merle Potter of the

*Minneapolis Journal*, "Minnesota Yesterdays" by Mr. Blegen, "Around a Geologic Clock in Minnesota" by Louis H. Powell of the St. Paul Institute, and "Some Aspects of Minnesota Prehistory" by Ralph D. Brown of the University of Minnesota. The last two talks appear elsewhere in this number of MINNESOTA HISTORY; the remainder have been or will be published in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*.

The superintendent presented talks on "Possibilities in Minnesota Catholic History" before the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul on January 7, on "The Rise of an Immigrant Press" before the Norwegian Literary Society of the University of Minnesota on January 29, on "The Minnesota Scene in the Fifties" before the Woman's Club of Minneapolis and at the University High School on February 6 and 8, on "Historical Backgrounds of the Upper Northwest" before students of the Superior State Teachers College on February 16, on "Day Before Yesterday in Minnesota" before members of the Women's City Club of St. Paul on February 24, and on "Visiting Minnesota in the Days of Our Grandparents" at the Hamline Methodist Church of St. Paul on March 9. While in Superior he spoke also at a meeting of the Douglas County [Wisconsin] Historical Society. Miss Nute spoke on "The Voyageur" before the Campfire Girls of St. Paul on January 22, on "Pioneer Women" at the University Farm in St. Paul and before the business women's club of the Northern States Power Company in St. Paul on January 26 and February 8, and on "Trading Posts" before a women's club in Minneapolis on March 26. Mr. Babcock gave talks entitled "Glimpses of Minnesota's Past" before the Coöperative Club of Minneapolis and the Lutheran Church Men's Club of Mahtomedi on January 5 and 9; "The Significance of Business History" before the state convention of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association meeting in Minneapolis on February 14; "An Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History" before a Parent-Teacher Association in Minneapolis on February 20, at St. Benedict's College in St. Joseph on February 25, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus of Minneapolis on March 12, and before the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul on March 13; and "Visualizing Minnesota" before the Minneapolis Daughters of American Colonists on March 15.

The society's panorama of the Sioux Outbreak was exhibited and the descriptive text that accompanies it was read by Mr. Babcock before a meeting of the Minneapolis Skylight Club on March 7. Members of the club generously subscribed the sum of fifty-eight dollars for the repair of the panorama, which in the course of the years had become torn and frayed.

The address on *Abraham Lincoln and European Opinion* presented by the superintendent at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts on February 12, 1933, has been published in pamphlet form (1934. 12 p.).

Mr. Babcock's talk on "Minnesota Indian Life," presented over KSTP on October 18 under the auspices of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution (see *ante*, p. 108), is published in the *Wigwam* for March.

The note on the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine* which appeared in the December issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY is reprinted in full in *Agricultural Library Notes*, a publication of the United States department of agriculture, for March.

A hundred and fifty-seven readers used the manuscript resources of the society during the first three months of 1934. Among them was Mr. John W. Davis of the University of Colorado, who is writing a thesis on the pipestone quarry in southwestern Minnesota.

#### ACCESSIONS

An original letter of George Washington, written to General John Armstrong on February 6, 1791, is the gift of Miss Mary Guest Smith of St. Paul. The letter, which was given to Miss Smith's grandfather, Dr. Franklin R. Smith, by General Armstrong himself, is of considerable historical interest because it throws light on Washington's impartial attitude in making appointments. The first president expresses the opinion that "nomination to office is the most irksome part of the Executive task."

A return of provisions signed by Zebulon M. Pike in 1794 during the campaign against the Miami Indians; a letter written from Waseca in 1888 by E. Bennett, a former officer of a New York regiment, relating to the battle of Gettysburg; and a letter written by Ignatius

Donnelly in 1891, in which he discusses the possibility of debating the Bacon-Shakespeare question on the Pacific coast, have been received from the American Autograph Shop of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania.

Considerable information about the early career of Bishop Frederick Baraga, from 1816 to 1832, is to be found in eighteen documents by or about the missionary, transcripts of which have been made for the society through the courtesy of the Reverend Hugo Bren of Lemont, Illinois, who discovered the originals in private hands and among church archives in Krainburg, Yugoslavia, and Laibach, Austria. Brief extracts from a diary kept by Baraga from 1816 to 1822—years when he studied law in Vienna and decided to abandon a legal career for the priesthood—are included. There are also some letters to church officials and to his sister, Amalia Gressel. In the latter Baraga describes his voyage to America in 1830, a visit to Cincinnati, and mission work near Arbres Croche.

About three hundred letters written mainly between 1833 and 1856 to and by the missionaries, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, have been presented by Mrs. Frances Pond-Titus of McCall, Idaho. Photostatic copies of a large number of these letters were made for the society in 1919 (see *ante*, 3: 82-86). Many additional letters, however, are included in the gift. Of special interest are those by the missionaries, Thomas S. Williamson and Stephen R. Riggs, and by a member of the Pond household, Moses Starr Titus. They describe the daily life and activities of the missions at Oak Grove and Lac qui Parle, the progress made in learning the Sioux language, sickness among the missionaries and the Indians, and the raising of crops and cattle. The gift commemorates fittingly the centennial of the Ponds' arrival in Minnesota (see *post*, p. 242).

Two letters written from Fort Snelling in 1845 and 1846 and one sent from Oregon in 1851 to relatives in the East by Eben Weld, a pioneer Minnesota trader and government farmer among the Sioux, have been received from Miss Gladys Weld of Montpelier, Vermont. In the earliest letter, Weld describes the region around Fort Snelling as the "most advantageous Country I ever lived in." He goes on to specify that "the soil cant be beat for Wheat and potatoes and of all kinds of vegetables. Wild fruit is plenty."



About ten thousand pages of letters and reports of missionaries sent to Minnesota between 1846 and 1868 by the American Home Missionary Society have been copied for the society on film slides from the originals in the possession of the Chicago Theological Seminary. This valuable collection includes information on churches, settlement, pioneer life, economic conditions, the temperance movement, and many other subjects.

Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Minnesota, the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, the advantages of Minnesota for settlers, and the work of the Board of National Popular Education, which trained teachers for service in the West, are among the subjects touched upon in transcripts from the *Puritan Recorder*, the *Boston Recorder*, and the *New York Observer* for the years from 1847 to 1863, recently made for the society from files in the Congregational Library in Boston.

The five field books, surveying notes, and township plats kept by Joel Bailey while he was surveying in Le Sueur and Rice counties in the fifties have been presented by his daughter, Miss Belle Bailey of Manchester, Iowa.

Deeds to land in Chardon, Ohio, and Dakota County, Minnesota, are among forty items from the papers of Schuyler V. R. Hendryx for the years from 1832 to 1871, which have been presented by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. L. K. Hendryx of Austin. Included in the collection are receipts for shares in the Minnesota Town Association, which was evidently organized at Chardon in 1856 for the purpose of obtaining land in Steele County.

The reminiscences of Everett W. Foster, written at his dictation and presented by his son-in-law, Mr. Frank L. Selleck of Watsonville, California, describe the interesting and varied career of a Minnesota pioneer who settled in Wabasha County in 1858, served with the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, and lived later in Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Dakota. He was United States Indian agent for the Yankton Sioux from 1890 to 1894.

Letters of William D. Washburn, William Crooks, Samuel J. R. McMillan, James J. Hill, Cushman K. Davis, Christopher C. An-

drews, David Heaton, and Rush B. Wheeler are included among eleven items received recently from Mr. Walter R. Benjamin of New York. The letters by Heaton and Wheeler, written in 1862 and 1865, relate to the elections of Alexander Ramsey as senator and Ignatius Donnelly as representative from Minnesota.

Interesting recollections of childhood experiences at Fort Snelling in the sixties are contained in a paper prepared and presented by Miss Mary J. Newson of St. Paul.

A reminiscent account of pioneer life in Minnesota in 1866 and an article on the services of Sergeant John Jones during the siege of Fort Ridgely in 1862 have been presented by the author, Mrs. A. E. Larkin of Rochester.

The Northfield bank robbery, the presidential election of 1876, and local and national politics are among the subjects touched upon by John E. Risedorph in a diary kept at Le Sueur from 1875 to 1877, which has been presented by his son, Mr. William E. Risedorph of St. Paul. He has also presented some Civil War letters and reminiscences of the elder Risedorph, who was a member of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

"Wheel of Fortune: Recollections of a Shorthand Court Reporter" is the title of an interesting manuscript volume of reminiscences that has been presented by the author, Mr. George N. Hillman of St. Paul. Much of the narrative centers about Mr. Hillman's experiences as the official court reporter of the second judicial district at St. Paul from 1875 to 1929. He presents detailed first-hand accounts of the impeachments of Sherman Page and E. St. Julien Cox, the Minnesota railroad rate cases of 1908, and a number of sensational murder cases. Included also are some recollections of the author's youth, which was spent in New York state; an account of the celebration that marked the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883; and reports of the opening of the Ramsey County courthouses of 1889 and 1932. A large number of portraits and other pictures illustrate the volume.

Copies of a master's thesis on "The Germans in St. Paul" by Margaret Mussgang and of a term paper on the "History of the Fond du Lac Trading Posts" by Ellworth Carlstedt, both of which

were prepared at the University of Minnesota, are the gifts of the authors.

Minutes of meetings, treasurer's records, and miscellaneous papers of the St. Paul Phrenological Society for the years from 1890 to 1899 have been received from Mr. Ferdinand Uebel of St. Paul.

The correspondence and accounts of a committee which solicited funds to equip the University of Minnesota Base Hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia, in 1917 have been received from Mr. Edward C. Gale of Minneapolis, who served as chairman of the committee.

Material on claims handled for insurance companies in connection with losses sustained in the forest fires of 1918 at Moose Lake and Cloquet is included in a filing box of papers of Hiram D. Frankel, a former St. Paul lawyer, presented by his widow, who resides at Winnetka, Illinois. Some miscellaneous and personal papers also are contained in the gift, which is an addition to the Frankel Papers already in the possession of the society (see *ante*, 14: 104). Mrs. Frankel also has presented thirty-four photographs of the Minnesota National Guard, taken while it was serving in the area swept by the forest fire of 1918.

Thirty books, pamphlets, and broadsides relating to missions among the Sioux Indians, many of which are printed in the Dakota language, have been received from Mr. F. B. Riggs of the Santee Normal Training School at Santee, Nebraska.

A file of *Finance and Commerce* of Minneapolis, covering approximately the ten years from 1918 to 1929, is the gift of the publisher, Mr. Herman D. Maul of Minneapolis.

The engineering level, rod, and other instruments used by the late Dr. Warren Upham of St. Paul while in the service of the United States Geological Survey in New Hampshire and Minnesota have been turned over to the society, in accordance with the terms of his will, by Miss Essie Williams of St. Paul.

A heavy iron post which once marked the international boundary line between the United States and Canada at Pembina is the gift of Mr. E. W. Bennett of St. Paul.

A musket used in the defense of New Ulm and a painting of a Buffalo hunt on the western plains have been presented by Mr. Lee Deringer of Minneapolis in memory of his father, O. S. Deringer.

A silver loving cup used by the St. Andrews Society of St. Paul in the nineties as a trophy in quoit competitions has been presented by Mr. John D. Roberts of St. Paul.

A collection of stamps, special envelopes, and other material relating to an airplane flight that was planned to carry mail and passengers from Lake Minnetonka by way of Iceland to Europe in 1932, but which never was made, has been presented by Mr. Lawrence S. Clark of Minneapolis.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at Columbia, Missouri, from April 26 to 28, with sessions on such interesting subjects as book reviewing, business and depression in the West, religious elements on the frontier, trails and migrations, and frontier biography. The presidential address, delivered by Professor Jonas Viles of the University of Missouri, was an analysis of "Sections and Sectionalism in a Border State"—Missouri. The possibilities in the historical study of frontier business were well illustrated in a paper on "James and Robert Aull—a Frontier Mercantile Firm" by Lewis Atherton. There are not a few Minnesota frontier mercantile houses that would amply repay historical study, assuming that the business papers of such houses could be used in the study. Another interesting type of research was suggested by Professor O. F. Ander's paper on "The Immigrant Church and the Granges of Husbandry." The influence of the church in the larger life of the people of a given region and the interrelations of the church with movements of many kinds are rich in historical possibilities. In the "Trails" session, which was presided over by Professor Ernest S. Osgood of the University of Minnesota, several valuable papers were read, centering about trails and migration but touching a large area of social and economic history. The session illustrated the value of a broad survey bringing together the results of research in related fields of interest. Mr. William J. Petersen of the State Historical Society of Iowa traced the "Migrations Westward to the Mississippi"; Mr. Walker D. Wyman of the State Teachers College at River Falls, Wisconsin, described most interestingly the rôle of "Missouri's Outfitting Towns in the Westward Emigration"; and Mr. LeRoy R. Hafen of the State Historical Society of Colorado summarized the "Migrations beyond the Mississippi." The program included an historical society conference, which was presided over by Dr. Grace Lee Nute and included two papers: "Some Aspects of Historical Work under the New Deal" by Theodore C. Blegen, and "How One Library Preserves the Paper in Some of Its Books and Newspapers" by Mary

E. Ensign of the St. Louis Public Library. Professor Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota participated in a conference on book reviewing, discussing the subject from the point of view of the historical profession. At the business session he was elected president of the association for the coming year. The next annual meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The presidential address delivered by Charles A. Beard before the American Historical Association at Urbana on December 28 is published under the title "Written History as an Act of Faith" in the *American Historical Review* for January. "It is history as thought, not as actuality, record, or specific knowledge, that is really meant when the term history is used in its widest and most general significance," writes Dr. Beard. He points out "that any selection and arrangement of facts pertaining to any large area of history, either local or world, race or class, is controlled inexorably by the frame of reference in the mind of the selector and arranger. This frame of reference includes things deemed necessary, things deemed possible, and things deemed desirable." Thus "written history involves the selection of a topic and an arbitrary delimitation of its borders—cutting off connections with the universal."

"A strong current running through the philosophy of the new deal may be traced directly to the interpretation of American society developed by historians during the past forty years," writes Curtis Nettels in an article on "Frederick Jackson Turner and the New Deal" which appears in the March issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. "Everywhere one sees evidence of the influence of the frontier interpretation in current discussion of the new order," according to Professor Nettels. He finds that "one striking view of the engineers of the new deal is their perception of the passing of the economic stimulus of the frontier," and he feels that the great appeal that the Roosevelt program has had for the West is significant.

Plans for the National Archives Building have been completed and the building is now under construction. According to an account of the structure by Thomas P. Martin, which appears in the *Historical Outlook* for April, 1933, "daylight is to be excluded from all storage spaces, and artificial light will be used only when neces-

sary. The air will be conditioned throughout the building. . . . Fire walls at proper intervals in the stack space will be used to safeguard and protect the papers." There will be "special departments for arranging, cleaning, repairing, mounting and binding papers"; and modern equipment for copying, cataloguing, indexing, and photographing manuscripts.

A valuable guide "for people concerned with establishing or administering historic house museums" is furnished by Laurence Vail Coleman in a volume entitled *Historic House Museums*, recently published by the American Association of Museums (Washington, 1933. 187 p.). The book includes also a brief history of American houses and a directory of historic houses arranged by states. For Minnesota are listed the Lindbergh Home at Little Falls, the Sibley House at Mendota, and the Godfrey and Stevens houses in Minneapolis.

The "State Public Document Center Plan" that is being worked out by the committee on public administration of the Social Science Research Council is explained by Augustus F. Kuhlman in an article entitled "A Movement to Preserve Social Science Source Materials," which appears in the *American Journal of Sociology* for July, 1933. The document center plan, writes Dr. Kuhlman, "provided for the designation of one or more libraries in each state that seemed peculiarly qualified and that were willing to undertake to collect, organize, and preserve as complete a file as possible of public documents and related material originating in that state." He presents definitions of ten categories of materials that the libraries designated are advised to collect.

In a paper on "A National Policy for Historic Sites and Monuments" presented before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on December 28, Mr. Verne E. Chatelain defined historic sites and monuments as "places where Nature and man have cooperated to bring about results of importance in human history." The speaker, who is chief historian in the office of national parks, buildings, and reservations, pointed out that historic sites are "important source materials for the reconstruction of historical reality"—sources that all too often are

"badly neglected." "No amount of reading can ever supply the imagery which one contact with the site itself will produce," said Mr. Chatelain. He suggested that a survey of historic sites should be made every ten years by "regularly constituted historical agencies with the Department of the Interior."

Neither the title nor the subtitle of Inez Haynes Irwin's *Angels and Amazons: A Hundred Years of American Women* (New York, 1933) seems to fit the text of the book perfectly. The title scarcely offers a wide enough category to include all the figures that enter into her story; while on the other hand that story is too much centered upon the woman's movement itself, with emphasis upon organization, to justify a subtitle that promises an unfolding of the whole panorama of woman's life in America during the past century. Nevertheless Mrs. Irwin has produced a valuable and informing book, packed with pertinent information on such subjects as education, organization, business, professions, and suffrage. By means of vivid and dramatic writing and such captions as "They Stir," "They Move," and "They March," she succeeds in making the story itself stir, move, and march. A volume of broader sweep is that edited by Mary R. Beard under the title *America through Women's Eyes* (New York, 1933), for it attempts to illustrate, through carefully selected and edited extracts from writings by women, "the share of women in the development of American society—their activity, their thought about their labor, and their thought about the history they have helped to make or have observed in the making." Mrs. Beard's admirable introductions serve to knit her numerous sources, drawn from a very wide range, into a unified whole. She finds room for such general topics as "Opening up the Wilderness" and "Pioneering in the West." Neither she nor Mrs. Irwin seems to have noted the figure of Jane Grey Swisshelm, the pioneer feminist of the upper Northwest.

Of special interest to students of Minnesota and Northwest history are the following topics that appear in the *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History Now in Progress at the Chief American Universities*, issued in 1933 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington: "Influences of the Frontier on Religion in America" by R. F. Lee (Minnesota); "Some State Efforts to Secure Immigration" by



Margareth Jorgensen (Columbia); "Norwegian Settlement in the United States" by C. C. Qualey (Columbia); "Stagecoach Travel and the Staging Business in American History" by O. W. Holmes (Columbia); "Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, Fur-trading Magnates" by C. F. Burns (Iowa); "Financial Basis of the Railways of the Old Northwest, 1837-1860" by E. J. D. Morgan (Wisconsin); "Early History of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway" by H. W. Rice (Iowa); "The Bicycle Era in American History" by N. L. Dunham (Harvard); "British Indian Policy in the Northern Department" by R. W. MacFarlane (Harvard); "The Indian Policy of Sir William Johnson" by W. O. Mishoff (Iowa); "History of Fashion, 1850-1880" by Barbara Corfield (Wisconsin); "The Development of the Indian Policy of the United States from 1870 to 1906, with Particular Reference to Land" by D. H. Burney (Stanford); "Intertribal Relations among the Great Lakes Indians" by G. T. Hunt (Wisconsin); "The Keelboat Age on Western Waters" by L. Baldwin (Michigan); "The Western Military Frontier, 1815-1846" by H. P. Beers (Pennsylvania); "The West during the Civil War Decade" by C. H. Norby (Iowa); "The Catholic Church in Minnesota, 1850-1918" by Sister Grace McDonald (Minnesota); "The Operation of the Federal Land Policy in Minnesota" by V. E. Chatelain (Minnesota); "History of the Lumber Industry in Minnesota" by Agnes M. Larson (Radcliffe); "The Civil War Veteran in Minnesota Politics" by F. H. Heck (Minnesota); "The Norwegians in Iowa" by H. F. Swansen (Iowa); "The Red River of the North" by A. H. Moehlman (Michigan); "The Populist Movement in South Dakota" by P. J. Hoffmann (South Dakota); and "The Riel Rebellions" by J. A. Jonasson (Stanford).

The archives of the Hudson's Bay Company are described, with emphasis on the "work accomplished in London since 1924 of assembling these priceless records which are the source material of western Canadian history," by R. H. G. Leveson Gower, the archivist of the company, in the *Beaver* for December. According to Mr. Gower, the archives have been stored since April, 1932, "on the lower ground floor of Hudson's Bay House" in Bishopsgate, London, where special steel shelving has been installed and "addi-

tional precautionary measures were introduced to safeguard the archives from damage by fire or water." The gigantic task of classifying the records and "rendering them available to students" is now going forward, and the system of classification that is being used is described in some detail by Mr. Gower. Two of the sections under which the records are being grouped should prove of special interest to the student of Minnesota history. Section B "will consist of records pertaining to the various administrations of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America" and will include a separate class for the records of each post. Section D will be devoted to special records, including journals of exploration by members of the company's staff, records of the Red River colony, and material relating to the Riel rebellions. It is encouraging to note Mr. Gower's remark "that the Company's archives comprise a collection of documents which should prove of absorbing interest to students of Canadian history and others, and it is hoped in the not too distant future to grant facilities for research."

The Bureau of American Ethnology devotes the bulk of its *Forty-eighth Annual Report* for 1930-31 to a "General Index" to the forty-eight volumes of reports that it issued between 1879 and 1931 (p. 25-1220). This valuable guide includes a subject index, a table of contents for the *Annual Reports*, and an index to authors and titles.

The theory that "early in the 17th Century the Red River country and the lands lying immediately west of Lake Winnipeg were held by Algonquian and Siouan tribes, most of whom were partly sedentary, dwelling in earth-lodges, making pottery, planting corn and some other crops" is advanced by George E. Hyde in a pamphlet entitled *The Early Blackfeet and Their Neighbors*, which is published as number 2 of the *Old West Series* (Denver, 1933. 45 p.). "Among these people," writes Mr. Hyde, "we may include the three Blackfoot tribes and the Atsinas, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Hidatsas, Crows, Amahamis and, perhaps, the Mandans." His evidence is drawn, for the most part, from the writings of such explorers as La Vérendrye and Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. Hyde admits, however, that "the spade often has the final word," and he surmises that as more archeological work is done in the Red River Valley it

will probably be possible "to locate definitely the old homelands of the Blackfeet and their Algonquian and Siouan neighbors."

The Reverend Hugo Bren of Lemont, Illinois, is editing for publication in *Central-Blatt and Social Justice* the "Letters of Father Franz Pierz, Pioneer Missioner." In the "Introduction" to the letters, which appears in the January and February issues, Father Bren describes Pierz' work both as a missionary and a colonizer in Minnesota, and as a missionary among the Chippewa of Michigan and the Great Lakes country. The first two letters appear, in translation, in the issue for March. One, dated at Detroit on September 29, 1835, was written shortly after the missionary's arrival in America; the other was written the following January after Pierz had reached his mission station at La Croix. In the first he describes for his former dean at Krainburg the hardships of the journey and his hospitable reception in America; in the second he tells a friend about the Indians—their physical characteristics, clothes, food, dwellings, and the like.

The part played by Dr. Lafayette H. Bunnell in the discovery of the Yosemite Valley is given prominence by Carl P. Russell in a volume entitled *One Hundred Years in Yosemite* (1931. 242 p.). Dr. Bunnell was a member of the Mariposa Battalion which discovered the valley in March, 1851. Before that, he had spent some time in southeastern Minnesota, and after the Civil War he settled permanently at Homer, near Winona. "In the body of Indian fighters who first entered Yosemite Valley," writes Mr. Russell, "there appears to have been but one man who sensed the possibilities of public good to be derived from the amazing place just discovered," and that was Bunnell. He is described as the "first to strive for public recognition of the assets available in the new scenic wonderland."

A brief review of the life and writings of William Joseph Snelling by Allen E. Woodall, whose study of "William Joseph Snelling and the Early Northwest" appears *ante*, 10: 367–385, is published in the *Bulletin* of the University of Pittsburgh for January, 1933. Snelling's early life is described with emphasis upon the years from 1820 to 1827, which he spent in the West, chiefly at Fort Snelling.

There his father, Colonel Josiah Snelling, was commandant. Accounts of his various literary productions follow the biographical sketch. Mr. Woodall asserts that Snelling "is important to those interested in the early nineteenth century in American literature," and that his "writings reflect a real man and a living background." The article also has been issued in pamphlet form (6 p.).

*William Beaumont (1785-1853): The Centenary of the Publication of His Contributions to Medicine* by Nolie Mumey (Denver, 1933. 71 p.) should be added to the list of Beaumont items mentioned *ante*, 14: 445. This booklet contains sketches both of Beaumont and of Alexis St. Martin, the Canadian voyageur on whom the doctor conducted his experiments. Pictures of monuments erected in Beaumont's honor at Mackinac, Michigan; Fort Crawford, Wisconsin; Lebanon, Connecticut; and Plattsburgh, New York, with copies of the inscriptions are included. Among other interesting illustrations are portraits of Beaumont and St. Martin, a view of Mackinac, and facsimiles of the title pages of various editions of Beaumont's *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice*.

Readers of Dr. Hafen's review (*ante*, 14: 430-431) of E. W. Gilbert's *Exploration of Western America, 1800-1850: An Historical Geography* will be interested to know that this excellent book, originally published by the Cambridge University Press, has now been brought out, for American distribution, by the Macmillan Company of New York at the price of \$3.75.

A new edition of *Lahontan's Voyages* with an introduction and notes by Stephen Leacock was printed at Ottawa in 1932 (xvi, 348 p.). "Lahontan and His Times" is the title that Professor Leacock gives to his introduction, which occupies eleven pages.

*Tables of Drainage Areas and River Distances in the Mississippi River System* make up a useful pamphlet by Montrose W. Hayes recently published by the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture (1933. 26 p.).

Residents of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa are among those represented in a volume entitled *Eminent Pioneers: Norwegian-American Pioneer Sketches* by Erling Ylvisaker (Minneapolis, 1934.

162 p.). The experiences of Thomas and Kari Veblen, who emigrated from Norway in the late forties and who settled in Rice County, Minnesota, in the sixties; the early education of Rasmus B. Anderson at Halfway Creek Academy, the forerunner of Luther College; and the adventures of Hans C. Heg as colonel of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War are subjects of sketches. Accounts of two Norwegians who have made special contributions to American cultural life are included—Knut Rein-dahl, violin maker of Madison, Wisconsin, and J. C. M. Hanson, the distinguished librarian.

*Rev. C. J. Eastvold, D.D., 1863–1929, His Life and Work* (Minneapolis, 1930. 359 p.) is a memorial volume, assembled and edited by Dr. Eastvold's children, dealing with the career and services of a noted clergyman of the Norwegian Lutheran church, president of the Hauge Synod, and after the church union of 1917 president of the southern Minnesota district of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. He was also active in the *bygdelag* movement and in Norwegian-American affairs generally. The volume contains miscellaneous contributions by many friends and associates of Dr. Eastvold and has been given a documentary flavor by the inclusion of a considerable number of his letters and addresses. Among the letters are several written in the late eighties, when the author was a student at Red Wing Seminary.

Considerable information about the activities of the Swedish Baptist church in Minnesota is included in a history of the *Swedish Baptists in America* by J. O. Backlund (Chicago, 1933. 160 p.). A section is devoted to the work of Swedish Baptist missionaries in Minnesota, including John Anderson, John Erikson, and Olaus Okerson; a number of church publications that were issued in Minnesota are noted in a chapter on "Literary Efforts"; and in a chapter on "Educational Activities" two schools that had their origin in St. Paul are described—the Swedish American Bible Seminary, founded in 1884 and later transferred to Stromsburg, Nebraska, and the Bethel Institute, established in 1905 as the Bethel Academy.

In the introduction to a poem entitled *A Kentucky Pioneer* by Bishop John L. Spalding (1932. 112 p.), Patrick H. Callahan sup-

plies a brief biographical sketch of the prelate. Spalding's work in organizing the Catholic Colonization Society, which resulted in "several Catholic communities in Minnesota and Nebraska," is briefly described.

A recently published *Report on the Iowa Twenty-five Year Conservation Plan*, by which the state hopes "to preserve and expand her natural resources," includes chapters on historical backgrounds, population, state parks, highways, and on the conservation of soil, lakes and rivers, forests, game, and fish (1933. 176 p.). The chapter on historical backgrounds surveys briefly the geology of the Iowa region, its Indians, and the period of white settlement. A large number of interesting and valuable maps illustrate the conservation project. Among them is one (p. 25) that shows the locations of Indian villages, mounds, pioneer trails, frontier forts, and early settlements; and another (p. 27) that illustrates the distribution of the foreign elements in Iowa's population. A diagram on page 123 shows the state park acreage of various middle-western states. It is interesting to note that in actual acreage Minnesota ranks second only to Michigan, and that in "acres per 100,000 population" the Gopher State is first.

Four brief articles on "The Establishment of Civil Government in Iowa" appear in the *Palimpsest* for February. William J. Petersen is the author of two of them, dealing with "Iowa in Louisiana" and "Iowa in Michigan." Some "Michigan Personalities" of the period in the thirties when Michigan included the Iowa country are described by J. A. Swisher, who also contributes a survey of the earliest officials in the region under the title "Government Comes to Iowa." The March issue of the *Palimpsest* is devoted to eleven brief sketches by Benjamin F. Shambaugh, in which are described, under the heading "The Creation of a Commonwealth," the steps that led to Iowa's admission to the Union in 1846.

The early history of the Green Bay region is surveyed and special attention is given to Jean Nicolet's discovery of 1634 in an illustrated pamphlet entitled *Historic Wisconsin's Tercentenary, 1634-1934*, by Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, which is published as volume 9, numbers 1 and 2, of the *Green Bay Historical Bulletin* (28 p.).

The *Wisconsin State Parks*, their scenic attractions and their historic significance, are described in a pamphlet recently issued by the Wisconsin conservation department (1933. 24 p.). It includes information about Interstate Park, which embraces the Dalles of the St. Croix in both Minnesota and Wisconsin, and Perrot State Park, which contains the site of a French post of 1731 on the Mississippi and Trempealeau Mountain, an island in the same stream.

*The Diary of a Circuit Rider: Excerpts from the Notes of Henry Howe, Made While Traveling in Southern Wisconsin between the Years 1864 and 1868 as a Missionary of the Disciples of Christ* is the title of a volume that has been edited by Jessie Howe Nebelthau, a granddaughter of the diarist, and published by the Voyageur Press of Minneapolis (1933. 144 p.). In a brief introduction, the editor presents some information about the life and work of Howe. The diary is valuable chiefly for its picture of social and economic conditions in Wisconsin in the sixties.

A paper on the "La Crosse Medical School" read by Dr. William Snow Miller at a meeting of the Wisconsin Medical History Seminar in December, 1932, appears in the *Wisconsin Medical Journal* for January. It has also been published as a separate (13 p.). The history of this school is of particular interest to Minnesotans because Dr. Lafayette H. Bunnell, a prominent Winona County pioneer, received his medical diploma from the college in 1864. This diploma, which is among the Bunnell Papers in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, is one of three that are known to have been issued by the La Crosse college. A sketch of Dr. Bunnell forms a portion of the article and his portrait and a facsimile of his diploma are among the illustrations.

Of considerable interest to residents of both Minnesota and Wisconsin is Genevieve Cline Day's pamphlet on *Hudson in the Early Days* (1932. 46 p.), which reviews much of the early history of the lower St. Croix Valley as well as of the Willow River district. Among the topics included are the French régime, British exploration, American occupation and settlement, the organization of St. Croix County, early business enterprises, the beginnings of lumbering and agriculture, schools, missions and churches, and the first rail-

roads. The settlement of French-Canadians that grew up around the mouth of the Willow River after 1840 is described in some detail, and an account of the founding of Hudson, as it was recalled by one of the original settlers, Louis Massey, in 1877, is quoted. A group of reminiscent sketches, based upon interviews with pioneers, concludes the booklet. The illustrations include a "Bird's Eye View of Early Hudson" reproduced from an old print.

*Wisconsin, a Geographical Reader* is the title of a textbook by James A. Merrill and Louise W. Mears which is intended for use in the fifth and sixth grades (Columbia, Missouri, 1933. 171 p.). A brief survey of Wisconsin exploration is included in a chapter on "The Land and the People," and the early history of Milwaukee is reviewed in a chapter devoted to that city. The authors suggest in their preface that the *Reader* may be used for "supplementary work in English and in history in upper grades."

Farming conditions near Cummings, North Dakota, in the eighties are described in two letters written in 1930 and 1931 by Charles H. Hobart of Claremont, California, which appear under the title "Pioneering in North Dakota" in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for July, 1933. Of special interest are the writer's comments on the use of farm machinery and on prices received for farm products.

Sketches of explorers in Canada, originally published separately as the *Ryerson Canadian History Readers*, are being reprinted in a series of volumes entitled *Our Dominion: Stories of Character and Incident*. Volume 1, which bears the subtitle *Stories of Pathfinders* (1931), includes the following sketches that are of special interest to Minnesotans: "Pierre Esprit Radisson" by Katherine Hale, "Daniel Du Lhut" by Blodwen Davies, and "La Vérendrye" by G. J. Reeve. Among the sketches in volume 2—*Stories of Adventure* (1932)—are accounts of "Alexander Henry and Peter Pond" by Lawrence J. Burpee, of "John Tanner" by Agnes C. Laut, and of "David Thompson" by A. S. Morton.

Evidence to show how "The Extermination of the Buffalo in Western Canada" took place is set forth by Frank G. Roe in the *Canadian Historical Review* for March. "The dramatic sudden-



ness of the disappearance of the buffalo," he writes, "is possibly the reason why other theories than that of extermination by man have more recently been advanced." The theory that the buffalo disappeared as a result of some epidemic disease is examined by Mr. Roe, and "Historical Evidence of the Extermination" by white men seeking robes and food is presented. To the same issue of the *Review*, Paul W. Gates contributes a valuable study of "Official Encouragement to Immigration by the Province of Canada" in the fifties and sixties. The "growing realization on the part of Canadians that the United States, which was increasing its population at a rapid rate during the first half of the nineteenth century, was doing so at the expense of Canada," according to Mr. Gates, was an important factor in inducing the provincial government to appropriate funds for promoting immigration in 1854. The publication of pamphlets advertising the advantages of Canada, and the work of agents who were sent to the British Isles, Norway, Germany, and other countries of western Europe are described. In the "Notes and Documents" section of the *March Review* is a hitherto unpublished document by David Thompson entitled "Discoveries from the East Side of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean," which appears with an introduction by J. B. Tyrrell; and extracts from two documents in the Chatham Papers in the Public Record Office, London, which throw light on the problem of "The Indian Menace and the Retention of the Western Posts." An introduction for the latter documents is supplied by G. S. Graham.

Details of the international boundary between Minnesota and Canada are to be found on maps issued recently by the Topographical Survey of Canada in a *National Topographic Series*. Two maps issued in 1931 show the Rainy Lake and Rainy River districts; a third published in 1933 depicts the Kenora region, with the northern portion of the Lake of the Woods and the Northwest Angle.

Events of significance in the history of Minnesota as well as of Manitoba are discussed by Dr. Charles N. Bell in a feature article on "Fort Garry—Its Origin and History," which appears in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for January 6. The writer asserts that the "last occasion on which a military force, sent from outside the province, arrived at Fort Garry, was [in 1871] when a body of Fenians

traversed the state of Minnesota from St. Paul to Pembina, with the intention of taking possession of the Red River Settlement, and, if possible, making of it an Irish republic." A painting of the fort by Lynn Sissons, based upon old pictures and documentary descriptions, is reproduced in color with the article.

A picture of a monument erected near the Hudson's Bay Company's post of Norway House to commemorate the work of James Evans, "missionary, scholar and printer," appears with a brief description of his career in the *Beaver* for September.

#### GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Two geographical textbooks for use in the elementary grades which give special attention to the geography of Minnesota have been issued recently. One is a *Minnesota Edition of Our Home State and Continent* by Albert P. Brigham and Charles T. McFarlane (New York, 1934), for which a section on "The State of Minnesota" (p. 15-79) is supplied by Joseph R. Schwendeman. It includes brief accounts of the Indians of Minnesota and their mode of life, of the fur trade, and of exploration and settlement. The second text is a revised edition (1933. 54 p.) of C. E. Huff's *Geography of Minnesota*, which was originally issued in pamphlet form in 1923 (see *ante*, 6: 308).

Some of the Indian pictographs to be found on cliffs rising from northern Minnesota lakes and streams are described by Lee C. Bradford in an article entitled "The Picture Stories of the Ojibway," which appears in the *Minnesota Conservationist* for January. He estimates that some drawings on Lac la Croix are only between eighty and a hundred years old, since explorers who visited the region before 1800 do not mention them. Photographs of a few of the drawings accompany the article. The story of Grand Portage and of the nine-mile trail that connected it with Fort Charlotte on the Pigeon River is retold by S. H. McGovern in an article entitled "Restoring the Trail of the Voyageurs," which appears in the February issue of the *Conservationist*. Plans for restoring the portage trail and for possibly constructing replicas of the buildings that once stood on the old fort sites are revealed. "Now that this historic portage is to be

restored," writes Mr. McGovern, "why not inaugurate an annual pageant at the portage?" In the same issue of the *Conservationist* is an article on Paul Bunyan by George H. Bradley, in which the gigantic lumberjack is described as "Minnesota's Mythical Hero."

Several suggestions for a pageant to be produced at Itasca State Park during the coming summer are contained in a multigraphed volume on the *Historical Pageants Presented at Itasca State Park, 1932-1933*, which has been issued by the division of forestry of the Minnesota department of conservation and the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association. The pageant plan that has been worked out in greatest detail and that probably will be followed commemorates the centennial of the arrival in Minnesota of Henry H. Sibley and reviews some of the outstanding events in his career. Reports of the Schoolcraft centennial pageant produced in 1932 and of the Minnesota Diamond Jubilee pageant staged last year are included in the volume, and the complete text of the jubilee pageant is presented. Some of the correspondence relating to the pageants also is reproduced. A copy of this volume, which is elaborately illustrated with photographs of pageant scenes and characters, programs, and other material, has been turned over to the Minnesota Historical Society for preservation.

The Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution has continued its sponsorship of historical talks over two Twin City radio stations (see *ante*, p. 127). Among the subjects of talks presented over KSTP each Wednesday afternoon were "Early Mendota" by Mrs. R. D. Hoffman, January 17; "St. Paul Has its Birth" by Carolyn Punderson, January 24; "Trails of the Ox-Carts" by Mrs. Fred Schilplin, February 14; "History of Agriculture in Minnesota" by Dean W. C. Coffey of the agricultural college of the University of Minnesota, March 7; "Mille Lacs" by the Reverend James Moynihan, March 14; "Jewish Pioneers in Minnesota" by Rabbi Albert I. Gordon, April 4; and "Life at Old Fort Snelling" by Clarence W. Rife, April 11. A second series presented over WCCO on Friday afternoons included talks on "How Minnesota Became a State" by Louise Chapman, January 12; "Early Minneapolis" by Mrs. V. J. Gregory, January 19; "Grand Portage" by Mrs. Amos Warner, February 9; "Indian Music in Minnesota,"

"The Last of the Chippewa Chiefs," and "Chippewa Legends and Customs" by Frances Densmore on February 23, and March 2 and 9; "Sibley House, Mendota," by Mrs. H. O. Williams, April 6; and "Legends of Lake Minnetonka" by Mrs. E. W. Wichman, April 13. Three talks by Minnie S. Dilley, state regent of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, also were included in the latter series.

Three celebrations commemorating the centennial of the arrival of the missionaries, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, at Fort Snelling on May 6, 1834, are planned for the spring and summer. On May 6 services were held in the Fort Snelling chapel to mark the centennial not only of the Ponds' arrival, but of the beginning of Protestant mission work among the Indians of southern Minnesota. At the old Pond homestead in Bloomington, where Gideon spent the later years of his life, members of the Pond Family Association, which is composed of descendants of the brothers, will assemble on June 16. The Keewaydin chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Minneapolis will use this occasion to unveil a bronze marker commemorating the services of the Ponds, which will be placed on the Pond house. Probably on the same day a state highway marker will be placed on Lyndale Avenue near the Pond homestead to call attention to its location and significance. In Minneapolis a celebration is being planned by the Hennepin County committee of the Minnesota Historical Society for July 14, to commemorate the fact that the Ponds spent the winter of 1834-35 in a cabin that they built on the shores of Lake Calhoun. The program will include several addresses and a pageant presented at Lake Harriet under the direction of Mrs. Alice Dietz of the Minneapolis park board.

Sketches of members of the families of Jedediah D. Stevens and of Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond are included in the second installment of the "Tableau" of people connected with the Dakota mission, which appears in the *Word Carrier* for January-February (see *ante*, p. 129).

Anniversaries recently commemorated by Minnesota churches include a sixtieth anniversary celebrated by the Calvary Baptist

Church of Albert Lea, February 14 to 18; fiftieth anniversaries marked by the Temple Baptist Church of Duluth, March 21 to 25, and St. Michael's Catholic Church of Madison, March 18 to 25; a forty-fifth anniversary celebrated by the Union Congregational Church of Winthrop, February 24; and a twenty-fifth anniversary commemorated by the Fairfax Methodist Episcopal Church, March 18.

A section on Minnesota in which attention is given to the "provisions of the Minnesota State Constitution governing the creation and payment of State debt" and to the "debt history" of the state is included in the second edition of William L. Raymond's *State and Municipal Bonds* (Boston, 1932. 397 p.). The writer mentions the railroad bonds issued soon after the admission of the state, the soldiers' bonus of 1919, and the bonds issued to finance the state highway system created in 1920.

The part played by the Minnesota Grange in the founding of the school of agriculture of the University of Minnesota in 1888 is pointed out in an article calling attention to the forty-fifth anniversary of the school in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 18. Portraits of some of the founders and a picture of the first building erected on the university farm campus accompany the article.

A brief historical sketch of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. J. W. Murdock appears in the *Minnesota Clubwoman* for January-February. Attention is called to the formation of the first women's club in the state at Austin in 1869, to the federation of the various Minnesota clubs in 1895, and to the work of such leaders as Margaret E. Huntington and Isabel D. Higbee.

A list of "Minnesota Authors" has been compiled by the library division of the state department of education and issued in multi-graphed form (1934. 10 p.). "Writers either born in Minnesota or identified with the state" and their works are included in the list.

A biographical sketch of the late William Albert McGonagle of Duluth by Hebert A. Hull appears in *Americana* for January. It is accompanied by an excellent portrait of McGonagle. It will be recalled that another sketch of McGonagle, who was a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society from 1918

until his death in 1930, appears in MINNESOTA HISTORY for December, 1930 (*ante*, 11: 413-420). The author is Mr. William E. Culkin of Duluth.

The biographical sketch of Dillon O'Brien by Thomas D. O'Brien that appeared in the October issue of *Acta et Dicta* (see *ante*, p. 105) has been reprinted in the form of a little book (40 p.). It is illustrated with a portrait of Dillon O'Brien made about 1877.

#### LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

A talk on "Early Lumbering in Minnesota" with emphasis on the development of the lumber industry at Anoka was presented by Miss Agnes M. Larson of St. Olaf College, Northfield, at a meeting of the Philolectian Club of Anoka on March 2. The text of the talk appears in the *Anoka Herald* for March 7.

The preface supplied by John J. Lee, Jr., for a collection of poetry written in Norwegian by his father, the late J. J. Lee, Sr., and published some years after his death in a pamphlet entitled *In Memoriam* (Lake Park, 1932. 62 p.) pictures the Becker County farm where the elder Lee settled in the early seventies. He relates that "In the spring of 1872, less than ten years after the Indian uprising at New Ulm, there was an 'Indian scare' at Lake Park, and two forts were built. One fort was built of ties on the hill south of Lake Park, the other was built four miles farther south, and was made of logs."

A history of Frohn Township which appears in the *Bemidji Sentinel* for February 9 should be added to the list of Beltrami County township histories noted *ante*, p. 132. In the same issue of the *Sentinel* is an account of Indian mounds that were to be seen in and around Bemidji in the early days of the settlement. They are described by E. H. Jerrard of Garfield, Colorado, who was a pioneer resident of Bemidji.

Winners in the historical narrative contest conducted by the Blue Earth County Historical Society (see *ante*, 14: 454) are announced in the *Mankato Free Press* for March 23. Ninety-five essays were submitted in the contest, which was open to all pupils in grades four

to eight of the public and parochial schools of the county. The first prize of fifteen dollars was awarded to Roberta Warnke of Mapleton; the second prize of ten dollars went to Phyllis Bates of Man-kato; and prizes of five dollars each were received by James Mullen of Madison Lake, Ralph Nebergall of Mapleton, and Catherine Jones of Lake Crystal.

The history of "Carver County up through the Years" is surveyed by James Faber in the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska for February 15. The Indians, exploration, missions, settlement by Germans and Scandinavians, and governmental organization are among the subjects included in the outline.

Special attention is given to the activities of the Cottonwood County commissioners of the early seventies in a history of the county by Gertrude B. Gove which appears in the *Windom Reporter* for January 5, 12, and 19. The organization of townships seems to have claimed much of the commissioners' time. The building of a railroad through the county, the establishment of the county seat at Windom, the building of roads, and the grasshopper plague are other subjects that receive attention. Among the sources used by Miss Gove in the preparation of her narrative were newspaper files, the manuscript minutes of the county commissioners, and interviews with pioneers.

At the annual meeting of the Crow Wing County Historical Society, which was held at Brainerd on March 13, W. H. Gemmell was elected president; the Reverend O. L. Bolstad, vice president; Mrs. J. M. Hayes, treasurer; Mrs. J. G. Heald, secretary; and Judge L. B. Kinder, historian.

The issue of the *Dakota County Tribune* of Farmington for March 9 is a golden anniversary number, commemorating the passing of a half century since the paper was established by C. P. Carpenter. The history of the *Tribune*, its editors and the changes in equipment that have been made with the passing years, is reviewed by Ham Clay, Sr., who also tells something of the papers that were published at Farmington before 1884. These include the *Telegraph*, the *Press*, the *Reporter*, and the *Journal*. Other articles deal with Farmington's railroad history; the local fire department and the fire

that destroyed much of the business section in 1879; the Farmington schools, including a list of high-school graduates since 1884; the Dakota County Agricultural Society and the fairs that it has conducted since 1858 at Nininger, Hastings, and Farmington; the work of the county agents, which has been in progress since 1914; local churches; and lodges and other organizations. Several sheets are devoted to brief sketches of "Farmington's Business and Professional Firms." Among the illustrations are several views of Farmington in 1867, pictures of early school buildings, and portraits of pioneers.

The history of the grocery firm established at Hastings in 1882 by J. P. and C. A. Hanson is reviewed in the *Hastings Gazette* for February 2 in commemoration of the fifty-second anniversary of the business. Conditions under which the grocery business was conducted in the eighties, when "farmers came from miles around to do their trading and purchased supplies enough . . . to last them several months" are described in some detail, and biographical information about the owners of the firm is included.

"Pioneer Days in Vernon Township," Dodge County, are described by George Gilbertson in a series of reminiscent articles, the first of which appears in the *Hayfield Herald* for March 15. He tells of the arrival of his family in the township in 1868 and of the home that was established there.

The first meeting of the Douglas County Historical Society, which was organized in November, was held at Alexandria on January 21. A constitution was adopted, and plans were made for monthly meetings and for a museum. Extracts from Myron Coloney's narrative poem *Manomin*, which relates to the early history of Douglas County, were read by Miss Lorayne Larson.

The early history of Alexandria was the subject for discussion at a meeting of the local Woman's Club on January 29. Mrs. J. A. Wedum presented a paper on pioneer business and early organizations in Alexandria, and Mrs. O. J. Robards spoke on some "Cultural Aspects of Early Alexandria."

The history of the municipal lighting plant at Alexandria was presented by Mr. Rudolph Swore at a meeting of the local Kiwanis



Club on January 22. A résumé of the talk appears in the *Alexandria Citizen-News* for January 25.

A recently issued book of special interest in the field of local history is a *History of the City of Red Wing, Minnesota*, by C. A. Rasmussen, president of the Goodhue County Historical Society (Red Wing, 1933. 296 p.). In its first forty pages much useful information has been brought together on such topics as the geological background, the coming of the first white men, the Indians of Red Wing, Chiefs Red Wing and Wakute, old trails, the work of the pioneer missionaries, and the story of the half-breed tract. All this material serves as an introduction to the main body of the book, which consists of an elaborate Red Wing chronology. The arrangement is by years. Starting with 1853, the author has a section for every year in the history of Red Wing up to and including 1932. In each section he includes a series of items of miscellaneous information, a paragraph to each item. For every ten years a more general caption is employed, emphasizing the dominant interest of the decade. The fifties were the decade of the pioneers. Thereafter the decades are designated under the heads, respectively, of the Civil War, the great wheat market, railroad expansion, civil works, industrial growth, industrial expansion, and post war. One could wish that the author had added, under each of these captions, a brief historical essay bringing out the interrelations of his specific facts and interpreting the meanings of the changes that are chronicled. In order to illustrate the author's method, it may be noted that for the year 1854 he has included some fifteen or more items: a statement that the first boat arrived early in April, the names of some of the people who settled at Red Wing during the year, a mention of the coming of the first milliner and of the erection of a number of private houses, an anecdote illustrating the "rush of immigrants," a statement about the arrival of Dr. Isaac H. Harriott, an account of the first election, an allusion to a county seat war, a list of county officers appointed by the governor, information about the first courthouse, a note on the arrival of Professor Jabez Brooks and on the chartering of Hamline University, a mention of the organization of the Goodhue County Bible Society and of "School District No. 1," a report on the first election of county officers, an account of the first burial, and some reminiscences by a pioneer telling of the appearance of the city in 1854. It is evident that

the author has used newspapers, local reminiscences, and a variety of other records in compiling his material, though he does not give citations to precise sources. The book bears witness to the work, interest, and care that he has put into its preparation. He has contented himself with presenting his material in the form of a chronicle, an antiquarian compilation, letting each item under its particular year speak for itself. For any year one may find assembled various bits of useful and interesting information relating to events and personalities of that particular period in Red Wing's history.

In a word, the author has not attempted to write a unified history, to weave his material into a connected narrative. His captions for decades suggest, however, his awareness of the larger forces and tendencies that operated in the development of the community. As one passes over the miscellaneous items that he presents, year by year for more than three-quarters of a century, one gradually builds up a picture of a middle-western community passing through one stage after another in its progress from the pioneering epoch to the present. The author emphasizes in his preface the need of a careful record. Lacking such a record, history, he believes, is in danger of "becoming a jumble of uncertain traditions." Accuracy is needed because understanding of the past is vital. "The past," according to Mr. Rasmussen, "is not dead. It is a portion of the present. What we know today is built on the record of the experiences of those who have gone before us and our own memories and experiences of years which have passed. When we recognize this fact, our usefulness is increased immeasurably." At the end of the volume the author brings together considerable information on miscellaneous topics relating to Red Wing in recent years and at the present time, and there is a section of biographical sketches and notices. The biographies are indexed, but the book lacks a general index. A detailed analytical index would have served an exceedingly useful purpose in integrating the mass of information that the volume contains.

The first recorded marriage in Goodhue County, which took place on June 18, 1854, is the subject of a brief article in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for January 25. According to the record in the county archives, the license was issued by Philander Sandford and the ceremony was performed by the Reverend Joseph W. Hancock, a

pioneer missionary. Some information about Sandford and Hancock is contained in the article.

Brief biographical sketches and portraits of Goodhue County officials and of Red Wing business men and accounts of some of the city's leading industries make up a supplement issued under the title "Builders of Greater Red Wing" with the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for March 27.

The beginnings of Robbinsdale and more particularly the part played by Lars I. Nasett, who built the first store in 1888, in the growth of the community are described in an article in the *Hennepin County Enterprise* of Robbinsdale for March 8.

A local history essay contest which is open to all pupils in the upper grades and the high schools of the county is being sponsored by the Marshall County Historical Society. According to an announcement distributed among teachers by the society, the contest is being held "in order to increase the interest of the children of Marshall County in the history of the county, and especially to find and collect interesting historical facts." Prizes of five, three, and two dollars are being offered for the pupils submitting the "most interesting and historically valuable accounts of some incidents or experiences of their parents, grandparents, or neighbors, before the year 1895."

The difficulties encountered by early residents of Warren in locating an adequate water supply are reviewed and the story of the digging of the present public well is related in a letter from a former resident, Mr. John E. Ostrom of Port Orchard, Washington, which is published in the *Warren Sheaf* for January 3.

The fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Mower County Courthouse is commemorated in an historical edition of the *Austin Daily Herald* issued on March 17. The dedicatory speech delivered in 1884 by Judge J. Q. Farmer when the first term of court met in the new courthouse and the address made on its fiftieth anniversary in 1934 by Judge N. E. Peterson appear in the issue. An account of the plans made for the structure and of its building by a member of the county board of 1884, the late O. C. La Bar, is published from

a manuscript found among his papers. The nations, territories, states, and counties of which the territory now embraced by Mower County has been a part are enumerated in an article entitled "How the County Came into Being"; the fight for the county seat, in which Austin triumphed over Frankford, is the subject of another article. Among the illustrations are portraits of the eight judges who have served the Tenth Judicial District since 1872 and pictures of the structures that served as courthouses in Mower County before 1884.

The growth of Austin around a single industry, the packing plant of George A. Hormel and Company, which was established in 1892 as a "neighborhood fresh meat packing house," is described in an illustrated article in the *Mower County News* of Austin for February 8.

The Murray County Historical Society was organized with forty members at a meeting held at Slayton on February 24. Dr. Thomas Lowe of Pipestone, who settled in Murray County in 1877, gave the principal address, recalling conditions as he found them at that time and reviewing some of the early history of the county. In expressing his enthusiasm for the county historical society, he declared that "it is just as important that we preserve the history of our county as it is to preserve that of the country." The following officers were elected for the new society: Robert Hyslop of Slayton, president; Marshall Lowe of Loweville Township, vice president; Mrs. Alex Lowe of Hadley, secretary; and Mrs. John Hyslop of Fulda, treasurer.

Plans for producing an annual historical pageant at St. Peter, for holding a summer meeting in July, for gathering the service records of Nicollet County men who served in the World War, for restoring the old cemetery at Traverse des Sioux, and for establishing a local historical museum were among the subjects discussed at a meeting of the directors of the Nicollet County Historical Society on February 12 at St. Peter.

The American Historic Buildings Survey has aroused an interest in old buildings in a number of communities. A picture of the oldest house standing in Nobles County, which was built in 1871, appears

with a brief history of the structure in the *Worthington Globe* for February 15.

An early coöperative "skimming station" operated by farmers living near Henning in Otter Tail County is described in the *Independent* of Parker's Prairie for February 8. Before the farmers of the neighborhood had cream separators of their own, they took their milk to this station, which was "equipped with a big DeLaval separator and the power was furnished by an old threshing machine steam engine."

Some of the experiences of John S. Billings, who served as sheriff of Otter Tail County almost continuously from 1890 to 1926, are recounted by Rolf Mills in an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 25. He also describes a collection of weapons accumulated by Billings during his long career as a sheriff and now owned by his grandson, Mr. Sheldon J. Billings of Minneapolis.

The story of the founding of the *Thirteen Towns* of Fosston is related by Albert Kaiser, the first editor, in the issue for March 16, which marks the passing of a half century since the paper was established. The growth of Fosston from "one trading post and a newspaper" is interestingly described by Mr. Kaiser, who presents accounts of the founding of the town site by W. J. Hilligoss in 1884 and of many incidents connected with the early history of the community. Other historical sketches in the issue deal with the building of an electric lighting and waterworks plant at Fosston, the beginnings of alfalfa raising in the region, the growth of coöperative dairying in the community, and early agricultural fairs held at Fosston.

The "Story of Early Northfield," a radio talk prepared by Carl L. Weicht for presentation over WCAL on the campus of St. Olaf College, is published in the *Northfield News* for February 16. The pioneer work of John W. North, the beginnings of Cannon Valley milling, and the founding of Carleton and St. Olaf colleges figure prominently in the narrative. "Big Woods Played Part in Trend of Early Settlement" is the title of a paper by Dr. Harvey E. Stork which was read before a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society and which appears in the *News* for March 2. Special atten-

tion is given to that section of the Big Woods which is included within Rice County. Dr. Edwin B. Dean, who inaugurated a boys' work program at Northfield in 1906 and a few years later introduced Boy Scout work in the community, contributes a brief survey of this work to the *News* for February 9.

A view of the Carleton College campus at Northfield as it appeared about forty years ago is reproduced in the *Carletonian*, the college newspaper, for February 14.

At a meeting of the Rock County Historical Society held at Luverne on March 10, plans were made for the coming year and a paper on the history of Luverne was presented by E. A. Brown. This detailed narrative is published in three installments in the *Rock County Herald* of Luverne for March 16, 23, and 30.

Articles about life in Superior and Duluth in the fifties and sixties written by Mary Clara Post, who settled at Superior in 1854, for the *Ashtabula* [Ohio] *Sentinel* and the *Duluth Minnesotian* are included in a scrapbook kept by Mrs. Post and recently presented to the St. Louis County Historical Society by Mrs. Charles F. Macdonald of Duluth. The gift is described in the *Duluth Herald* for March 1.

Reminiscent sketches of phases of the history of Belle Plaine by J. E. Townsend continue to appear in the *Belle Plaine Herald* (see *ante*, p. 138). In recent articles he writes about the Belle Plaine Foundry and Machine Shop, an important industry of the fifties and early sixties, January 4; hotels that flourished when stagecoach travel was in its prime, January 18 and 25; life on a Le Sueur County farm in the early sixties, including descriptions of the log house, furniture, food, artificial lighting, and the like, February 1; early schools, February 15; the founding of the village of Blakeley, February 22; circuses that visited Belle Plaine in the seventies and eighties; March 1; some pioneer French settlers, March 8 and 15; and the part played by Judge Alexander G. Chatfield in the founding of Belle Plaine, March 29.

"Bits of Early Elk River History" assembled by J. W. Clark appear in three installments in the *Sherburne County Star News* of Elk River for January 18 and 25 and February 1. Explorers who

passed the present site of Elk River, such as Carver and Pike; traders in the vicinity, such as David Faribault and Pierre Bottineau; early settlement, particularly by New Englanders; the development of the lumber industry; and local Granger activities under Oliver H. Kelley are among the subjects included.

The activities of a literary society in Sauk Center in 1897 and 1898 are described by Mrs. Katherine N. Adkins of Palo Alto, California, in a letter which is published in the *Sauk Centre Herald* of March 22. The records of the club are in the possession of Mrs. Adkins, who was its secretary.

The first of a series of interviews with Todd County pioneers appears under the heading "Early Days in Todd County" in the *Long Prairie Leader* for March 29. Mr. A. J. Gibson, who has lived in Long Prairie almost continuously since 1857, recalls the village and the Winnebago agency buildings as they appeared when he first saw them.

The seventieth annual meeting of the Waseca County Horse Thief Detective Society was held at Waseca on March 17. A history of this pioneer organization, which is still operating under a constitution adopted on February 16, 1864, was contributed by Gladys H. Du Priest to the issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY for June, 1932 (see *ante*, 13: 153-157).

The annual meeting of the Winona County Old Settlers Association, which was held at Winona on February 22, was the occasion for the publication on the same day in the *Winona Republican-Herald* of several articles about the early history of Winona. One, which deals with the first meeting of the old settlers association in 1862, is accompanied by a reproduction of the menu served at Huff's Hotel on that occasion. Mr. Paul Thompson, historian of the association, contributes a history of the Winona lumber industry. "Half-way between the coming of the first log raft to Winona in 1843 and the passing of the last raft" in 1915, he writes, "there flourished in Winona a dynasty of local lumber barons." A picture of the last raft and portraits of some of the leaders in the lumber industry appear with the article. Another article is composed of items gleaned from the Winona directory of 1866-67.

Some of the medical history of St. Paul and Minnesota is recalled in a series of *Addresses* (27 p.) delivered by various physicians at a banquet given on February 12 by the Sisters of St. Joseph in honor of the seventieth birthday of Dr. Arnold Schwyzer of St. Paul. Minnesota medical men with whom Dr. Schwyzer came in contact after his arrival in St. Paul in 1891 are noted by Dr. William J. Mayo, and Dr. L. J. Rothrock pictures the Minnesota capital as it probably looked when Dr. Schwyzer settled there.

The early church history of St. Paul is reviewed by Rose McKee in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Daily News* for March 11. The first churches built by the Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and the Lutherans in frontier St. Paul, and the Sunday school established for the Baptists by Harriet E. Bishop are briefly described. Pictures of the Catholic Chapel of St. Paul, and of early Episcopal and Methodist churches illustrate the article.

St. Paul theaters from 1867, when the opera house on Fourth and Wabasha streets was opened, to 1906, when the Windsor Theater on the site of the present St. Paul Hotel was "converted into a sort of an indoor amusement park," are described by Rose McKee in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 18. Special attention is given to the career of L. N. Scott, who for forty-eight years before his death in 1929 was a theater manager in St. Paul. Some early theatrical handbills are reproduced with the article. A handbill advertising the opera "Martha" as played by "Sig. Lotti's Grand Opera Troupe" in St. Paul in 1867 appears with an article about this performance in the *News* for March 18.

A parade composed of horse-drawn vehicles of other days was arranged in St. Paul by the Junior Pioneers on March 24. Pictures of some of the conveyances, which included a stagecoach, a workhouse van, a tallyho, and a covered wagon, appear in the *St. Paul Daily News* and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 25. In the magazine section of the *News* for February 25 is an article about St. Paul livery stables, which did a thriving business in the days before the automobile.





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