

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

One Stayed at Welcome. By MAUD and DELOS LOVELACE. (New York, The John Day Company, 1934. 311 p. \$2.50.)

Doubtless there will always be an interest—a fascination—in the activities of the pioneer. After more than two hundred years, abridged editions of *Robinson Crusoe* are still not only sold, but read, and it would not be altogether surprising to learn that our sophisticated very young still, occasionally, in the attic, come across even the *Swiss Family Robinson* or Jane Porter's *Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative* and, skipping their solid pages of religiosity, "devour" them with delight. For all such tales tell of persons, who thrown on their own resources and ingenuity, gradually, day by day, build up and finally achieve a considerable measure of physical well-being and spiritual content; and in the development of what used to be called "civilization" from almost nothing, there will always be a charm for readers for whom civilization itself has made such activities impossible.

In *One Stayed at Welcome*, the agreeable story by Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace, two young men, one from Vermont, the other from Kentucky, who have met on the long, slow trek from the mudhole that was then Chicago to the ambitious little settlement of St. Paul on the Mississippi, accomplish something of this kind in the territorial wilds of Minnesota. Dan and Larry, devoted friends, whose worldly goods, like those of many others, consist chiefly of a covered wagon, a team of oxen, a horse, a rifle, a coffeepot, and a frying pan, settle in the Minnesota Valley—only somewhat less lovely now than it was then—stake a claim, build a log cabin, plow the virgin soil, plant an orchard, shoot, fish, salt down game for the winter, have minor, never sanguinary, complications with excessively idealized Indians, become the heroic and outstanding inhabitants of the little settlement which from the first they had named "Welcome" (even in those days according to the authors, there were slogans; "Welcome to Welcome" was one of them), and at last fall in love with the same flaxen-haired vision of pure femininity who has long played so important a rôle in novels of early western life.

In neither the plot nor the delineation of character have Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace indulged in disturbing modern subtleties. The simple, rather naïf story they tell is one of fiction's hardy perennials and the protagonists of their little drama are from the first the instantly recognizable, standardized, highly colored chromos of pleasantly old-fashioned romance. In short, the value of *One Stayed at Welcome* lies both in the sincere feeling Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace have for the beauty of the Minnesota landscape—the woods and meadow-like river bottoms in spring and summer, the clean, dazzling wilderness of snow in winter, the winding streams, the unsullied, sparkling lakes, the deep blue of the sky over all—and in the interest they take, and convey, in the ability of the virile pioneer to make use of nature, to subdue it to his own laudable purpose. The book, one feels sure, will be enjoyed by the "young in heart" of all ages.

CHARLES MACOMB FLANDRAU

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Memoirs and Letters of Oscar W. Firkins. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1934. vii, 312 p. Portrait. \$2.50.)

The last volume in a series constituting the posthumous works of Oscar W. Firkins has recently been issued in beautiful format by the University of Minnesota Press. This volume contains selected letters covering twenty-five years, excerpts from notebooks, a memoir by Dr. Richard Burton, another by a former student, and a complete bibliography; and, of course, an index, without which a workbook ought never to be published.

Oscar W. Firkins was a man of letters, a Minnesota man of letters, and is consequently important in Minnesota history. His myopic eyes saw deeply into life, perhaps more deeply than those of his unspectacled neighbors. Though a "recluse," he was nevertheless richly experienced in worldly affairs. This paradox of physical frailty supporting mental abundance was always an amazement to those who knew him. Not a great many knew him, except in his writings, and even there he was not as frequently known as, without doubt, his greatness deserved. But he was widely known: William Archer, on being asked whom he most wished to meet in this country, replied "Oscar Firkins." And for all his positive character he had few enemies.

He is well revealed in this volume of his letters despite the fear of Ina Ten Eyck Firkins, sister-editor, that the cheerful little whimsicalities have overbalanced the grayer tone. The grayer tone is by no means absent. From first to last it recurs: "I have been passing through a mental as well as physical November, a season of blankness." "With me pain must always be warded off and strength hoarded." "I have reached a point when the returns of life seem definitely less than its outlay." "I am all in dark ways, dear friend. Think of me kindly." Expressions like these peppered the course of a quarter century.

On the other hand: "The old cart creaks and rumbles, but not too noisily." "The larger hopes perish; but age is lenient, bread is sure, my teaching prospers, I take foolish interest in my own compositions, and loneliness has been with me so long that it has acquired some of the traits of a companion." He was lonely by nature, but fortunate in his family, parents and sisters, who gave him the modicum of human companionship without which well-being is impossible. "I think the trouble really is that my affections are starved."

But he was capable of sustaining warm friendship. It is this ability, too little called into play during life but none the less keen, that this volume of letters reveals especially well. His critical astuteness, wit, verbal felicity, and sensible philosophy are discernible in all his writings, including these letters. But his warmheartedness is nowhere else so clearly shown. "You have been very friendly with me, and I must muse upon the fact."

For the student of Minnesota history this final fact is perhaps of first interest: Oscar Firkins is in the front rank of men of letters the world over. He achieved that rank in Minnesota. When he went to New York, he was called. When he went to Europe, he went for an excursion. He was made in Minnesota. He sallied forth as a finished product. Minnesota would be graceless not to feel pride in knowing this.

EMERSON G. WULLING

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Tobacco, Pipes and Smoking Customs of the American Indians (Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, *Bulletins*, vol. 17). By GEORGE A. WEST. In two volumes. (Milwaukee, 1934. 994 p. Illustrations, figures, maps. \$12.00.)

The foreword of this remarkable monograph is by Dr. S. A. Barrett, director of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, who states that the book is based upon almost a half century of careful study by the author. Mr. West has donated to the Milwaukee museum his collection of more than a thousand carefully selected specimens of aboriginal pipes, and has also studied the collections of pipes in the larger museums of Europe and America, as well as in private collections. In his study of the mechanics of pipe-making he has personally conducted experiments in drilling and similar work. The foreword is followed by the author's extended acknowledgment of the coöperation and assistance given by museums and individuals. The entire work is characterized by careful documentation, and credit is given to former writers on the same or related subjects.

The earliest information concerning the use of tobacco was given to Christopher Columbus on his first voyage by two messengers whom he sent ashore in Cuba with letters to the khan of Cathay. The word "tobacco" was not connected with the herb at that time; it is derived from the Carib name for the Y-shaped tube or inhaler, made of reed or bone, which was used by the natives of the West Indies. The two points were inserted in the nostrils, the other end was held in the smoke of a burning herb, and the fumes were inhaled in that manner. Hariot, writing in 1588 concerning the "New Found Land of Virginia," described the use of an herb called tobacco by the Spanish, and this name, as well as the herb, came into general use throughout Europe. The same writer described the medicinal values of tobacco among the American Indians, attributing their good health to its use.

Eight species of tobacco are enumerated as being used and, in some cases, cultivated by the Indians of North America. An outline map shows the areas of probable use of the various species. *Nicotiana tabacum* L. and *Nicotiana rustica* L. appear to have been most widely diffused, the latter being in general use by the Indians in Virginia at the time of its colonization. Tribes lacking tobacco smoked bark, leaves, and roots, and some of these substances were often combined

with tobacco, the latter forming about a third of the mixture. Tobacco was also chewed and used as snuff.

Aboriginal smoking pipes are classified in detail. The simplest is the straight tube. Next in development is the "monitor pipe" with the bowl halfway down its length, which received its name from a Civil War vessel that was said to resemble a cheese box on a raft. Effigy pipes were made of stone and pottery, in the shapes of birds, reptiles, and animals. Much consideration is given to the calumet, which is said to have derived its name from the Norman word *chalumeau*, meaning a reed. This pipe was used in treaties and peace negotiations, as well as in ceremonies, throughout the plains area, its first use being attributed to Marquette in 1673. Such a pipe was used by William Penn in 1682 when negotiating his treaty with the Indians.

The decorations of pipestems and the customs pertaining to the care of ceremonial pipes are described. The pipes for individual use include tomahawk pipes of various types. The materials used in aboriginal pipes are described, together with the methods of manufacture. Of special interest is an account of the prehistoric catlinite quarry in Minnesota, which was visited by the author in 1895. He saw a "line of ancient pits, originally from ten to twenty feet deep," which extended for "about a mile along a low ridge." The thickness of the layer of pipestone varies, and the stone, when freshly quarried, can be cut with a knife and easily drilled. Catlin saw the quarry and printed an account of it, and Nicollet and his party also visited the site.

Volume 1 closes with a bibliography of eighteen pages, a finding list of pipes of ten pages, and an exceptionally fine index fifty-five pages in length. Volume 2 contains 257 plates with descriptive captions. The illustrations include pictures of various types of pipes, of the process of harvesting native tobacco, and numerous maps. The work is monumental; nevertheless the author is continuing his research on the subject.

FRANCES DENSMORE

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Acta et Dicta: A Collection of Historical Data Regarding the Origin and Growth of the Catholic Church in the Province of St. Paul, vol. 6, no. 2. (St. Paul, The Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul, October, 1934. 294 p. \$1.00.)

The Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul should be congratulated upon sponsoring so ambitious a publication as *Acta et Dicta*, which is undoubtedly rendering a real service to the state. It reappeared in 1933 after a considerable hiatus and set for itself new high standards which the current number maintains.

Particularly valuable to the student of research is the reprint of documentary material relating to the province of St. Paul. Appropriately enough, the present number has translations of the letters of the Slovenian Father Lautishar, who lost his life at Red Lake in the performance of his missionary duties a hundred years ago. Besides ably annotating these letters, the editor, Father Zaplotnik, has so tied these documents together that they form a connected history of Father Lautishar's missionary work in America.

The first article in this number, "Missionary Activity in the Northwest under the French Regime" by Sister Aquinas Norton, is a scholarly résumé of missionary activity in the territory of the Great Lakes, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Fully three-fourths of the article is given over to missions outside Minnesota. This, however, was necessary for the author's purpose, which was to place the Minnesota missions in their position in the great mission movement of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and to show their relation to the exploration policies of the French government.

An article that will appeal to the Hennepin student is that written by Father Francis Schaefer, who gives evidence to show, first, that Hennepin did not make the journey on the lower Mississippi and, second, that "Hennepin must be considered the author of that part of *The New Discovery* which related his journey." It is a study of an old subject. Father Schaefer's position on the authorship of the *New Discovery* is that taken by Verner Crane. Like Father Jérôme Goyens, in his "Le P. Louis Hennepin" (1925), Father Schaefer, in explaining the motives for Hennepin's false statements, undertakes to whitewash the friar's memory. The attempt of the author to picture the friar as a zealous worker for souls is unconvincing.

Father James Reardon has a delightful article on "The Church of

St. Mary of St. Paul," though the imposing bibliography appearing on the first page might well intimidate the reader. This study departs from the customary mode of parish histories in that it shows the growth of this parish with general social conditions as its background. On the other hand the general social problems of the city are reflected in the various activities of the parish, as, for instance, the establishment of St. Mary's Home for friendless girls. This shows that St. Paul in the early eighties was already facing the problems of a big city.

The remaining articles are Sister Antonia's "Old Reserve Town," which originally formed one of a series of radio talks sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution; the story of "Archbishop Ireland's Colonies," which is related in a sympathetic manner by Father Humphrey Moynihan; and an interesting study of the part played by St. Joseph's Hospital in the field of Minnesota medicine, contributed by John M. Culligan and Harold Prendergast.

It might be suggested that some definite form of reference citation or footnoting be adopted by the editors. As is apparent in this issue, the contributors have their own forms, some embodying the references in the text of the article, others placing them at the bottom of the page. When the footnote is used, the form varies with each article. In one instance the footnotes give the place and date of publication, but do not give the page citation, which is the important thing in this case. Others place a bibliography at the head of their article but fail to make any further reference to it in supporting important statements or lists of statistics. Such a bibliography is not of much solace to the reader who is forced to search through the whole list of books cited to find the authority for certain statements made by the author.

SISTER GRACE McDONALD

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Dr. Albert E. Jenks, professor of anthropology in the University of Minnesota, will deliver the annual address at the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, which is to be held on Monday, January 21, 1935. His address, to be given at the evening session in the auditorium of the Historical Building, will be on the subject of "Recent Discoveries in Minnesota Prehistory." As in recent years, the annual meeting will open with a morning conference on local history activity in the state. This will be followed by a luncheon; and the business session, at which officers of the society will present their reports, will be held in the afternoon.

An audience of more than a hundred and fifty people assembled in the society's auditorium on the evening of October 16 to hear an address by Mrs. Maud Hart Lovelace, the well-known novelist, several of whose books have a Minnesota scene and setting. She spoke on "A Novelist's Adventures in Historical Research," and gave special attention to her research in Minnesota history for the thirties and fifties of the nineteenth century as a background for *Early Candle-light* and *One Stayed at Welcome*. Diaries, letters, pioneer newspapers, drawings, old houses, furniture, and many other types of sources and remains, she explained, were carefully studied in order to master the detail of her scenes and to catch the atmosphere of the times. Not infrequently, she said, in pursuing problems that appeared on the surface to be simple, she found herself confronting research complexities involving the use of unusual kinds of records. Her talk was presented with charming informality and delighted the audience. The president of the society, Mr. William W. Cutler, presided. In presenting Mrs. Lovelace he paid a tribute to her skill in reconstructing the social background of frontier Minnesota.

The society paid tribute to Henry Hastings Sibley and his services to the development of Minnesota in a luncheon program held at the St. Paul Athletic Club on October 29 in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Sibley at Mendota, on

October 28, 1834, to take charge of the American Fur Company's business centering at that place. An audience of about a hundred and thirty persons attended the function. President William W. Cutler served as toastmaster and opened the program with an appraisal of the significance of Sibley in the history of the Northwest. He then introduced Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll of St. Paul, former president of the society, who presented a résumé of Sibley's career, starting with his boyhood in Detroit and tracing the amazingly varied experiences that followed his arrival at Mendota in 1834. Among the chapters in Sibley's life that he discussed were his part in bringing about the organization of Minnesota Territory, his governorship of the state, his services in putting down the uprising of the Sioux, and his identification with the social, cultural, and business life of St. Paul and the state. Mr. Ingersoll paid tribute to the personal qualities of Sibley.

"In all his transactions affecting the public interest and as a business man," he said, "he displayed a thorough understanding of the questions with which he had to deal; was firm and positive in his ideas, yet courteous, practical, and wise; more often than not achieving his objective harmoniously and without serious friction. Always a true gentleman, he was conspicuous for his social qualities and the amenities and courtesies of life." Mr. Ingersoll knew General Sibley personally, and he took occasion to present an interesting bit of reminiscence. "He was always glad to have the boys about," he related, "and many times sat with us around the camp fire on the banks of Trout Brook in the rear of his house, and charmed and fascinated us while we listened to his stories, particularly of his hunting and fishing. I cannot convey to you the charm of those talks; the confidence that he inspired; or the value of his instructions in the use of firearms, canoeing, and camping. These things typified the interest he always displayed in boys and young men of the town." The speaker concluded by characterizing Sibley as "one of the outstanding citizens of his day and generation in both public and private life." The next speaker was Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the society, who interpreted Sibley as a "pioneer of culture." A portion of his talk will be found elsewhere in this number of the magazine as an introduction to a narrative of early hunting experiences in the West by Sibley himself. The third speaker, Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota, took as his theme the lasting monument

left by Sibley and other pioneer builders of the state in their papers and other records now preserved by the historical society. The program as a whole had an added interest through the presence, as guests of the Minnesota Historical Society, of eight descendants and relatives of General and Mrs. Sibley. These included Mr. Elbert A. Young of St. Paul, a son-in-law; Mrs. George C. Rugg of St. Paul, a granddaughter; Mrs. Rugg's two daughters, Mrs. Mary Rugg Kimberly and Miss Betty Rugg; two other great-grandchildren of Sibley, the Misses Jane and Nina Stewart; and two grandnieces of Mrs. Sibley, the Misses Lorena and Rachel Abbott. The only surviving member of Sibley's immediate family is his son, Mr. Alfred B. Sibley of Brookline, Massachusetts. He was unable to attend the luncheon, but he sent to the members and friends of the Minnesota Historical Society the following letter, dated October 25, which was read by President Cutler:

It is a great pleasure to me to know that the anniversary of my father's arrival at Mendota — one hundred years ago — is being remembered and celebrated today by your organization, in which he was so deeply interested and of which he was at one time President.

I find that I can best express my appreciation of your presence today by quoting a friend to whom I showed your invitation. He said, "Isn't it most remarkable in this day and age, that anyone is remembered, after so many years?" I agreed, and may add that it is a source of great pleasure and satisfaction to me that it is so.

I was born in St. Paul in 1866 and it was my home for over thirty-five years. During this time it was my boast that I knew every man, woman, and child in the city. After many years' absence, it is still home to me and my family. Should I return today, I would see many changes and find many old friends missing.

During a conversation many years ago with my father, I suggested that my generation did not have the opportunities that his generation enjoyed. I said that in my time there were too many smart men in the world, but he disagreed and assured me that the men of his day were just as keen as those following. Surveying the existing conditions of the world today, I am constrained to believe he was, as usual, right.

It affords me great happiness to know that my father's memory is still so highly honored in the state of his adoption. I send a greeting to you all, and I regret that I cannot be with you in person.

Mrs. Alice Sibley Bunker of San Francisco, a granddaughter of General Sibley, also sent a greeting, but it was not received until a day or two after the event. She expressed appreciation, on behalf of herself and her family, of the "very gracious tribute" to the memory of her grandfather.

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

HENNEPIN: Ludvig Arctander, Joseph H. Colman, Willard R. Cray, Dr. Charles P. Deems, Mrs. Charles E. Faulkner, Catherine Green, G. Sidney Houston, Frank G. Jewett, Anne Kallio, and Mrs. George H. Warren of Minneapolis; and Benton J. Case and Charles M. Case of Wayzata.

RAMSEY: Kathryn Manahan and Anna Swenson of St. Paul.

RICE: Frederick J. Fairbank of Northfield.

WABASHA: The Reverend E. Scharlemann of Lake City.

WASHINGTON: Mrs. W. C. Masterman of Stillwater.

NONRESIDENT: W. Stewart Gilman of Sioux City, Iowa, and William T. Hunt of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Beacon Light Study Club of Minneapolis and the Nobles County Historical Society, with headquarters in Worthington, have become institutional members of the society.

The society lost five active members and one corresponding member by death during the three months ending September 30: Lucius A. Hancock of Minneapolis, July 14; Wilfred H. Munro of Providence, Rhode Island, August 9; Benjamin B. Sheffield of Minneapolis, September 1; Jules M. Hannaford of St. Paul, September 24; Mrs. Minnie G. Truman of Minneapolis, September 24; and the Reverend A. J. D. Haupt of Horicon, Wisconsin, September 29. The deaths of William C. Sherwood of Duluth and H. L. Beecher of New Ulm on June 20 and October 17, 1933; and of Mrs. Fred W. Reed and Mrs. John C. Hutchinson of Minneapolis, on April 1 and 24 respectively, have not previously been recorded in the magazine.

A hundred and seventy-five visitors viewed the society's museum exhibits on Sunday, August 19, when the building was opened for a few hours during a meeting of the Swedish Saengerfest society on the Capitol lawn. Nearly twelve hundred people visited the museum during fair week, and more than twelve thousand were recorded for the months of July, August, and September.

"History in Our Front Yard" is the title under which Mr. N. N. Rønning discusses in the September issue of the *Friend* the twelfth state historical tour and convention conducted by the Minnesota His-

torical Society. The society, writes Mr. Rønning, "is engaged not only in gathering, classifying, and making available historical documents relating to the history of the state, but also in arousing interest in the history of the different communities in the state." As a result of his participation in the tour of 1934, he declares, "We know we shall feel a new thrill every time we drive past the old tower at Fort Snelling, the sleepy village of Mendota, and the farm where the Pond brothers established their mission among the Indians."

The provision of a number of workers under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has made possible the resumption of work on some of the projects started under the Civil Works Administration last winter, including the bibliography of Minnesota newspapers and the union list of newspaper files, the subject index to the society's picture collection, the transcribing of manuscripts, and similar enterprises.

Among special projects that are being carried on by members of the society's staff are the preparation of a much-needed bibliography of Minnesota territorial documents, by Miss Esther Jerabek, and the compilation of a list of works of fiction with a Minnesota setting, by Miss Leone Ingram.

An address on the "Launching of an Immigrant Press," presented before the Norwegian-American Historical Association near Madison, Wisconsin, on July 30, was among the talks given by the superintendent during the quarter ending September 30. He spoke on the same subject at Augsburg Seminary in Minneapolis on September 4, discussed the historical backgrounds of Kanabec County at a diamond jubilee celebration held at Mora on July 3, and described the "Lure of Minnesota History" for the Friday Study Club of St. Paul on September 21. Mr. Babcock spoke before the Minnesota Academy of Science meeting at St. Cloud on July 21 on "Settling the Mississippi Valley," and he took as his subject "Visualizing Minnesota" when appearing before the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd on August 1 and before the Minneapolis Kiwanis Club on August 7; Mr. Larsen described some "Historical Landmarks of Central Minnesota" for the St. Cloud Reading Room Society on August 16; Mr. Gates presented an illustrated talk entitled "Minnesota Grows Up" at Hamline University on September 20, and he explained the use of the society's miniature camera to members of the

Gyro Club of St. Paul on September 25; and Miss Fawcett discussed recently published books and pamphlets about Minnesota or by Minnesotans as part of a round table devoted to recent books, held in connection with a meeting of the Minnesota Library Association at Glenwood on August 30.

The paper on "Some Aspects of Historical Work under the New Deal," presented by the superintendent at the conference of historical societies held in connection with the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Columbia, Missouri, on April 28 (see *ante*, p. 227), appears in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September.

A preliminary review of the letters of Jane Grey Swisshelm, edited by Mr. Arthur J. Larsen and published by the society as volume 2 of its *Narratives and Documents* series, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 26. The reviewer, Mrs. Bess M. Wilson, declares that "The book is one more of the excellent pieces of work done by the Minnesota Historical Society in an effort to put into permanent form Minnesota tradition and history."

Mr. Babcock's talk on "Minnesota Indian Life," originally presented over KSTP on October 18, 1933, and first published in the *Wigwam* for March, 1934, is again printed in the *Wisconsin Archaeologist* for September.

ACCESSIONS

A copy of a "Schedule of Merchandise" that was sent into the Indian country in 1807 by the Mackinac Company has been made from the original in the Solomon Sibley Papers in the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library and presented by that institution to the society. Thirty-two traders are named in the document; of these, six were located on the St. Peter's or Minnesota River and seven on the Mississippi. The record indicates the number of boats and canoes and the amount of goods consigned to each trader.

About thirty letters written by Major Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent at St. Peter's, in 1830 and 1831 and statements of his accounts from 1822 to 1834 are among the items from the William Clark Papers, in the possession of the Kansas Historical Society at Kansas City, recently copied for the society on film slides. Copies

have been made also of some of Clark's letters relating to Indian affairs in the upper Mississippi Valley in the early thirties, of letters written by Amos Bruce and others at St. Peter's from 1841 to 1846, and of two record books of the Missouri Fur Company for the years from 1812 to 1817. Minnesota items in the possession of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa that were copied recently for the society include letters written between 1828 and 1846 from the papers of Robert Lucas, territorial governor of Iowa, Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, and George Jones, delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory.

A photostatic copy of a record of baptisms of Indians in the vicinity of Norway House between 1840 and 1854 has been received from the vital statistics division of the Province of Manitoba. Among the Wesleyan-Methodist missionaries who kept the record were Peter Jacobs and James Evans, who worked also among the Indians of northern Minnesota.

A Red River caravan in 1847, the railroad and steamboat excursion from New York to Minnesota in 1854, the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857, buffalo hunts in the West, immigration to Minnesota and other western states, the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, and the drought in Minnesota in 1863 are among the subjects touched upon in transcripts from the *New York Observer* for the years from 1837 to 1863 and from the *Advance* for 1867 and 1880, recently made for the society from files in the Congregational Library in Boston.

Twenty letters written between 1844 and 1864 by Charles Weld, a teacher in Maryland and Massachusetts and later a merchant in Maine, and seven letters written from 1841 to 1878 by Dr. John Fuller Weld, a physician at Nauvoo, Illinois, make up the bulk of the Weld family papers recently received from Miss Gladys Weld of Montpelier, Vermont. They have been added to the letters of Eben Weld, trader and government farmer among the Minnesota Sioux, received earlier from Miss Weld (see *ante*, p. 222, 344). Three of Eben Weld's letters are published in the September issue of *MINNESOTA HISTORY* under the title "A New Englander in the West."

A series of valuable agricultural diaries kept by John Q. A. Nickerson from 1864 to 1915 at Elk River has been received from Mr. L. K. Houlton of Elk River. The gift includes also the account books

kept by Nickerson from 1851 to 1915, which reflect his activities as a lumberman and as a hotel owner; and a filing box of papers containing letters written to Nickerson in 1849 and in the decade that followed by members of his family in Maine, deeds to land in Sherburne County, maps of the towns of Elk River and Quincy, promissory notes issued to lumbermen for logs cut along the Platte River in the fifties, and bills for freight shipped over the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1865. Other items in the collection are a diary kept by James M. Page while surveying in western Minnesota in 1858, and a few papers of Nickerson's son, Clifford Nickerson. Mr. Houlton also has turned over to the society thirteen small volumes of records and some miscellaneous papers of H. C. Rogers post number 14 of the Grand Army of the Republic at Elk River for the years from 1874 to 1925.

Through the courtesy of the McCormick Historical Association of Chicago, a large number of letters and other papers relating to the introduction of farm machinery in Minnesota have been copied for the society by means of film slides from the originals in the papers of the McCormick Harvesting Company. Economic conditions in Minnesota after the panic of 1857 are reflected in letters that the company's agents wrote to Cyrus H. McCormick, as is the rapid growth of the reaper and mower business in the region in the decade that followed the depression of the fifties. Other items in the collection relate to the appointment and activities of the company's agents in Minnesota, advertising, and demonstrations of farm machinery. Order book lists, which show in striking fashion the increase in the use of agricultural implements during and after the Civil War, and some letter-press copies of correspondence sent to Minnesota from the Chicago office in the late fifties also are included.

A letter written in 1856 from St. Anthony by Richard Chute to B. W. Brisbois at Prairie du Chien concerning a town site known as Dacota is the gift of Mrs. M. Morrill of Chatfield. She has also presented a note written in 1858 by Henry H. Sibley to Captain D. S. Harris of the steamboat "Grey Eagle" in acknowledging a gift.

A diary kept by Benjamin Densmore in 1857 in which there are some entries relating to a survey of Red Wing and an account of a surveying trip into Otter Tail County is the gift of the Misses Mar-

garet and Frances Densmore of Red Wing. During the Otter Tail trip, Densmore surveyed the town sites of Marion and Echota; an expedition made in the autumn of 1857 to station men on these locations is described in his journal, published *ante*, 3:167-209. Miss Frances Densmore also has presented a list of Sioux place names near Red Wing with explanations of their meanings that she obtained in an interview with an aged Sioux woman.

A photostatic copy of a letter written by James L. Fisk to the United States adjutant general from Fort Abercrombie on July 7, 1862, has been made for the society from the original in the archives of the war department. Fisk reports that a hundred or more emigrants had gathered at the post to join his expedition to the Montana gold mines, and that he had been obliged to add to his supplies of ammunition and other equipment because some of the emigrants were apprehensive of the dangers of the route he intended to follow. He also names the people he had engaged to assist him on the expedition. A map of a proposed route from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton accompanies the letter.

Military commissions issued to George Boyd, Jr., as an officer in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and in Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry during the Civil War, his muster rolls, and his discharge paper have been presented by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank M. Boyd of Minneapolis. The gift also includes a certificate of citizenship granted to George Boyd in the district court of Maine in 1852 and a few papers regarding a pension granted to his widow.

A diary for 1865, commissions, recommendations, correspondence, and pension papers are included in a filing box of the papers, dating from 1861 to 1912, of Judge Henry G. Hicks of Minneapolis, which have been presented by his widow. Judge Hicks served as an officer in Illinois regiments during the Civil War and he was later connected with the Minnesota National Guard.

Through the courtesy of the New York State Library at Albany, Miss Lucy W. Biscoe of Grafton, Massachusetts, has added twenty-five letters written between 1862 and 1867 to the papers of her father, the Reverend George S. Biscoe (see *ante*, p. 346). They contain information about church work, gardening, prices, weather conditions,

and social life at Cottage Grove, where Biscoe served as a home missionary for the Congregational church.

Eight items from the papers of J. C. Day of La Crescent have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ann Day Lloyd of Callahan, California. In a letter written in November, 1875, Day gives an account of the robbery of his store at La Crescent.

A copy of an article by Joseph A. Gilfillan describing Bishop Mahlon N. Gilbert's visit to Chippewa mission stations in northern Minnesota in September, 1895, has been made for the society through the courtesy of the Reverend C. P. Deems of Minneapolis. Gilfillan's account is printed in the *Detroit Record* for October 25, 1895.

A volume of ordinances and by-laws passed by the village council of Lindstrom between 1894 and 1910 has been turned over to the society by Mr. Edward Williams in behalf of the Salvation Army Book Store of St. Paul. The ordinances relate to such subjects as the sale of liquor, fire protection, amusements, traffic, and the village water supply.

Two letters written by the late Major Carl L. Stone to his mother in 1913 and a copy of his report as acting governor of the Island of Mindoro in the Philippines have been presented by his aunt, Miss Marion L. Sloan of Rochester. Major Stone was born in Rochester and served with the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment during the Spanish-American War.

Forty items from the papers of the late Major Clifton T. Smith of St. Paul, who served with the Minnesota National Guard from 1890 to 1916 and with the United States army throughout the World War, have been presented by his sister, Mrs. F. S. Berry of St. Paul. From her also have been received uniforms, insignia, medals, bayonets, flags, and other military objects that belonged to Major Smith.

Copies of nine radio talks presented under the auspices of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution over Twin City radio stations (see *ante*, p. 127, 241) have been made for the society through the courtesy of Mrs. Spencer G. Stoltz of St. Paul. They are entitled "Saint Paul Has Its Birth" by Carolyn E. Punderson, "Minnesota's Educational Background" by Mrs. Herman Stark,

"Down Historic Trails with You" by Mrs. James S. King, "Mille Lacs" by the Reverend James Moynihan, "The Children of the Sioux" by Mrs. C. E. Learned, "The Jews of Minnesota" by Rabbi Albert I. Gordon, "Sibley House" by Mrs. H. O. Williams, and "Faribault House" and "Minnesota Emblems" by Mrs. Wesley J. Jameson.

A volume containing minutes of meetings of the Inter Nos Study Club of Minneapolis for the period from 1907 to 1916 is the gift of Miss Olive Clark of Minneapolis.

Tributes to the late James M. McConnell, commissioner of education for Minnesota, which were read at the eleventh convention of the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers on October 19, 1933, have been presented by that organization.

Typed copies of memorials for Evan H. Anderson, Julian E. Brown, Fitzhugh Burns, Joel M. Dickey, Bion A. Dodge, Frank H. Ewing, Harold Harris, and George C. Lambert, deceased members of the Ramsey County Bar Association, have been presented by that organization.

Items relating to Minnesota and the upper Mississippi Valley and to the activities of James M. Goodhue, published in the *Galena Gazette* from 1834 to 1852, have been copied for the society on film slides from the files preserved in the office of the *Gazette*. Similar copies of items from the *Prairie du Chien Patriot* from September 22, 1846, to April 25, 1849, have been made from the file in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Among the subjects touched upon in the latter paper are the resources of the St. Croix Valley and the Lake Superior region, the geological survey conducted by David Dale Owen, Franklin Steele and the development of the Falls of St. Anthony, the establishment of Minnesota Territory, and steamboating on the Mississippi.

A group of a hundred and thirty-eight architects' drawings received from the Minnesota district of the Historic American Buildings survey is composed of records of thirty-three structures, including the John H. Stevens house in Minneapolis, St. Peter's Catholic Church in Mendota, the first post office in Duluth, the customhouse in St. Paul, St. Hubert's Lodge at Frontenac, Brown's Hotel in Lake

City, the Gideon Pond house at Bloomington, the First Methodist Church at Taylor's Falls, an octagonal house at Afton, and the Indian agency house at St. Clair. Brief historical accounts of the buildings covered by the drawings have been copied for the society through the courtesy of Mr. W. G. Dorr of Minneapolis, the district director. The writer of an editorial in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 15 notes that all the structures recorded by this Minnesota survey "are landmarks worthy of physical preservation, but failing this it is gratifying to learn that their preservation on paper at least is assured."

A bound file of the *Duluth Posten*, a Swedish paper for the years from 1906 to 1920, is the gift of Mr. Isidor Lundsten of Duluth through the courtesy of Mr. Richard B. Eide of River Falls, Wisconsin.

Mr. George C. Campbell of St. Paul has presented a copy of volume 1, number 1, of the *Volkszeitung* of St. Paul, dated September 9, 1877.

A number of early publications of the Independent Order of Good Templars and a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the activities of other temperance organizations have been presented by Mrs. A. M. Wold of Minneapolis.

A Guide and Directory to the Opera Houses, Theatres, Public Halls, Bill Posters, etc. of the Cities and Towns of America compiled by J. B. Jeffery (Chicago, 1887-88) is an interesting recent addition to the society's library. The volume, which was "intended for the use of amusement managers and their agents, lecturers . . . and the traveling public generally," contains twenty-two columns of information about Minnesota communities, their theaters, hotels, railroad connections, newspapers, and other facilities.

Chandler R. Gilman's *Legends of a Log Cabin by a Western Man* (New York, 1835) is a rare imprint recently acquired by the society. It is made up of a group of tales purported to have been told by eight travelers sharing the hospitality of a pioneer family in the upper Wabash country. The sketches are preceded by a narrative of the journey of one of these travelers down the Ohio from Pittsburgh.

An annotated and corrected copy of Mrs. S. S. Pond Ritchie's *Genealogy of Elnathan Judson Pond* (1927) is the gift of the Pond Family Association.

Sixteen volumes of manuscript records of the Conger and allied families have been received from Mrs. L. A. Conger of Minneapolis.

Of value in studying the pioneer history of upper Canada in the early nineteenth century are the letters of the Reverend William Bell published in a volume entitled *Hints to Emigrants* (Edinburgh, 1824), which is a recent addition to the society's library. Bell was ordained as a Presbyterian minister to a Scotch settlement at Perth in the province of Ontario. He writes vividly of his trip from Scotland in 1817 up the St. Lawrence, and through the Canadian wilderness, and he makes illuminating comments on the economic, religious, and social conditions he encountered.

A three-volume work on the *Washington Ancestry and Records of the McClain, Johnson, and Forty Other Colonial American Families*, by Charles A. Hoppin (Greenfield, Ohio, 1932), has been presented by Mrs. E. L. McClain of Greenfield, Ohio. The volumes, which are unusually attractive in format, are a valuable addition to the society's genealogical collection.

The society's collection of original drawings and paintings of the Minnesota country in frontier times has been enriched by the acquisition of a volume containing thirty-seven original water-color sketches by Edwin Whitefield of "Lakes of Minnesota, Views on the Mississippi, Views in Wisconsin, with Descriptive Text by the Artist." Pictures of such well-known Minnesota lakes as Minnetonka, White Bear, Calhoun, and Pepin are included among the sketches, which were made in 1858 and 1859. The accompanying text is in the handwriting of the artist, who was a well-known town-site promoter, particularly in the region of Kandiyohi County, in the fifties. The recently acquired sketches are a valuable addition to the collection of Whitefield water-color drawings and manuscripts relating to the Kandiyohi district presented to the society in 1920 by his son, Wilfred J. Whitefield of Sauk Center.

A large oil painting of old Fort Snelling which was obtained from Mrs. N. K. Ross of Colton, California, is the gift of Mr. William W.

Cutler of St. Paul. Mrs. Ross's uncle, Henry Lewis, was the well-known landscape painter who visited the upper Mississippi in 1848, and the painting is believed to be by him, though its style suggests the influence of the noted artist, Seth Eastman.

A pipe with a bowl of red pipestone and a long wooden stem that once belonged to the Sioux chief, Cut Nose, is the gift of Mr. Welcome F. Cook of Athol, Massachusetts. A collection of potsherds typical of the Goodhue County region has been presented by Mr. C. A. Rasmussen of Red Wing for the Goodhue County Historical Society. General Charles McC. Reeve of Minnetonka Beach has given a collection of Mexican water bottles and jars made about 1890. A belt and chain of Sioux make have been received from Mrs. Maude W. Boyce of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

An ax head, a drill, pegs, a brace, and an adz made from iron procured from the vicinity of Hinckley after the forest fire of 1894 are the gifts of Mr. T. H. Thomsen of McGrath, who himself fashioned the objects.

A doll buggy and a beautifully dressed doll with a wax head, both dating from 1880, presented by Mrs. F. W. Hurty of St. Paul, are interesting additions to the society's toy collection. Two small iron banks are the gifts of Dr. J. C. Ferguson of St. Paul.

Recent additions to the costume collection include a calash worn about 1836, a turkey feather fan, and articles of children's clothing, from the estate of the late Mrs. William R. Ladd, through the courtesy of Mrs. B. F. Beardsley of Minneapolis; shawls, shawl pins, lace collars, and dress accessories, from Miss Alice Shinkel of Minneapolis; a pair of men's wedding boots dating from 1860, the gift of Mrs. H. P. Taber of Red Wing; and a uniform worn by a medical social worker in the American Red Cross during the World War, from Miss Isabel Howe of Minneapolis.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The advantages to be gained for the student of history by the use of a camera similar to the Minnesota Historical Society's Leica camera (see *ante*, 14:214) are set forth by James A. Barnes in an article entitled "Researching by Camera," which appears in the *Social Studies* for May. "Science has at last come to the aid of the scholar by providing in the miniature camera a quick and inexpensive method of copying," writes Mr. Barnes. "No longer need the researcher spend the greater portion of his time and his energy in fruitless copying. An hour or less with the camera will generally suffice to accurately record all the material which can be found in a day. Obviously, the total expenses involved in a given research project are greatly reduced. . . . The need for checking is entirely obviated. . . . Moreover, the researcher has for all practical purposes the original document to consult at any time in the future."

A section of Thomas P. Christensen's *Historic Trail of the American Indians* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1933) is devoted to the "more or less mysterious Mound Builders," with emphasis upon the Mississippi Valley. The volume surveys in fewer than two hundred pages the whole field of Indian history. It includes chapters on the "Pre-Columbian Tribes" both of South and North America, and on the Indians in colonial America, Latin America, the United States, and Canada. The relations of Sioux and Chippewa in the Minnesota region and the Sioux War are briefly touched upon.

Brief accounts of the Siouan, Algonkian, and Iroquoian tribes in Wisconsin and a note on "Indian Remains" in that state are included in an eight-page pamphlet by Charles E. Brown entitled *Wisconsin Indians*, which has been published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society (1933).

"George Catlin, Painter of Indian Life, Writer and Traveler" is the title of an article by Frederic A. Godcharles in the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* for July. Some idea of the magnitude of Catlin's work is given by this writer.

The Franciscan Père Marquette: A Critical Biography of Father Zénobe Membré, O.F.M., La Salle's Chaplain and Missionary Companion, 1645 (ca.)-1689 by Marion A. Habig has been published as number 13 of *Franciscan Studies* (New York, 1934). The story of La Salle's explorations is here retold with emphasis upon the adventures of the missionary who accompanied him.

Installments of the letters of Father Franz Pierz, edited by the Reverend Hugo Bren, continue to appear in *Central-Blatt and Social Justice*. The issues for July-August and for September include portions of a long letter written from Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1838, to a friend in Europe. He tells in detail of a recent boat trip across Lake Superior to Michipicoten, describing particularly the scenery, wild life, and traveling conditions. "In spite of all precautions," he writes, "the sun has burned my skin so brown that I have come much closer to resembling the black-brown savages. If a European exposes himself freely to the sun here even in spring, he will be afflicted by a painful sunburn. . . . I was Americanized once in this fashion, while in Lacroix."

Negotiations that involved a slice of territory in southern and western Minnesota are discussed by E. Wilson Lyon in a volume dealing with *Louisiana in French Diplomacy, 1759-1804*, recently published by the University of Oklahoma Press (Norman, 1934. 268 p.). "Louisiana in the Diplomacy of the Seven Years' War," "Napoleon's Plans for a Colonial Empire in the Mississippi Valley," "American Efforts to Prevent French Occupation of Louisiana," and "The Sale of Louisiana" are among the chapter headings.

A memorial to Zebulon M. Pike was unveiled on July 4 at Toronto, where the explorer-soldier lost his life in the battle of York in 1813. The memorial was a recognition of the return to Toronto, by an act of Congress, of the official mace of the city of York, which the American troops took with them after the death of their leader and which has since been kept at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. In commenting upon Toronto's "graceful act" of erecting the memorial, the writer of an editorial in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for July 26 notes the importance of Pike's name in the history of Minnesota and the Northwest.

A sketch of "Robert Dickson, Fur Trader" among the Sioux, who built a post on the east shore of Lake Traverse about 1803, is contributed by James E. Kerr to the *Twentieth Annual Report* of the Waterloo Historical Society of Kitchener, Ontario (1932). This Minnesota post, according to Mr. Kerr, became the "permanent home" of Dickson and his Sioux wife, and "here their four children were brought up." The writer describes Dickson's services as a leader of Indian fighters for the British during the War of 1812. He relates: "It is said that Colonel Snelling entertained Dickson at Fort Snelling with courtesy and honour, in recognition of his humanity during the War of 1812-1815."

Such prominent names in the history of Minnesota and the Northwest as Ramsay and William Crooks, George Rogers Clark, and William Clark are to be found in *The Chouteau Family: A Genealogy of Descendants and Collateral Branches* compiled by Beatrice Clark Turner (1934. 136 p.).

Some information about the policies of the Swedish newspaper of the late fifties known as *Minnesota Posten* is to be found in an article by O. Fritiof Ander on "Swedish-American Newspapers and the Republican Party, 1855-1875," which appears in number 2 of the *Publications* of the Augustana Historical Society (1932). According to Dr. Ander, *Posten* "tried to outdo the other Swedish papers in heaping abuses upon the Democratic party, whose strength in Minnesota the paper laid to whiskey."

"The Fox River Norwegian Settlement" is the subject of a detailed article by Carlton C. Qualey which appears in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Illinois State Historical Society for July. The article commemorates fittingly the "100th Anniversary of the first permanent Norwegian Settlement in the United States at Norway and Ottawa, Illinois, June 22, 23 and 24, 1934." A group of "America Letters" written from the Fox River Settlement in the late thirties and the early forties of the last century appear as an appendix to the article, which has also been published as a separate (48 p.).

A useful pamphlet devoted to the *Counties of Illinois: Their Origin and Evolution* has been compiled and published by Edward J. Hughes, secretary of state for Illinois (1934. 67 p.). A series of

"twenty-three maps showing the original and the present boundary lines of each county of the state" and covering the years from 1790 to the present is a feature of the publication. On the map which shows the present county boundaries the date of the organization of each county is given. A list of county names with notes on their origins is included in the pamphlet.

Trails to Rails: A Story of Transportation Progress in Illinois is the title of an interesting narrative by Carlton J. Corliss that has been published in pamphlet form by the Illinois Central Railroad (1934. 48 p.). The progress of transportation in Illinois is traced from the day of the buffalo, the Indian, and the explorer, who used "native trails," through the eras of travel by water, wagon, and stagecoach, to the day of the railroad. More than half of the text is devoted to the story of the growth of railroads in Illinois and of Chicago as a railroad center, with an account of the construction of the Illinois Central as typical of pioneer railway building. Special mention should be made of the illustrations, which include maps showing stages of the state's transportation development, pictures of various types of boats and vehicles used in the region, and pioneer travel scenes.

The tercentennial of Jean Nicolet's great journey of exploration in 1634, which resulted in the discovery of Wisconsin, was marked by appropriate celebrations during the past summer in many communities that have grown up along the route of his western travels. In Wisconsin, the principal celebration centered at Green Bay, near the site of Nicolet's landing. It opened on July 7 with a gigantic parade in which representatives from every part of the Fox River Valley, from Portage to Red Banks, participated. An historical pageant entitled "Under Three Flags" by Louise Phelps Kellogg of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and Susan B. Davis of the University of Wisconsin was produced at Green Bay twice each week from July 8 to September 3. On August 9 President Roosevelt participated in the celebration by visiting Green Bay. Among the celebrations in other Wisconsin communities was the production of a pageant entitled "The Romance of Wisconsin" by Henry P. Boody at Neenah on August 16 and 17. To mark the tercentenary, the State Historical Museum at Madison published a pamphlet entitled *French Pathfinders of Wisconsin*, which includes sketches by Charles E. Brown of

French explorers, traders, and missionaries who visited the Wisconsin country between 1634 and 1763 (12 p.). In Michigan at Mackinac Island, the week from July 1 to 8 was designated as "State Historical Fair and Nicolet Ter-Centennial week." On the final day a Nicolet memorial program and a Nicolet pageant were presented. The latter was written by Mrs. C. D. Beagle of Flint and was given under the auspices of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution. One of the addresses included in the memorial program—a tribute to Nicolet by Father Albert H. Poetker—is published in the summer and autumn issue of the *Michigan History Magazine*. Other Nicolet celebrations were staged at Sault Ste. Marie on July 2 and 3 and at St. Ignace on July 7 and 8.

A chapter on early lumbering in the Black River Valley of Wisconsin is to be found in a history of *Greenwood, Hub of Clark County*, compiled by members of the local Woman's Club (1934). A dictionary of lumbering terms and pictures illustrating lumbering activities also are included in the volume.

A survey of "Some Historic Sites in Iowa" that may be easily visited by a tourist "following the main thoroughfares and detouring now and again along more secluded by-ways" is contributed by Jacob A. Swisher to the July issue of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. Three routes of travel extending from east to west across the state are suggested and brief notes about the history of sites on each are provided.

Three sketches of "Early Burlington," an important point in the development of upper Mississippi River steamboating, make up the July issue of the *Palimpsest*. The author is Louis Pelzer, who deals with this Iowa community as "A Port for Pioneers," the capital of Wisconsin Territory, and the site of a United States land office. Some of the monuments, markers, sites, and buildings in "Historic Iowa" are described by J. A. Swisher in the August issue. In the same number is an account of the "Webster City Lyceum," which was organized in 1857, by Bessie L. Lyon.

"The Beginnings of the Press in South Dakota" are discussed by Douglas C. McMurtrie in the *Journalism Quarterly* for June, 1933. He tells the story of the founding of the Sioux Falls *Democrat* in

1859, which, according to its printer, Samuel J. Albright, was printed on the press used by James M. Goodhue for the *Minnesota Pioneer*. Some earlier South Dakota imprints published in 1858 also are described. The state's newspaper history is carried to the year 1880.

Jane Grey Swisshelm, the St. Cloud editor and well-known abolitionist, some of whose letters are being published this fall by the Minnesota Historical Society, was honored at Pittsburgh on June 28, when a tablet commemorating her career was dedicated by the Woman's Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The marker was placed on the site of Mrs. Swisshelm's Pittsburgh home, now the location of a large department store.

An interesting type of state history prepared for use in connection with the teaching and study of the story of a southern commonwealth is a volume entitled *North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries*, edited by Hugh T. Lefler (Chapel Hill, 1934). Documents, with brief explanatory notes, relating to various phases of the state's history from Raleigh's attempt to plant a colony in 1584, through the period of the Civil War, to "Recent Years" are included.

"The Fame of Daniel Boone" as the "typical pioneer of western expansion" is analyzed by Louise Phelps Kellogg in the *Register* of the Kentucky State Historical Society for July. The article commemorates appropriately the two-hundredth anniversary of Boone's birth, which, although it actually occurred on November 2, was celebrated at Lexington, Kentucky, on September 3. Attention is called to the celebration in the *New York Times* of September 2, which includes a review of Boone's career by R. L. Duffus.

The "Stirring Pageant of Canadian History" is reviewed by Stephen Leacock in the *New York Times Magazine* for August 19 in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier. The anniversary was the occasion for a celebration, in which representatives of France, Great Britain, and Canada participated, at Gaspé, Quebec, from August 19 to 25. A cross of stone from the explorer's birthplace at St. Malo, France, was unveiled to commemorate his discovery.

A monument honoring the memory of the explorer La Vérendrye was unveiled on July 22 at Three Rivers, Canada, as part of the

ceremonies commemorating the tercentennial of the founding of the community.

A description of the Lake of the Woods as a tourist's paradise and of the new highway that connects it with Winnipeg is linked with the historical backgrounds of the region in an article by Earle C. Popham, which appears in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for September. The tragic experiences of the French explorer, La Vérendrye, at the Lake of the Woods, the Indian tribes that roamed its irregular shores, the trade routes between eastern and western Canada that "wound through the eighty odd miles of lake channels" are described by the writer, who notes that "These waters that saw the history of Canada develop as the travellers changed, have now become a focal point to those tourists who seek constantly for the new." In the August issue of the *Journal* is an article by Margaret Complin entitled "The Warden of the Plains" which deals with the career of Cuthbert James Grant, the leader of the Red River half-breeds in the battle of Seven Oaks.

The Champlain Society, which was organized in 1905 for the purpose of publishing "rare and inaccessible materials relating to the history of Canada," the twenty-six volumes that it has distributed to members since that time, and its plans for the future are described by W. S. Wallace in the *Beaver* for September. To the same issue R. H. G. Leverson Gower contributes a survey of the relations of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Royal Society which is based upon items found in the company's archives. An interesting account of life at "Lower Fort Garry in 1868" is presented by Mrs. A. T. Cowley, whose father, William Flett, was chief trader at the post from 1867 to 1882.

The racial and economic factors that entered into the "Background of the Riel Rebellions" are set forth by Jonas A. Jonasson in the *Pacific Historical Review* for September. He points out that before the rebellion of 1869, "Economic ties between Minnesota and Rupert's Land were tending to make the Red River valley a commercial unit artificially divided by a political boundary."

The commercial and industrial development of Winnipeg is reviewed in a group of articles which appear in the *Winnipeg Free*

Press of August 4 in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the city. An outline of the history of the city is included.

A group of nearly four hundred Mennonites who emigrated from Russia and settled in Manitoba in 1874 is the subject of an article by Charles Clay in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for July 28. An interesting photograph of the steamboat "International" at Winnipeg with the Mennonites aboard after a journey down the Red River illustrates the article.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Minnesota travel literature has been enriched by the publication of a translation of the *Travel Notes* of Count Francesco Arese, which have been issued in an attractive little volume under the title *A Trip to the Prairies and in the Interior of North America [1837-1838]* (New York, 1934. 217 p.). The notes, which were first published with Romualdo Bonfadini's life of Arese (Rome, 1894), have been translated from the original French by Andrew Evans, who has also supplied an introduction and annotations for the text. In his introduction Mr. Evans sketches Arese's career and gives the backgrounds for his western journey. The count proves to be as romantic a figure as ever visited the Minnesota country. He followed his friend Louis Napoleon to New York after an attempt to restore the Bonapartes to power had failed in 1836, but when Louis returned to Europe in the following year, Arese turned to the frontier West. His American travels took him down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, up the Missouri to Council Bluffs, across the plains to the Minnesota Valley, down the Minnesota to Traverse des Sioux and Fort Snelling, down the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien, over the Wisconsin and Fox River route to Green Bay, and by way of the Great Lakes, Montreal, Quebec, and the Hudson River, back to New York. Arese's notes furnish a vivid picture of southwestern Minnesota in 1837, of trading posts, traders, Indian tribes, and traveling conditions in the region. He found in his half-breed guide a "fine mixture of the good points of the two races." He noted Fort Snelling, "which perhaps is a fortification against the Indians, but which I would not call a barracks for regular troops." Minnehaha Falls he described as a "work of art rather than of nature." He made frequent references to a smallpox epidemic that was raging among the Indians, and to

the British sympathies of the natives. A map showing the route followed by Arese in his American travels accompanies the text.

Under the title "The Epic of the Northwest," incidents in the history of Minnesota and the Northwest are being dramatized and broadcast under the auspices of the *Minneapolis Tribune* each Friday at 8:30 p. m. over station WTCN. The series opened on July 13 with a sketch devoted to Father Hennepin's adventures in the Minnesota country and his discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony. Since that date, dramatizations of the following subjects have been broadcast: Radisson and his western voyages, July 20; Carver's visit to the site of St. Paul, July 27; the founding of Fort Snelling, August 3; early days at Fort Snelling, August 10; the career of Henry H. Sibley, August 17; Pierre Parrant and the beginnings of St. Paul, August 24; Franklin Steele and the beginnings of Minneapolis, August 30; the Sioux-Chippewa battle on the Rum River, September 7; John Marsh at Fort Snelling, September 14; the First Minnesota in the Civil War, September 21; and the Sioux Outbreak, September 28. On the Sunday following each broadcast, the *Minneapolis Tribune* publishes an article by Harry Remington on the subject dramatized the previous Friday. The articles appear in the magazine section of the paper and are elaborately illustrated.

This Government of Ours by Everett Hagen (St. Paul, 1934. 127 p.) is a brief survey "designed to meet the peculiar needs of the Minnesota twelfth year social science course" for concise information on local, state, and national government. The systems of local and state government discussed are those of Minnesota. Chapters on Minnesota's local government, elections, legislature, executive department, courts, and system of taxation are provided.

A plan to erect a suitable monument over the grave of Joseph Rolette at Pembina is revealed in an article by Win V. Working which appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 23. The activities of this pioneer of the Red River Valley and particularly his part in keeping St. Paul the capital city in 1857 are described. Portraits of Rolette and his wife and a picture of the log building at Pembina which served as a post office and customhouse accompany the article.

An appreciation of the services of Joseph R. Brown to frontier Minnesota is contained in an editorial in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for August 15, which calls attention to the eighty-second anniversary, on August 15, of a town that Brown founded—Henderson. "This newspaper believes that when the time comes to erect memorials to the state's builders in its capital city," reads the editorial, "the name of Joseph R. Brown should be among the first to be considered."

A pamphlet of *General Information about the Minnesota School for the Deaf* at Faribault includes an historical sketch of the school (1933. 29 p.). It reveals that the law establishing the school was enacted by the first state legislature in 1858 and that in the fall of 1863 the school was opened.

Installments of Senator Elmer E. Adams' "Recollections of Early University Days" continue to appear in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* (see *ante*, p. 360). Social and other activities on the campus in the eighties, the careers of fellow students, and the services of Dr. Folwell are among the subjects touched upon.

The alumnae of the Villa Maria academy at Frontenac are making plans for a pageant to be presented on the grounds of the school some time in May. It will commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Ursuline order, members of which founded the school in 1878.

A little book entitled the *Life of Albert E. Flagstad* is a tribute to a Minneapolis physician and orthopedic surgeon who died in 1932 (Minneapolis, 1934. 71 p.). Much attention is given to his youthful activities as a club and camp director for Riverside Chapel of Minneapolis.

A large number of Minnesota churches held anniversary celebrations during the past summer. St. John's Catholic Church of Little Canada commemorated the eightieth anniversary of its founding on August 19. Seventy-fifth anniversaries were celebrated by the First Presbyterian Church of Blue Earth on September 9, Immanuel Lutheran Church of Courtland Township, Brown County, on July 1, St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Medicine Lake on August 26, St. Bonifacius Catholic Church of Mound on August 12, and the Catholic Church of the Ascension of Norwood on September 30; a seven-

tioth anniversary by St. Pius the Fifth Catholic Church of Cannon Falls on September 2; a sixty-fifth anniversary by the Eden Methodist Episcopal Church on September 16; a sixty-first anniversary by the Episcopal Church of the Ascension of St. Paul on September 30; sixtieth anniversaries by the Trinity Lutheran Church of Benson from July 13 to 15, the Spring Lake Lutheran Church from August 1 to 5, the Trinity Lutheran Church of Welcome on September 16, and St. John's Lutheran Church of Wykoff from August 19 to 26; fiftieth anniversaries by the Goodrich Avenue Presbyterian Church of St. Paul on April 8, the Swedish Baptist Church of Brunswick from July 6 to 8, the Canton Presbyterian Church from June 29 to July 1, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church of Clayfield on September 2, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elmore on August 19, the First Presbyterian Church of Hallock on July 11, the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church of Madison on July 1, the Lyndale Congregational Church of Minneapolis from September 28 to October 12, the Zion Lutheran Church of North Effington on July 1, and St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church of St. Paul on September 9; fortieth anniversaries by the Sharon Lutheran Church of Lamber-ton from August 30 to September 2, the Kerkhoven Baptist Church on July 7 and 8, the Salem Lutheran Church of Mahtowa on July 22, and the Mission Covenant Church of Triumph from September 20 to 24; twenty-fifth anniversaries by St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chatfield on August 12 and Our Lady of the Lake Catholic Church of Mound on July 8; and a twentieth anniversary by St. Mary's Roumanian Orthodox Church of St. Paul on August 25 and 26. Historical accounts of many of these churches appear in the newspapers of the localities in which they are situated on or about the dates of the anniversaries.

Captain Fred A. Bill's history of "Navigation above the Falls of St. Anthony," which was published originally in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, in 1925, is being reprinted in installments in the *St. Cloud Sentinel*, beginning with the issue of August 16.

In the presence of three thousand people at Tower on July 30 a monument bearing the following inscription was unveiled: "Erected by the Vermilion Range Old Settlers Association on the fiftieth anniversary of the first shipment of iron ore from Soudan mine and the

state of Minnesota, to commemorate that industrial event and in remembrance of those sturdy pioneers who made it possible." A picture of the monument appears in the *Ely Miner* for August 3, and a number of addresses delivered in connection with the dedication appear in the issue for August 10. Another celebration took place at Two Harbors on August 31, when the fiftieth anniversary of the first shipment of ore from that port was marked and a monument commemorating the event was unveiled. Several addresses presented on this occasion, which summarize the story of early iron mining in Minnesota, are published in the *Two Harbors Chronicle* for September 6. A brief general account of the "Discovery of Minnesota Iron Ore" by George H. Primmer appears in the *Minnesota Journal of Education* for September.

"The story of Minnesota and its forests reminds one of the old adage, 'Easy come, easy go.' Unwise land and forest policies account for the tragic loss of a great heritage." Thus writes George P. Ahern in his volume entitled *Forest Bankruptcy in America: Each State's Own Story* (Washington, 1934). One chapter (p. 120-125) is devoted to the "brief but tragic story" of Minnesota, which only a few short decades ago "proudly pointed to thirty-eight million acres of as fine forest as was ever seen by man."

The story of a coöperative dairying enterprise which had its origin in Minnesota in 1921 is told in a pamphlet entitled *Land O'Lakes Creameries (Incorporated); Its Organization, Nature and History* (Minneapolis, 1934). It includes accounts of the incorporation of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association at a meeting of representatives of more than three hundred coöperative creameries on June 7, 1921, of the selection of the name "Land O'Lakes" in 1924, of the expansion of the activities of the organization, and of its marketing activities.

"An event in which St. Paul in particular should take a deep interest" is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the writing of "Dixie," according to an editorial on "Minnesota and Dixie" which appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 26. The writer notes that the author and composer of the famous song was Daniel D. Emmet, "a familiar figure in St. Paul amusement life before the Civil war" and a brother of Lafayette S. Emmett, chief justice of the Minnesota Su-

preme Court; and he calls attention to the fact that R. C. Munger, the owner of a music store in St. Paul, "assisted financially" in getting the song published. The original manuscript of "Dixie" was exhibited at the Rockefeller Center in New York during the week of July 30.

The Sibley House and its history are described by Mary Daniel Benedict in a brief article entitled "'Mount Vernon' of Minnesota" in the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* for August. Views of the exterior of the house and of the living room illustrate the article.

In 1914 the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution published a series of interviews with Minnesota pioneers in a volume entitled *Old Rail Fence Corners*, which was edited by Mrs. James T. Morris (324 p.). She reports that she still has on hand a limited number of copies of this volume, which she will sell for \$2.50 each. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy should get in touch with Mrs. Morris at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The Anoka County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held at Anoka on September 15. The following officers were elected: Dr. Scipio Bond, president; Mrs. James Goss, vice president; Mrs. C. P. McLean, secretary; and Mrs. Nelson Barstow, treasurer.

The excavation of an ancient Indian village site near Forest Lake in Anoka County and some of the primitive implements and other objects that have been unearthed there by Dr. A. E. Jenks and L. A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota are described in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 8.

Histories of Benville and Moose Lake townships, appearing in the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* for July 19 and 26, are additions to the series of sketches of Beltrami County townships that is being published in this paper (see *ante*, p. 365).

A reminiscent account, by Wright Orcutt of Minneapolis, of pioneer life in Benton County in the sixties appears in installments in the *Foley Independent* from August 15 to September 5. In 1866 Mr. Orcutt's father came to Minnesota from Indiana, settling in St.

Cloud. Some of the writer's recollections relate to the lumber industry, and he names a large number of firms and individuals engaged in early logging on the Mississippi and Rum rivers.

A brief historical sketch of the "Seppman Mill" in Minneopa State Park is contributed by H. E. Thompson to the *Northwestern Miller* for September 19. The cover of this issue displays a reproduction in color of a painting of the mill by Howard W. Arnold. The writer notes that following the Sioux War the mill was used for sixteen years in grinding flour for people living in its neighborhood. "As a record of pioneer milling days in southern Minnesota," he writes, "it is well worth preserving. The Blue Earth County Historical Society took this in hand a few years ago."

Some of the orders issued in 1862 when Mankato was "under martial law" are printed in an article by Frank Franciscus which appears in the *Mankato Free Press* for July 27. The orders are copied from a scrapbook kept by the late John A. Willard of Mankato. In the issue for September 24 is an article about the organization of the village of Mankato which is based on the minutes of the first board of trustees. These are contained in a manuscript volume covering the period from May 15, 1865, to April 6, 1867.

Events of the Sioux War as recalled by Daniel and Samuel Purdy, who lived at Shelbyville, near Mankato, in 1862, are described in an article which is reprinted from the *Star of Homer*, Nebraska, where they now reside, in the *Butterfield Advocate* for September 20.

The history of the Loretto Hospital and St. Alexander Home for the Aged in New Ulm, institutions which were established in 1883 as a result of the efforts of the Reverend Alexander Berghold, is outlined in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for July 6. The story of the Catholic order known as the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, which has conducted the hospital since 1884, also is told in the *Journal*.

The *Farmers Independent* of Bagley, in its issue for August 16, announces that it "will give as a prize a three years' subscription free to the owner of the oldest existing newspaper published in what is now Clearwater county." The papers submitted in the contest were placed on display in the *Independent* office during the week of August

26. The *Independent* is giving further encouragement to local historical activity by sponsoring an historical essay contest among pupils in the grade schools of Clearwater County. In the issue of September 13, prizes of \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$1.50, and five one-year subscriptions to the *Independent* are offered for the best essays dealing with pioneer life in the county. "The best essays will be published in the *Independent*," reads the announcement, "and then filed away to be turned over to a local historical society, when, and if, such organization is formed."

In an article about Crow Wing County Indian mounds which appears in the *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* for August 9, Ray E. Colton asserts that these are "mounds of the fortification type" rather than burial mounds. The article includes a description of a collection of primitive artifacts owned by Mr. F. T. Gustavson of Pequot.

At the summer meeting and picnic of the Crow Wing County Historical Society, which was held at Gull Lake on August 1, Mr. Wiloughby M. Babcock, curator of the state society's museum, spoke on "Visualizing Minnesota."

The Latto Hospital in Hastings is the subject of an historical sketch by Frances Brown in the *Hastings Herald* for July 20. The hospital was established in 1913 in the former home of Rudolph Latto in accordance with the terms of his will.

Another local historical society was added to the list of such organizations in southern Minnesota on August 21, when the Fillmore County Historical Society was organized at Wykoff. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: T. J. Meighen of Preston, president; J. C. Mills of Wykoff, vice president; the Reverend J. F. Souders of Spring Valley, secretary; and Mrs. John Galligan of Lanesboro, treasurer. Mr. Burt W. Eaton of the Olmsted County Historical Society and a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society addressed the meeting and assisted materially in the work of organizing the new society.

The "diamond jubilee" of the Fillmore County Fair, which was held for the first time at Preston in 1859, is the occasion for the publication of a review of its history by J. C. Mills in the *Spring Valley Tribune* for August 16 and 23. Considerable information about the

Fillmore County Agricultural Society and the constitution which it adopted in 1870 is included.

"The Development of a Co-operative Community—Clarks Grove," a term paper prepared by Floyd Sorenson in connection with a course in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota, is published in installments in the *Evening Tribune* of Albert Lea from July 6 to 11. The coöperative movement, according to Mr. Sorenson, had its beginning at Clark's Grove in January, 1890, when a coöperative creamery was established there. For the origin and early success of the creamery he gives credit to three men. "Hans Peter Jensen brought the idea [from Denmark] and the Reverend Lars Jorgenson propagated it," he writes, "but the successful establishment of the enterprise is due in a large measure to the insight, the far-sightedness, and the executive ability" of J. P. Larson. The narrative includes chapters on early life in Clark's Grove from the founding of the community in 1863 to 1890, on the "Establishment of the Creamery," on "Cooperative Community Development, 1891-1912," and on "Clarks Grove and the State." It is interesting to note that in publishing the paper the author's annotations have been included, and that among the sources he used were interviews with pioneers, newspapers, and the records of the creamery and other coöperative enterprises.

An interview with Mrs. Margaret Mills, whose family settled near Cannon Falls in 1855, appears in the *Cannon Falls Beacon* for September 28. The journey in covered wagons from the old home in Wisconsin, the cabin erected as the Minnesota home, and early schools are recalled by Mrs. Mills.

The struggle for the county seat of Grant County, which involved the communities of Elbow Lake and Herman in 1881, is described in the *Grant County Herald* for July 26 by C. H. Phinney, a pioneer who participated in the fight. He recalls the election of November, 1881, in which the removal of the county seat from Elbow Lake to Herman was approved by the electors, the removal of the county records to Herman, and their return by a party organized at Elbow Lake which took the records from their hiding place in the dark of night. Mr. Phinney also is the author of a history of the county fairs held under the auspices of the Grant County Agricultural As-

sociation since 1894 at Elbow Lake, at the farm of W. E. Moses in Delaware Township, and at Herman, which appears in the *Herald* for September 20. A *Souvenir Edition* of the *Herald*, which appears with the issue for August 2, commemorates the dedication on August 3 of the Anna J. Scofield Memorial Auditorium and Harold Thorson Library at Elbow Lake. Sketches of Mrs. Scofield, Thorson, and Edward J. Scofield, accounts of the bequests which made the new building possible, and a description of the structure are included.

A total of fourteen territorial postmarks for Hennepin County are enumerated in an article that appears in a column for stamp collectors in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 16. Fort Snelling is listed as the earliest point using a postmark, and it is asserted that "manuscript cancellations are found on covers from the fort in the stampless days of the late '20s and during the '30s." St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Harmony, Minnetonka, and Independence are among the other territorial postmarks noted for the county.

At Osseo on September 16 the eighty-second anniversary of the first settlement of the site by Pierre Bottineau was celebrated. Some stories about Bottineau and an outline of the early history of the village appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 16. An interesting portrait of Bottineau is reproduced in the *Osseo Press* for September 13.

A "Special Supplement" of the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review*, which appears with its issue of September 19, is published to observe the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the paper on September 15, 1894, by Edward C. Kiley. A number of articles of special value for a study of the history of Itasca County and of north central Minnesota are included. The industrial growth of the region is recorded in articles on the lumber industry and iron mining on the western Mesabi Range; transportation changes and road building are discussed; the development of a telephone system is described; the county's agricultural progress is surveyed by A. H. Frick, and the history of the North Central Agricultural School and Experiment Station is outlined by R. L. Donavan; the growth of the summer resort business, which originally was based on the region's attractions for hunters and fishermen, is described. Changes in county boundaries and the beginnings of settlement in the Grand Rapids neigh-

borhood draw some attention. "Medical Practice in the Early Days," pioneer missionary activity among the Chippewa, and the growth of schools are the subjects of articles. A chronology of Itasca County history from 1894 to 1934, gleaned from the files of the *Herald-Review*, is included. The issue is well illustrated, and the pictures of lumbering and mining operations are particularly worthy of note.

Under the title *One Man's Journey: An Autobiography*, Mr. Lewis Johnson of Willmar presents the story of his pioneer experiences in Minnesota (24 p.). His family left Sweden and settled in Kandiyohi County in 1869. Mr. Johnson relates that in 1882 he "was persuaded to make a trip to Sweden with the view of taking emigrants over." He continues: "I arrived there a few days before Christmas and stayed until April when I returned with quite a number of emigrants. I received a good commission for each passenger, also free transportation. . . . As I was the first person to return from the United States to my home community I was called upon to answer numerous questions concerning the United States and was received very hospitably by all."

Events of the Sioux War of 1862 in the neighborhood of Monson Lake are recalled by one of the survivors, Mrs. Anna Stina Broberg Peterson, in the *Willmar Daily Tribune* for August 20. A sketch of another survivor of the Sioux War, the late Gunder Swenson, who settled at Norway Lake in 1859, is contributed by G. Stene to the issue for September 29.

Plans for an historical edition of the *Kittson County Enterprise* of Hallock, to be prepared under the supervision of Mr. Win V. Working, are announced in the issues of this paper for August 8 and 22. Beginning with the issue of September 12 "samples" by Mr. Working of the type of "pioneer material that will appear in the special historical edition" in the form of interviews with early residents are published in the *Enterprise*.

At a meeting held at International Falls on October 3 the Koochiching County Historical Society was organized and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Ruth Doherty, president; Judge John Berg, vice president; Miss Agnes Holstad, secretary; and H. J. Miner, treasurer. Plans were made for monthly meetings, and for

the sponsorship of historical exhibits and programs in the schools of the county.

Gold mining operations on Little American Island in Rainy Lake and the establishment of Rainy Lake City in 1894 are recalled by one of the first merchants in the community, Judge John Berg, in an interesting article which appears in the International Falls *Daily Journal* for July 13. Mining operations, according to Judge Berg, were inaugurated by the Bevear Gold Mining and Milling Company in February, 1894, and in the following spring the town site of Rainy Lake City was platted by a company of business men from Duluth. Boom days in the community, its hotels, shops, school, bank, industries, newspaper, and the like are described. The writer gives detailed accounts of the routes that were used both in summer and winter to reach Rainy Lake City, and he tells of some early steam-boats that were operated on Minnesota's border waters. Supplies for the community's various enterprises were brought in over the routes described, "except the butcher's, whose principal stock was moose, caribou and deer meat." Judge Berg gives an excellent picture of an industry and a community, both long since abandoned, that grew up on one of Minnesota's last frontiers.

A "20-inning ball game between Lake Benton and Pipestone" that took place on September 12, 1901, is described by a member of the Lake Benton team, Mr. R. A. Turner, who now resides at Brookings, South Dakota, in the *Lake Benton News* for August 10.

The *Marshall Daily Messenger* for August 2 announces that a wooded area near Lynd has been "recently selected as the site for an ECW camp with the end in view of eventually making a state park of it," and that as a result considerable interest in the historical backgrounds of this section of Lyon County has been aroused. A brief outline of the history of the Lynd region appears in this issue. Beginning with the issue of August 17, chapters relating to this locality are reprinted from A. P. Rose's *History of Lyon County*.

About two thousand people attended the sixth annual picnic and summer meeting of the Martin County Historical Society, which was held on August 26 in Sylvania Park, Fairmont, near the site of old Fort Fairmont. The speaker of the day was Mr. Arthur M. Nel-

son, who reviewed the history of the Sioux War post erected at Fairmont. An outline of his talk appears in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for August 27.

A history of *Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Lincoln*, published on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the church on July 15, 1933, includes sketches of pastors who have served the congregation and of various church organizations.

A brief historical sketch of the German Catholic community of Johnsburg in Mower County is reprinted from the *Adams Review* in the *Austin Daily Herald* for July 2. The settlement was established about 1857 and was first known as Germania.

“Every schoolroom in the state whether it be a one-room country schoolroom, or a palatial city structure, should have a course of Minnesota History” said Congressman Theodore Christianson in an address before members of the Fort Ridgely Historical Association at Fort Ridgely State Park on August 21. The meeting was followed by a presentation of the pageant centering around the career of Henry H. Sibley that was shown at Itasca State Park throughout the summer (see *ante*, p. 359). On June 3 the old fort site was the scene of the second annual concert of the Fort Ridgely Choral Festival Association. A *Souvenir Program* issued on that occasion includes an historical sketch of the fort and a picture showing its appearance in 1862.

The announcement that the restoration of old Fort Ridgely has been undertaken by a group of more than two hundred men employed in a CCC camp appears in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for July 27. Pictures of the ruins of the barracks at the fort and of one of the log buildings that were used as officers’ quarters appear with the announcement.

At a meeting held at St. Peter on August 31, members of the Nicollet County Historical Society reelected Mr. Henry N. Benson as president. Other officers of the society are Mrs. Magnus Peterson, vice president; Eugene Meyer, secretary-treasurer; and Edward A. Johnson, historian.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Ellsworth in Nobles County was the occasion for a “Golden Jubilee and Homecoming”

celebration on August 15 and 16. In response to an invitation to pioneers to attend the celebration, a number of early settlers wrote reminiscent letters, some of which appear in the *Ellsworth News*. Of special interest is a letter, in the issue for August 9, from Ernest O. Ellsworth of Iowa Falls, Iowa, for whose father, Eugene S. Ellsworth, the town was named. He reveals that the elder Ellsworth was "Secretary-Treasurer of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Land & Town Lot Company," which platted the town site. With his letter Mr. Ellsworth sent, for exhibition in connection with the homecoming, an "Album of Towns" from the papers of the town site company which contains the original plat of Ellsworth. A portrait of the elder Ellsworth also appears in the *News* for August 9.

The first Nobles County Fair, which was held in October, 1879, is the subject of a brief article in the *Worthington Globe* for September 13. The fair, which was planned by the local agricultural society, met with such success that it became an annual event.

A number of "Pioneer Sod Breakers of Norman County," men who were farming in the region before 1880, were honored at a meeting of twenty-five hundred farmers held at Ada on July 25. Brief biographical sketches of the pioneers appear in the *Norman County Herald* of Ada for July 27.

Installments of Win V. Working's "History of the Northwest" continue to appear in the *Crookston Daily Times* (see *ante*, p. 369). Minutes of the Crookston city council and records of the United States land office at Crookston are utilized by the writer in the preparation of sketches dealing with the incorporation of the city in 1879 and the early activities of its council and with the early settlement of the region. These sketches appear in the *Times* between July 7 and 13. Other interesting installments published between July 1 and October 1 deal with population elements, transportation, churches, banking, wheat production, lumbering, Polk County boundaries, and place names in the county.

In connection with a "homecoming celebration and pioneer festival" held at Morgan on August 9 and 10, a carefully prepared pageant commemorating the eightieth anniversary of the first permanent white settlement in Redwood County was presented. The first episode centered about the lower Sioux agency; others reenacted scenes

from the Sioux War and from the settlement of the county. The pageant was written by Mr. H. B. West of Morgan, who has presented a copy of the text to the Minnesota Historical Society.

The sixth annual joint meeting of the historical societies of Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties, known as the North Shore Historical Assembly, was held on August 27 with sessions at Fond du Lac and Duluth. At the afternoon session Mr. S. George Stevens of Fond du Lac spoke on "Wild Life of the Lower St. Louis Valley," Mr. John Fritzen of Duluth described the "St. Louis River Grand Portage," and Mr. Glen J. Merritt of Duluth presented his "Recollections of Oneota and the St. Louis River." The evening session included addresses and papers on "Fifty Years of Iron Ore Transportation" by Thomas Owens of Two Harbors, on "North Shore Recollections" by the Reverend E. F. Lindquist of Grand Marais, on the "Development of Local History" by William E. Culkin of Duluth, on the "First Five Historical Assemblies" by Judge W. E. Scott of Two Harbors, and on "Colonel 'Bill' Colville, Cook County Pioneer Homesteader" by N. J. Bray.

An interesting and valuable narrative of pioneer experiences in Scott and Pipestone counties appears in three installments on August 16, 23, and 30 in the series of historical articles contributed by J. E. Townsend to the *Belle Plaine Herald*. The writer is Mrs. Gratia F. Ferris, who went to Belle Plaine as a bride in 1855. She describes the log house in which she lived, with a roof made of basswood shakes and a chimney of sticks and mud. The furniture consisted of a "home-made hickory bedstead, kitchen table, two chairs, also hickory, and a washstand which was half of a basswood block three feet long, with holes bored in and sticks put in for legs." Mrs. Ferris lived in the vicinity of Belle Plaine until 1878, when she removed to Pipestone and repeated many of her pioneer experiences.

The Wabasha Roller Mill Company, which was established in 1862, is the subject of a brief historical account in the *Wabasha County Herald-Standard* for August 16. An article in the same paper for September 6, which notes the removal of the First National Bank of Wabasha to new quarters, includes a brief résumé of the history of that institution covering a period of fifty-three years. In this issue of the *Herald-Standard* is published also an account by An-



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