

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Crusader and Feminist: Letters of Jane Grey Swisshelm, 1858-1865.

Edited with an introduction and notes by ARTHUR J. LARSEN, head of the newspaper department, Minnesota Historical Society. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1934. ix, 327 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

One of the most interesting personalities in the entire range of American journalism forms the subject of this volume, recently issued by the Minnesota Historical Society. Jane Grey Swisshelm, "crusader and feminist," as she is aptly termed in the title, was from the eighteen forties until the eighteen sixties an intrepid and vivacious commentator upon the varied scenes of her own times. As editor of the *Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter*, from 1848 to 1857, she employed her lively pen in unrestrained attacks upon slavery, intemperance, opponents of woman suffrage, and all supine followers of such conventions and policies as seemed absurd to her. Her spirited audacity and her powers of denunciation made her widely known in the newspaper world and caused contemporary editors to think twice before they drew forth her stinging satire.

In 1857 she removed from Pennsylvania to Minnesota and promptly began the editing of a *St. Cloud Visiter*, metamorphosed the following year into the *St. Cloud Democrat*. To these weeklies she brought the irrepressible spirits and the intense interest in the life about her that had characterized her earlier efforts. The abolition of slavery and the part women should play in bringing it about had become by this time her absorbing interests. Believing that she could further these ends by speaking as well as by writing, she began, in November, 1858, to lecture before various groups throughout the state. During her absence from St. Cloud on these expeditions, she wrote for publication in the *Democrat* long chatty letters filled with vivid personal accounts of the people, places, and conditions of life that she encountered in her travels.

In 1863 she extended her field of observation. Aroused to fury because of the massacre of Minnesota settlers by the Sioux, she set forth upon a lecture tour to convince the East and the administration

at Washington that the Indians should be exterminated. Once in Washington, however, she found wartime conditions so stirring that she remained there for the next two years. Throughout this period she supplied to the *Democrat* letters that must have made the arrival of that publication an event in Minnesota households, so full are they of highly colored comment and flashing kaleidoscopic scenes.

These letters, written by Mrs. Swisshelm from 1858 to 1865, Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, head of the newspaper department of the Minnesota Historical Society, has brought together, from a rare file of the *Democrat* in that society's possession, under the title *Crusader and Feminist*. He has written an admirable biographical sketch of Mrs. Swisshelm, which serves as an illuminating introduction to the letters themselves, and has enriched the ably edited volume with helpful explanatory notes. A good index and a number of interesting illustrations, including portraits of Mrs. Swisshelm and facsimile pages of the two Minnesota papers, add to the value of the book. The letters, which fill three hundred pages, are presented chronologically under fourteen revealing chapter headings—a happy arrangement which enables a reader to enjoy the contents of the work in short units.

The first five chapters—"Central Minnesota in the Fifties," "Through Southern Minnesota by Stage," "The Eve of the Civil War," "The First Minnesota," and "Lecturing in 1862"—present Mrs. Swisshelm's varied experiences as a lecturer before her sojourn in Washington. The hotels, the public buildings, the snowstorms through which she traveled in every conceivable variety of conveyance, the well-kept and the ill-kept settlements, the homes in which she was entertained, the people who were kind to her—all these things and many more are graphically reported by the dauntless crusader to her newspaper audience. The remaining chapters deal with wartime Washington, its mud and gossip, its hopes and despairs. There are poignant scenes drawn from Mrs. Swisshelm's hospital service, anecdotes about celebrities, glimpses of public men, especially of President Lincoln, and always the writer's own individualistic opinions, vigorously and dramatically presented.

As Mr. Theodore Blegen has so well pointed out in his excellent preface to *Crusader and Feminist*, these newspaper letters not only reveal the personality of a remarkable woman, but also display a picture of the times—"a cinematographic view of rapidly changing

scenes in a period of important happenings, with a talking accompaniment." All students of American social history should be grateful to Mr. Larsen and to the Minnesota Historical Society for bringing this lively and valuable body of material to their attention.

BERTHA-MONICA STEARNS

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From Canoe to Steel Barge on the Upper Mississippi. By MILDRED L. HARTSOUGH. ([Minneapolis], published for the Upper Mississippi Waterway Association by the University of Minnesota Press, 1934. xviii, 308 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

Old Man River has given fine service to the white man of the Mississippi Valley and much has been written about him and his work. But never before has the story of his service been told from its beginning to the present. *From Canoe to Steel Barge* tells that story, weaving it together from other books on the subject, from newspapers and diaries, and even from interviews with men who knew the river as far back as the memory of living man reaches. Contemporary pictures of river scenes, maps, and posters have also been drawn on effectively.

I am using the term "story" purposely, because the book has so much of the character of that type of literature. It carries the reader along as if it had a plot. There is a dramatic incident, colorful personality, and the right turn of phrase at times to heighten one's interest and stimulate the imagination. But out of it all arises an authentic moving picture of the work of the river as a carrier of the white man and his goods, and of the life that developed on its banks.

The book begins with the entrance of the white man on the Mississippi scene. There followed a long period of exploration, trade, and even settlement before steamboat days, a time when the river carried the canoe, the fur traders' pirogue and bateau, and later the keelboat, designed to carry larger loads. This was the time of river pirates and bandits, immortalized by Mark Twain. The keelboatmen were a colorful lot of river men. To quote Dr. Hartsough:

These boatmen worked hard, they fought hard, and they drank hard. . . . The river pirates did not find them easy prey. They formed a distinct class, described as having all the wariness of frontiersmen and savages, coupled with a reckless daring and freedom of manner. One

authority, who refers to them . . . says that they were recruited from the ex-soldiers, Indian scouts, the toughest of the farm boys, and the jolly, devil-may-care French Canadians. They usually wore scarlet shirts, bright blue jackets, linsey-woolsey trousers, leather caps and moccasins. They were said to eat twice as much as ordinary men, a common ration being four pounds of bacon or salt pork a day.

The steamboat and settlement, with developing towns and economic life, brought the golden age of the river. Steamboat traffic became a big business and profits were high. According to Dr. Hartsough the golden age ended in the early sixties. Then came the critical years, in which the river fought against changing trade routes and the youthful and energetic railroad, and steamboats tried to strengthen their competitive position. The Mississippi continued for a generation or more to carry a few excursionists and, chiefly, massed acres of lumber rafts. The time came when even that almost ceased. Only a small barge business survived.

Perhaps what may come to be known as a new era in the history of the river began in 1925. Through the efforts of local business men the Upper Mississippi Barge Line Company was organized at that time. The operation of its traffic was taken over by the Inland Waterways Corporation in 1927 and was thereafter considerably extended. Serious rate problems and long-standing difficulties with low water and bad channel conditions were encountered. The idea of providing a nine-foot channel gained definite recognition from the government in 1927. The "New Deal" promises to make this a reality by 1936. "The coming decade should tell whether the project is a justifiable one from the social and economic point of view."

Dr. Hartsough devotes much space to a consideration of the reasons for the rise and decline of the river traffic and the possibilities for the future. It is well known that the decline of this traffic was in no small measure a matter of the shifting of trade routes. The author maintains that further shifts in our foreign trade and the development of the inland market may in the future favor the restoration of the river traffic. She has made a significant contribution in her discussion of rates and rate making as a vital issue both for the past and for the future. Freight rates are so important that it would be well if the subject could be carried further than was possible within this book.

Other things contributed to the difficulties of the river traffic. Bridges were improperly built. Terminal facilities along the river and wharves were poor. The condition of the channel presented many problems. Sand bars move, and snags are treacherous. The depth of the river has always varied over a series of years.

The shallowness of the river has become the great problem. The cost of deepening the channel has been and will probably continue to be enormous. Dr. Hartsough points out that it is not fair to charge against traffic all the useless expenditures of the past. Much of this should unquestionably have been written off as bad investment. In the opinion of the reviewer, it is dangerous doctrine, however, that public expenditures now being made for improving the river should not be reckoned as costs to be charged against traffic, unless, of course, the waterway gives a valuable service which our existing transportation facilities cannot give and which would not be given without a subsidy.

It was to be expected that in the discussion of the present policy of improving the river, controversial questions should arise. Dr. Hartsough is, however, the historian rather than the pleader for a cause. Her task was to give the historical background necessary for an understanding of the present transportation problems on the Mississippi. She has succeeded in doing this admirably. The University of Minnesota Press is to be congratulated on having made the book so attractive.

HENRIETTA LARSON

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
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Minnesota Verse: An Anthology. Edited by MAUDE C. SCHILPLIN.
(St. Cloud, The Times Publishing Company, 1934. xxxvi,
268 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

In this anthology of Minnesota verse, Mrs. Schilplin has broken ground and gathered in a large volume 205 poems by 83 persons who may be called Minnesotans. A foreword explains that Minnesota, rich in novelists, has unduly neglected notice of its poets; that this anthology is offered to counteract the deficiency; that no space was sold; that all poems included were passed by a committee of five; and that the work of young writers as well as of established writers was

included. There are also full and useful biographical notes. This is all to the good.

On the other hand, there is a chapter dealing with the Arthur Upson Room in the library of the state university and another dealing categorically with the forms of poetry. The book begins with an abbreviated, or bastard, form of title page, three pages of very miscellaneous quotations defining poetry, and eight of acknowledgments. There are nine chamber of commerce illustrations, several out-of-date. The book closes with an impressive array of bibliographies which really have no relation to the volume. It is printed in Cheltenham type, a type never intended for book text, and it is too large to be handy. The reader is overwhelmed by bulk and extraneity. This is regrettable, since much of the poetry included is worthy of undistracted attention.

In addition to the always acceptable work of the better-known writers such as Joseph Warren Beach, Richard Burton, Chester Firkins, Ruth Phelps, and Arthur Upson, we are pleased to find commendable contributions from Darragh Aldrich, Martha Ostenso, and even Stafford King, whom we know in other capacities. Of the younger poets brought forward by Mrs. Schilplin, Austin Faricy and Betsy Emmons seem to this reviewer the most likely. Mrs. Schilplin, however, has omitted two groups of poets who deserve inclusion, and these are the Northfield and the Hamline groups.

What is more interesting to the historian is the lack of definite Minnesotanism in this anthology. It is not entirely absent, of course. There is some in Mrs. Aldrich's "Ho, Voyageur Death," in Mr. Dillman's "St. Anthony Falls," in several of Chester Firkins' effective contributions, in three pioneer portraits, in "Up the Minnesota" by Arthur Upson, and in several other pieces which elude the back glance. And there is a Civil War poem by Stephen Miller, fourth governor of the state, and a song by one of Minnesota's early historians, General Baker. But these are few; the rest are unlocal and unnative.

Another thing. With the exception of Arthur Upson, now dead twenty-seven years, none of these contributors is or was a practicing poet like Robert Frost or Amy Lowell. There is Irl Morse, true, near Akeley, and Mr. and Mrs. Haining; but the former is a lawyer turned dilettante and the latter are teachers primarily. But while

this anthology reminds us that Minnesota has no native verse or practicing poets, it also shows us that many Minnesotans find poetry an avenue of pleasure.

Mrs. Schilplin has made a beginning in a commendable matter. Everyone interested in poetry here in Minnesota will want the book, and historical libraries will find it a proper item for their shelves.

EMERSON G. WULLING

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A History of Taxation in Minnesota (University of Minnesota, *Studies in Economic and Business*, no. 9). By GLADYS C. BLAKEY. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1934. 86 p. \$.75.)

Mrs. Blakey's monograph was originally intended to serve as an introductory chapter to the larger volume entitled *Taxation in Minnesota* published in 1932 by Professor Roy G. Blakey. Limitations of space made it necessary to exclude it from that volume and publish it separately. The author deserves the thanks of all students of Minnesota history and Minnesota's economic and political problems for this clear, concise, and authoritative review of the development of our tax system.

The author begins with "a bird's-eye view of our present tax system" (p. 11-12). Following that is a chapter dealing with the development of the general property tax up to 1900, and two others dealing with the gross earnings tax up to 1900 and the taxes on insurance companies and public utilities. Chapter 5 deals with "Reform in Taxation" after 1900. In it are recounted the passage of the "wide open" tax amendment to the Constitution, the establishment of a permanent state tax commission, the classification of property under the general property tax, the extension of the gross earnings taxes, and the establishment of inheritance taxes. Chapter 6 details the struggle over the taxation of the mining industry, and in later chapters the history of the taxation of motor vehicles and gasoline, taxes on banks, the state income tax, and various minor taxes is traced.

One wishes that space limitations had not confined Mrs. Blakey so severely to a narrative of the bare facts. "Sometimes," she writes, "we have been able to get behind the scenes and see the forces work-

ing for or against changes in the tax laws" (p. 67). But the full picture is not there. Often, however, a felicitous quotation tells much in a few words. Speaking of the increase of our taxes, in spite of the outcries of our citizens, she quotes Governor Hubbard as saying in his message of 1887, "It is undoubtedly true that the people of this state do not desire any heavier taxes. But it is also true that they do desire many things which cannot be done without more money" (p. 67).

Attention may be called to the convenient summaries in the appendix of present taxes, of statutes and constitutional amendments relating to taxation, and of actual tax collections. With all this material, this book should provide a convenient manual for the study of Minnesota taxation and it is to be hoped that many clubs and other organizations throughout the state will undertake such a study. The burden of taxation during the depression has emphasized the defects of the system and has created a demand for reform. "The time now seems ripe for a broad consideration of the tax system in relation to the administration of all governmental units. Small assessment districts, small units for road work, small school districts, township poor relief—these are vestiges of pioneer Minnesota, the ox-cart days. . . . Aggressive and progressive improvement in our government tax system and administration has become imperative" (p. 69).

CHARLES B. KUHLMANN

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Canadian History: A Syllabus and Guide to Reading. By REGINALD GEORGE TROTTER, M. A., Ph. D., Douglas professor of Canadian and colonial history, Queen's University, Kingston. (Toronto, The Macmillan Company of Canada, 1934. xiv, 193 p. \$1.75.)

Few countries have their histories so intimately interwoven as the United States and Canada. Yet Canadian and American historians have all too commonly written with a blind eye. A Harvard political scientist recently attacked the Turnerian school of American historians, hurling New France at their heads, and they have not replied, apparently because they knew no more than he did about the society on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Instead of confuting, it actually

confirms their thesis. American conditions of life emancipated the French peasants who crossed the Atlantic. With liberty forever beckoning at their very doors, how could they be ridden by feudal lords or driven by autocracy? Feudalism was completely transformed as a consequence of being transplanted. The competition of the Old World was turned upside down in the New World. Here it was between seigneurs for tenants and not between peasants for land. Therefore the former class was depressed while the latter was elevated, and no social or economic gulf divided them. There was a corresponding inversion of the relations between the people and the royal authority. The only possible way to govern them was through their own natural leaders, the captains of militia. These officers were habitants and, though commissioned by the governor, they were really chosen by the people.

The whole history of the frontier movement cannot be understood unless it is followed to and fro across the international border right down to our own time, from which another illustration may be taken to drive the truth home. When the frontier finally disappeared from the United States at the close of the nineteenth century, no great change came over the society of this country. Did the influence of a dead movement live on, and if so, how? Or was there no real influence after all? These have been awkward questions for the Turnerian school, but they need not have been. The influence was neither posthumous nor supposititious. The movement was not dead. It had simply shifted across the line to the Canadian prairie, where it continued to operate until the economic foundations of the world crashed. Sociologically, Canada and the United States have been one.

Similarly the insurgent political movement against the two historic parties in each country has a broad continental unity that knows no international division. Its story would make a great book, but it cannot be written till someone arises who knows the history of Canada as well as that of the United States. In Canadian history also are to be found explanations of why this republic extends as far north as it does and no farther. Moreover Canadian history offers a countless number of enlightening parallels and contrasts to students of this country's history. Finally, in certain areas, there has been an actual overlapping. The history of this particular region is really an integral portion of Canadian history until after the War of 1812, despite

the treaties of 1783 and 1794. It is not surprising, therefore, that a number of leading state historical societies, including that of Minnesota, have viewed their fields without a blinker on the north eye. Now the history departments of a number of universities are doing the same thing. Even down in West Virginia a professor lectures on far-off Canada. But he was once in the University of Minnesota.

Perhaps the first to develop a good course on Canadian history was Stanford. The mimeographed syllabus placed in the hands of students there was revised and enlarged from year to year. That was the origin of the present manual, the first edition of which was published in 1926 after its author had returned to his native land. So invaluable has it been to teachers and students in both countries, and so considerable have been the subsequent contributions to Canadian historical literature, that a rising demand has led to the production of this new edition.

It does not pretend to be a complete bibliography. True to its title, it is a guide through the maze of printed materials on the subject. Part 1 gives a selected and classified list of books and other publications. Part 2, the bulk of the little volume, is devoted to a skeletal analysis of Canadian history with reading references for each topic. In each list of references, the items appear in order of their convenience and simplicity, proceeding from the briefer and more general to the more extensive and specialized. Part 3, which has been added to the text of the first edition, is both interesting and exasperating. Here are lumped together the author's selection of the most outstanding contributions to the literature of the subject that have appeared in the last nine years. The material of this part should have been broken up and distributed through parts 1 and 2, and that could have been done, for the old type has been abandoned. As it stands, the user of the volume has to perform the laborious task of editing it for himself. Still, this new edition is better than nothing, for no other work of the kind has yet appeared.

A. L. BURT

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

America's Tragedy. By JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS (New York and London, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934. vi, 414 p. \$3.00.)

In this latest book from the busy workshop of James Truslow Adams an attempt has been made "to trace from the beginning the rise of that unhappy sectionalism between North and South which incidentally involved us in the greatest war we have ever fought." We are told that it is not a book about the Negro or slavery, nor is it another "Civil War book." To the reviewer, the value of the book consists not in the revelation of anything new, but in a clear, honest, judicious, and wholesome presentation, in excellent style, of the landmarks and the essentials of the slavery controversy from the landing in 1619 of a Dutch man of war with a cargo of Negroes to the surrender at Appomattox. It is a book that can be read with profit by a sophomore in college, by a "tired business man," and by a professional historian. The first will find it a sprightly "summary view" of "leading facts of American History"; the second will tell his "tired" associates that "it reads like a novel"; and the third, while questioning some of the generalizations, will prize it as the product of a seasoned historian venturing into a somewhat strange field.

In the first chapter South Carolina and Massachusetts are brought face to face; and in later chapters these two states play leading roles: "South Carolina socially proud in her isolation and self-sufficiency, Massachusetts self-wrapped in the assumed mantle of God's elect."

In bringing the sections face to face in the years from 1820 to 1860, the author strives to set forth an impartial account of the institution of slavery, but the impression on the reader is exactly that left after scrutinizing the evidence piled up, page after page, in the fourth chapter of the first volume of Rhodes. Both Adams and Rhodes find the chief indictment of the institution in the very concept of slavery itself. Unlike Rhodes, however, who pronounced *Uncle Tom's Cabin* a correct picture of the essential features of slavery (p. 362), Adams, after making the rather gratuitous statement that Mrs. Stowe wrote the book in order to make money for her household, asserts that it was "unfair in the extreme to the South as a whole" (p. 127). In the judgment of the reviewer, the prodigious success of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* may be attributed to the skill of a mother in bringing to almost every home in the North the horrible implications of the very concept of slavery itself. The tenderness of Mrs. Stowe's chapters

which relate the incidents of Eliza's reception in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bird and in the Quaker settlement contributed to the solidification of the sentiment against the Fugitive Slave Law, a law that, according to Mr. Adams, pertained to an anachronistic form of property. No amount of legal reasoning, he says, would make it anything else.

With respect to nullification and secession, Mr. Adams rejects the logic of it. In the interpretation of the Constitution, he says, it was the sense of the ordinary man that finally counted. It was just that "sense" Mrs. Stowe appealed to when she converted Senator Bird from an advocate of "putting teeth" in the Fugitive Slave Law to a man who assisted a runaway slave to escape.

There is a refreshing frankness and courage in dealing with certain events and problems. With respect to the question whether or not it would have been better for the United States to break up into several nations or to have remained one, the author thinks there is much to be said on both sides. He stresses rather more than usual the bitterness and the atrocities that accompanied the war. He attributes this largely to the newspapers and to the deterioration in quality of the armies after conscription got under way in both sections. Conscription, bounty-jumping, hiring of substitutes, and war weariness brought ruffians and desperadoes into the ranks of both armies.

Sense of proportion, accurate assessment of values, fairness to leaders, understanding of the dignity and responsibility of the historian have combined to produce a book that will win friends and make enemies — usually a reliable test of a historical work.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

The Sentimental Years, 1836-1860. By E. DOUGLAS BRANCH.
(New York, London, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1934.
xiii, 432 p. Illustrations. \$4.00.)

In his latest book, Mr. E. Douglas Branch abandons the romance of the frontier and prairie and turns to describe the life of the towns and cities of the North during the quarter-century preceding the Civil War. The principal key to an understanding of the period he finds

in a middle-class philosophy of material well-being, immaturely romantic and emotional, and rationalized by an overly optimistic belief in the goodness of man and a humanitarian code of morality. "Altruisms and evasions, the pebbles of fact and the cement of illusion; so was builded an American tradition" (p. 11).

In form the book is a comprehensive survey of many phases of economic and social life. In two chapters suggesting the progress of the nation in industry, the author notes the mechanization of manufacturing processes, the broadening organization of business corporations, and the effects of these central tendencies upon capitalist and laborer. Three chapters are devoted to literature and the fine arts, three more to moral reform movements and innovations in religion, one to education, and two to the progress of science and the popular perversions of it. A final chapter dealing with the Know-Nothing movement and the slavery question the reviewer feels to be below the others in quality. The survey is not intended to be a complete chronicle, but represents rather a selection of material to elaborate the central theme. A wealth of fresh detail is introduced, and if the argument does not always proceed at a uniform pace, yet, for the most part, the author's touch is characteristically deft.

The larger part of the source material used relates to urban life in New England and the middle states. The South is excluded from discussion because it was dominated by an aristocratic tradition; the West is mentioned but briefly, since it represented a transitional stage of development that contributed to middle-class ideals but assimilated the culture of the East. Throughout the book the author's style is gently satirical, but his work is scholarly and serious of purpose. The volume is attractive in format; contains an adequate index; and is illustrated by an unusual group of eighty-four reproductions of engravings in contemporary periodicals, lithographs, and original paintings in galleries and in private hands. The removal of footnotes to a file in the author's study is a source of regret to the present reviewer, who may, however, be one of a conservative minority. In any event the *Sentimental Years* is a welcome addition to the literature describing the ante bellum period.

CHARLES M. GATES

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL

Death on the Prairie: The Thirty Years' Struggle for the Western Plains. By PAUL I. WELLMAN. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1934. xii, 298 p. \$3.00.)

This is a compact and always interesting compilation dealing with the Minnesota massacre, Red Cloud's war, the Cheyenne warfare following the Sand Creek massacre in Colorado, the campaigns against the Comanche, Kiowa, and other Oklahoma Indians, the wars with Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, the retreat of Chief Joseph's Nez Percés, the fighting of the buffalo hunters and the redskins on the Staked Plains, the flight of the northern Cheyenne from Indian Territory to the North in 1878, the Meeker massacre in Utah, and the ghost dance campaign ending in 1891. It consists of ten meaty chapters, all well written. It is the first adequate one-volume popular account of these wars (1862-1891).

The author has the virtues necessary to a maker of such a compilation. Of these virtues, the chief is impartiality. Most of the materials have come from the records and the better books, but unlike some others, Mr. Wellman does not believe everything he is told, much less everything he reads. Though his path bristles with controversial problems and disputed questions, he steers an able middle course, writing without fear or favor. Frequently, he calls attention to the opinions of those who differ with him, and makes no apparent effort to dragoon the reader into accepting his point of view. This is rather a novelty in books on Indian warfare, and is decidedly refreshing.

The author was born in the old Indian Territory, was reared among the Indians in Utah, lived later in western Kansas, served in the World War, and for many years has been engaged in journalistic work. He is now on the staff of the *Wichita Eagle*. This fortunate background he has improved by personally visiting the sites of most of the battles he mentions. This has resulted in enabling him to turn out an unusually good book.

While the book is popular rather than scholarly in tone, it is a serious attempt to combine the qualities of a good popular and a scholarly work, and it will prove a handy book of reference for the scholar's shelves. It contains a good bibliography and an index, and it is illustrated by more than forty rare old photographs. Every

lover of the old West will want a copy in his library. For the author is honest, courageous, and has no axe to grind.

STANLEY VESTAL

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
NORMAN

Chapters in Frontier History: Research Studies in the Making of the West. By GILBERT J. GARRAGHAN, S. J., Ph. D., research professor of history, Loyola University, Chicago. (Milwaukee, The Bruce Publishing Company, 1934. xv, 188 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

The nine chapters that make up this volume are reprintings of articles done for various reviews, historical and literary, in the course of the past ten years. As editor of *Mid-America*, Father Garraghan has for long given generously of his talents to the portrayal of moments and tides in the development of the Midwest. To have the fruits of his research gathered into so attractive and so readable a volume is of sufficient service to the historian to need no apology. The editors, however, might well have indicated when as well as where each chapter first saw the light.

Three localities—Vincennes, St. Louis, and Chicago—and four individuals—Fathers Gibault, Urban Guillet, Nicholas Point, and Peter De Smet—hold the interest of these *Chapters in Frontier History*. For Chicago the writer does the courtesy of establishing its place on the map as early as the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Maps are called upon to illustrate the topography of early St. Louis. Amongst the biographical studies, that which deals with the establishment of a monastery on the borders of the Mississippi at Monks Mound in 1809 is excellent in character and point of interest. It tells the story of the wanderings of a community of Trappist monks from France to the Mississippi and back during the days of Napoleon's rule. Of the companion studies, the sole criticism to be made is that they are all too brief. They make their point, however, in whetting an appetite for more studies of this kind.

J. L. CONNOLLY

ST. PAUL SEMINARY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

History of Commercial Banking in Wisconsin (With Certain Sections Applicable to the Mid-West) (University of Wisconsin, *Studies in the Social Sciences and History*, no. 18). By LEONARD BAYLISS KRUEGER, chief statistician, Wisconsin tax commission. (Madison, 1933. 232 p. Tables, charts. \$1.25.)

A more accurate title for this monograph would be "A History of the Regulation of Banking in Wisconsin." Except for the earliest period, the material is taken mainly from public records and the principal theme is public control. One misses the description of personalities, the incidents of actual banking experience which alone can make banking history real. The subtitle indicates that certain sections of the book are applicable to a larger area, but this is true only in so far as Wisconsin's experience is typical of that of all the midwest states. There is no specific study of banking in other states, though there are statistical comparisons throughout the book between Wisconsin's development and theirs.

The book as a whole is an interesting and worthwhile contribution to the economic history of the Middle West. It is marred somewhat by careless proofreading and careless English. One wishes that the author had given more attention to the private banks. Such firms as Washburn and Woodman at Mineral Point and Marshall and Illsley at Milwaukee are worthy of more than a mere mention in a book of this type. And his conclusion that "the tendency toward fewer and larger banks appears to be inevitable" (p. 227) needs qualifying. The analysis of earnings and expenses of state banks seems to show that after a bank has reached a very moderate size it is able to match the very large banks in economies of operation and high ratio of earning assets to invested capital.

Nevertheless the student of banking history will find much of value in this volume. The pre-Civil War banks were banks of issue. When Congress placed a prohibitive tax on state bank note issues in 1865, "it taxed out of existence, in Mid-West states, the bank of issue before conditions existed which made deposit banking possible." In Wisconsin the banks had been required to buy state bonds to secure their note issues. It was difficult to sell them and replace them with bonds of the national government without destroying the saleability of the state bonds and also incurring large losses from their deprecia-

tion. During the period when the total issue of national bank notes was restricted by federal statutes (1863-75) Wisconsin did not organize as large a proportion of national banks as her wealth, population, and trade needs justified. Consequently there was an over-expansion of bank credit in the form of deposit currency rather than bank notes. The small state bank and the private bank grew apace, rather than the national bank which required larger capital. "Largely as a result of this condition, the Federal Reserve system . . . has not attained the degree of effectiveness in unifying banking conditions which it has attained in other districts." This "results largely from the condition of over-banking which developed in the 90's." The remedy, the author feels, is an extension of branch banking.

CHARLES B. KUHLMANN

HAMLIN UNIVERSITY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Since the activities of the society in 1934, including the last three months of the year, are surveyed in the superintendent's report, published elsewhere in this issue of the magazine, only a few supplementary items are presented in this section.

Life membership in the society is becoming a tradition in some Minnesota families, with interest in the society's work and in Minnesota's history passed on from fathers to sons. The society is happy to report, in this connection, the recent enrollment of Mr. Charles M. Case, Jr., and Mr. Benton J. Case of Wayzata as life members and to call attention to the fact that their father, Mr. Charles M. Case, is also a life member of the society. Thus in one Minnesota family, among father and sons, three life memberships are held. We wonder if this record is equaled by any other family in the state.

Forty additions were made to the active membership of the society during the last three months of 1934. They include two sustaining members, Mrs. Paul N. Myers and Mrs. S. W. Pinkerton, both of St. Paul; and the following annual members: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Alwin of Mound; William H. Amesbury of Deephaven; Earle A. Barker of Bemidji; Robert J. Barry of St. Paul; Mrs. Record Bauman of Minneapolis; Chapin R. Brackett of Minneapolis; Mrs. Warren S. Briggs of St. Paul; Mrs. Rose S. Brown of Minneapolis; Mrs. Charles A. Clark of St. Paul; Dr. Charles E. Connor of St. Paul; Cornelius M. Crowley of St. Paul; Roy F. Crowley of St. James; John R. Everett of Minneapolis; Charles M. Gates of Minneapolis; Mrs. Emerson Hadley of St. Paul; Mary T. Hale of Minneapolis; the Reverend W. J. Harrington of Mendota; Mrs. Henrietta J. Howard of St. Paul; F. B. Hubachek of Chicago, Illinois; Stanley E. Hubbard of St. Paul; Mrs. Norris D. Jackson of St. Paul; Carsten L. Jacobson of Minneapolis; Lloyd K. Johnson of Grand Marais; Dr. Joseph R. Kuth of Duluth; Dr. Thomas B. Magath of Rochester; Mrs. Christopher D. O'Brien of St. Paul; Mrs. Otto A. Poirier of St. Cloud; Richard R. Sackett of Minne-

apolis; Ernest J. Schrader of St. Paul; Florence M. Selander of Minneapolis; Jesse W. Shuman of Minneapolis; Helen K. Starr of St. Paul; Dr. Fred P. Strathern of St. Peter; the Reverend E. I. Strom of Watson; George P. Tweed of Duluth; Mrs. A. C. Von Hagen of Crosby; Fred Willson of Minneapolis; and Paul W. Winnegge of Bird Island.

The historical societies of Anoka and Koochiching counties have become institutional members of the society.

The society lost twelve active members and one corresponding member by death during the three months ending on December 30: Russell M. Bennett of Minneapolis, October 31; William H. Shepherd of Minneapolis, November 5; William L. Wolford of Minneapolis, November 7; Thomas Hughes of Mankato, November 8; Henri Verbruggen of Northfield, November 12; Livingston W. Fargo of Chicago, November 18; Wade H. Yardley of St. Paul, November 18; Edson S. Gaylord of Minneapolis, December 2; Henry Rothschild of St. Paul, December 6; Gisle Bothne of Minneapolis, December 10; William H. Bremner of Minneapolis, December 11; and Charles J. Potts of St. Paul, December 26. The deaths of Frederick Starr of Seattle, a corresponding member, in Japan in August, 1933, and of Leonard F. Kramer of Altura on December 16, 1931, have not previously been reported in this magazine.

The society has in preparation an indexed guide to its collections of personal papers, which comprise a large part of the manuscripts that it has collected since it was founded in 1849. As noted in the superintendent's annual report, published elsewhere in this number of the magazine, the guide will list and describe more than four hundred and fifty collections representing diaries, letters, reminiscences, and other manuscript records. These range in interest and subject matter over the entire field of Minnesota history and represent such outstanding Minnesota figures as Ramsey, Sibley, Bishop Whipple, Ignatius Donnelly, and Knute Nelson, and hundreds of other Minnesotans. The guide will answer, through its entries and its carefully compiled index, specific questions as to what has been preserved, what aspects of Minnesota's history given records deal with, how extensive the correspondence of Sibley and other prominent men was,

and what kinds of records are available on given subjects. That the guide will prove invaluable for students of state history seems certain. It should also prove interesting to many as a detailed report of what the society has accomplished in collecting and preserving unprinted records. Copies of the guide will be sent to members of the society upon request.

Under the heading "A Minnesota Book Shelf," a list of some recent Minnesota publications compiled by Lois M. Fawcett, head of the society's reference department, for presentation at a meeting of the Minnesota Library Association on August 30 is printed in the December issue of *Library Notes and News*, the quarterly publication of the library division of the state department of education.

Some pioneer Minnesota Christmas celebrations are described by Bertha L. Heilbron, assistant editor on the staff of the society, in an article entitled "Christmas Comes to the Frontier," which appears in the December issue of the *M. A. C. Gopher*, the monthly publication of the Minneapolis Athletic Club.

Miss Nute's article on the activities and the households of some pioneer Minnesota women which appeared in MINNESOTA HISTORY, 8:247-259, under the title "Wilderness Marthas" is reprinted in the *Friend* for October. With it appear a number of pictures illustrative of frontier domestic life that also appeared in recent issues of this magazine.

A recent visitor to the society was Mr. Thomas Martin of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress. He was particularly interested in the society's photographic equipment and its use in copying manuscripts and newspapers.

The superintendent spoke on "The Lure of Minnesota History" before the Argosy and Elective Study clubs of Minneapolis in the society's auditorium on October 1; on "Minnesota Historical Landmarks" over radio station KSTP on October 17; and on "Prophets, Crusaders, and Rebels" at a meeting of the Twin City History Teachers' Club in Minneapolis on October 18. Mr. Babcock presented addresses on the "Story of Old Fort Snelling" before a regional meeting of Boy Scouts at Fort Snelling on October 13, on "Henry Hastings Sibley, Lord of the North," at a meeting of the

Rice County Historical Society at Faribault on October 22, on "Minnesota History and the Turner Frontier Theory" before the history section of the Minnesota Education Association meeting in Minneapolis on November 2, on "Adjusting the Minnesota Indian to His Environment" for the Friday Study Club of St. Paul on November 16, and on the "Minnesota Indians" at the Young Men's Christian Association of Minneapolis on November 26; and he gave radio talks over station KSTP on the "Story of Grand Portage," the "Building of Fort St. Charles," "Old Fort Snelling," and the "St. Peter's Indian Agency" on November 14 and 21 and December 5 and 12. At a joint meeting of the Goodhue County and the Lake Pepin Valley Historical societies on November 12, Mr. Gates read a paper entitled "Bridges Facing East" and he spoke before the Minnehaha Grange of Edina on December 1 on "Voices out of the Past." "Territorial Beginnings in Minnesota" was the subject chosen by Mr. Larsen for a talk before the Olympian Club of Minneapolis on October 15.

ACCESSIONS

Notes on the estates of two Minnesota fur traders of the early nineteenth century, Archibald Campbell and Litle Wiley, made from records in the courthouse at St. Ignace, Michigan, by Dr. Milo M. Quaife of the Detroit Public Library, have been presented to the society by Dr. Quaife. The material includes a copy of Campbell's will.

A small manuscript volume of "juvenile effusions," evidently written by Henry R. Schoolcraft between 1806 and 1814, is the gift of Mrs. John K. West of Detroit Lakes. Poems about Indian manners and customs listed in the table of contents unfortunately have been removed. The book, which was formerly in the possession of Mr. Henry L. Schoolcraft of Chicago, is accompanied by a brief typed extract from the diary of Mrs. Mary Howard Schoolcraft, the second wife of Henry R. Schoolcraft.

Contracts made at St. Peter's by the Indian agents, Lawrence Taliaferro and Amos Bruce, are among the documents in the Indian office for which calendar cards have been received recently from Dr. Newton D. Mereness, the archival agent in Washington for a group of historical agencies. The negotiation of treaties with the Indians

in 1841 and 1842, a census of Chippewa in the La Pointe subagency in 1843, and the activities of missionaries south and west of Lake Superior are touched upon in other items for which cards have been made. A letter dated February 18, 1842, is signed by Hercules L. Dousman and Henry H. Sibley and presents their views regarding the proposed removal of the Indians to a region south of the Missouri River. Cards also have been received for some material in the archives of the war department, including several items relating to the founding of Fort Snelling.

An account book kept by A. C. Lull at Jefferson, New York, at Tionesta, Pennsylvania, and at Marine, Minnesota, from 1848 to 1860 has been received through the courtesy of Mr. Carl Rosell, town clerk of Marine. It includes accounts kept by Lull while he was employed as a postmaster, the owner of an ammunition and gun repair shop, and a justice of the peace.

Several letters written by George Suckley from Fort Benton and Fort Union on the upper Missouri in 1853 while he was acting as surgeon for the Pacific railroad survey under Isaac I. Stevens are included in a group of eight items, photostatic copies of which have been made for the society from the originals in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California. Four letters from Stevens to Suckley are also among the papers.

The missionary activities of Bishop Henry B. Whipple, James L. Breck, and Ezekiel G. Gear among the Minnesota Chippewa are described in two Episcopal publications for the fifties and sixties—the *Banner of the Cross* and the *Church Journal*—calendar cards for which have been made for the society from files in the General Theological Library in New York. Some information about Episcopal churches in Minnesota also is contained in these journals. Calendar cards for the *New York Observer*, a church publication preserved in the Congregational Library at Boston, reveal that this publication also contains a wealth of Minnesota material. Among the subjects touched upon in the fifties and sixties are the removal of the Winnebago to Minnesota, the organization of the territory, a ginseng factory near Minneapolis, a proposed line of ice boats on the Mississippi, and the murder of Elijah Terry, a Baptist missionary among the Chippewa on the Red River.

Life in St. Paul three-quarters of a century ago is chronicled in the diary of Chandler Adams, a young surveyor-teacher from Massachusetts, which has been received from his nephew, Mr. William Adams of Minneapolis. The diary was kept in the East from 1855 to April, 1857, and in St. Paul from that time to April, 1860. The author records the first illumination of St. Paul by gas light, the meetings of singing schools, a fire that destroyed an entire block, a visit of Stephen A. Douglas, and the completion of the transatlantic cable; and he tells of surveying parties that were leaving St. Paul to run section lines, lay out wagon roads, or plan routes of railroads.

A trip from Belle Prairie to Lake Winnipeg in a horse-drawn sled is described by Alonzo Barnard, a missionary among the Minnesota Chippewa, in a letter dated March 17, 1858, which is owned by Dr. John E. Barnard of Oberlin, Ohio. A photographic copy of this letter, which is addressed to the missionary's niece, Abby L. Barnard, has been made for the society.

Three items relating to Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, the fiery St. Cloud editor whose letters to her newspaper have been published recently by the society, are the gifts of Mr. Henry Z. Mitchell of Bemidji. They date from 1858 and 1860 and consist of a printed copy of a plaintiff's brief in a libel suit against the St. Cloud Printing Company, publishers of Mrs. Swisshelm's paper, the *St. Cloud Visitor*; an agreement concerning the discharge of a chattel mortgage on the property of the printing company; and the last will and testament of Mrs. Swisshelm.

The rates paid for subscriptions to and advertisements in the *St. Cloud Democrat* and the *St. Cloud Journal* from 1862 to 1878 are revealed in three account books kept by the publisher, William B. Mitchell, which have come to the society as the gift of his daughters, Miss Eleanor Mitchell of St. Paul and Mrs. Otto A. Poirier of St. Cloud. They have also presented an interesting account book kept by Henry C. Burbank in the sixties and seventies, in which he recorded the expenses involved in building and furnishing his home at St. Cloud; a ledger of the express and forwarding business in the Red River Valley in 1870 of Wilder, Burbank and Company; and a volume of minutes of meetings of the Old Settlers Association of Stearns County for 1873-74.

Many interesting items relating to the career of Henry T. Bevans of St. Paul are included in a scrapbook that he kept between 1861 and 1911, which is the gift of Mrs. Matthew H. Gregory of St. Paul. It contains, for example, his commission as a sergeant in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and certificates of his elections as county attorney and judge of probate in Stevens County. Among the newspaper clippings are some relating to the veterans of the First Minnesota; the city of Morris, of which Bevans was mayor; his appointment by Governor Nelson as assistant adjutant general; and the candidacy of Robert Dunn for the governorship. An oil portrait of Bevans also has been presented by Mrs. Gregory.

Thirty-four volumes of the business accounts of Abraham Johnson, a lumber dealer at Marine, for the period between 1863 and 1900 have been presented by his son, Mr. Albert Johnson of that village. The volumes show the amount of lumber sold, the prices of the articles charged against the lumbermen at their camps in Wisconsin, and the wages paid to the men. Identification cards issued by employment agencies in St. Paul and Minneapolis are attached to some of the individual accounts in the books. Records of a livery stable at Marine and of the Marine and Osceola stage line are included in the ledgers kept by Johnson. Mr. Johnson has presented also a crayon portrait of his father.

Five letters written by Bishop Henry B. Whipple in 1864, found by Dr. John G. Meachem, Jr., of Racine, Wisconsin, among some family papers, have been added to the Whipple Papers by the Minnesota diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church. Two of the letters, which were written to Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, relate to the government's Indian policy; two others describe the barren Dakota lands to which the Minnesota Indians had been removed.

Autographs of members of the class of 1880 in the Minneapolis High School are included in a volume kept by Louis W. Pettit, which has been added by Mrs. George P. Douglas of Minneapolis to the collections deposited with the society by the Colonial Dames of America in Minnesota (see *ante*, 11:315). Mrs. William N. Carдозo of St. Paul has presented an autograph book kept by her husband in the early eighties.

A diary dating from 1897 and a notebook kept between 1904 and 1910 by Mr. J. W. Clark, an Owatonna schoolteacher, have been presented by him. Carpentry and other types of work that he did after the close of the school term in March, 1897, are mentioned in the diary.

Information about the activities of the Nonpartisan League in many states is to be found in its correspondence for the years from 1916 to 1923, which has been received through the courtesy of Mr. Henry G. Teigan of Minneapolis, its former general secretary. Many of the papers, which fill ten filing boxes, relate to the distribution of literature about the league and its reform program.

The papers of Oscar Firkins, dramatic critic, teacher, and author, have been deposited with the society by his sister, Miss Ina T. Firkins of Minneapolis. With these papers are also those of Professor Firkins' brother Chester, the noted poet, and of other members of the Firkins family. The collection as a whole is a very notable addition to the society's manuscripts. Correspondence, the manuscripts of articles and other writings, and miscellaneous notes comprise the major portion of the papers relating to Professor Firkins. They range in time from the seventies to the end of the distinguished author's career. It should be noted that the collection is closed to the public during the lives of Professor Firkins' sisters.

A copy of a paper on "Early Fur Trading on the Cannon River, Rice County," presented at a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society on October 22 by Herbert L. Buck, is the gift of the author.

A detailed study of "Political Party Alignments in Minnesota 1854-1860," prepared as a master's thesis by Ruby G. Karstad, has been presented by the department of history of the University of Minnesota. In its preparation the author made extensive use of manuscripts and contemporary newspapers.

The building of a telegraph line from Moorhead to Winnipeg, a prairie fire, a flotilla of flatboats on the Red River, and the construction of a railroad between Glyndon and Crookston in the early seventies are described in notes of an interview with Mr. K. Neutson of Minneapolis, recorded by Mr. Charles M. Gates, acting curator of manuscripts on the society's staff.

A copy of the reminiscences of Mr. Fred Kennerson of North Conway, New Hampshire, presented by Miss Anna B. Tibbs of North St. Paul, includes information about his experiences as a lumberman for the firm of Eastman, Bovey and De Laitre near Pokegama Lake, Minnesota, in the later years of the nineteenth century. The reminiscences were written by Miss Tibbs from notes of a personal interview with Mr. Kennerson made by Miss Grace Lee Nute of the society's staff.

Reminiscences of two pioneer settlers in Le Sueur County are contained in notes of interviews with Mr. George Washington Dickenson and Mr. Charles V. Kegley, which were obtained by Miss Gertrude W. Ackermann of the society's staff. The accounts mention the gathering and selling of ginseng, a controversy over the county seat, and the first buildings in Le Center.

An account of the recovery of the body of Chief Sleepy Eyes and its removal to Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, from the former Sisseton reservation in South Dakota, has been presented by Mr. A. E. Von Hagen of Crosby.

A typewritten copy of a history of the Cut Foot Sioux district of the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota by Gerald S. Horton, a forest ranger in that district, is the gift of the author. He describes the geography of the region, remains of early settlement, the sites of a mission and a trading post, and early logging; and he explains the origin of the name of Cut Foot Sioux Lake.

Copies of six papers read at the North Shore historical assemblies of 1933 and 1934 have been presented by the historical societies of St. Louis and Lake counties. They are entitled "The Growth of the Postal System of the North Shore" by Dennis Dwan, "A Review of the First Five North Shore Historical Assemblies" by W. E. Scott, "Fifty Years of Iron Ore Transportation" by Thomas Owens, "Wild Life in the St. Louis River Valley" by S. George Stevens, "The St. Louis River Grand Portage" by John Fritzen, and "Col. William Colvill, Jr., Cook County Pioneer Homesteader" by Newton J. Bray.

Histories of the activities of each unit of the American Legion Auxiliary in Minnesota in 1934 have been prepared by the unit his-

torians and added to earlier accounts filed with the society by the state president, Mrs. M. E. Withrow of International Falls (see *ante*, 14:438).

The Monument chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Minneapolis has recently added ten volumes of genealogical works to the collection that it is building up for the society as a memorial to the late Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge (see *ante*, 15:343). Among these books are several works relating to local history in the state of Virginia and genealogies of the Brown, Underhill, and Greenwood families.

Two German books of travel descriptive of America in the nineteenth century are recent additions to the society's library. In *Reisen im Nordwesten der Vereinigten Staaten* (New York, 1857), J. G. Kohl tells the story of a journey through the Northwest in 1855. The writer traveled from Pittsburgh through the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and he visited, among other cities, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul. *Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herzogs Bernhard zu Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenbach durch Nord-Amerika in den Jahren 1825 und 1826* (Weimar, 1828) gives impressions of a journey through the eastern and southern states to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

A United States government document of Northwest interest formerly missing from the society's collection, but recently acquired, is a *Report of a Reconnaissance of the Missouri River in 1872* by Thomas P. Roberts (56 p.). It includes a daily journal of a trip up the Missouri from Sioux City to Fort Benton. Observations on the topography, rainfall, weather, and hydrography of the region are made more vivid by the inclusion of numerous maps and charts.

A volume of music of the fifties and sixties that belonged to the late Mrs. Miron W. Skinner of Northfield has been presented by her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Skinner Willis of Winter Park, Florida.

A Brief Review of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists and Scotch Highlanders in 1783 by D. M'Leod (Cleveland, 1841) is a rare imprint recently acquired by the society. The purpose of the publication, frankly avowed in the preface, was the dis-

semination of propaganda in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

A recent addition to the society's library is the second French edition of a group of five addresses by Archbishop Ireland (Paris, 1894). The volume takes its title, *L'Eglise et le siècle*, from the first address, a sermon preached in the cathedral at Baltimore on October 18, 1893, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Cardinal Gibbons.

A large and valuable collection of American and Swedish newspapers accumulated between 1890 and 1930 by the late A. M. Wold, the editor of a lodge paper, has been presented by his widow, Mrs. A. M. Wold of Minneapolis. The papers illustrate Wold's wide interest in liberal and temperance movements in the United States and in Sweden.

A bound file of the *Remer Record* covering the years from 1923 to 1934 is the gift of the editor, Mr. Charles Wehrle.

About a dozen issues of newspapers published for American soldiers in Manila during the Spanish-American War have been presented by Mr. Jefferson Jones of Minneapolis.

A white silk crepe shawl dating from 1839, a paisley shawl with a red center, a black lace shawl, and a handkerchief ring attached to a dainty circular handkerchief are the gifts of Miss Lulu Dodge of St. Paul. The paisley and lace shawls, which date from 1865, belonged to the donor's mother, Mrs. Genet C. Dodge.

A silver cornet presented to Arthur Riches by the officers and men of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, of which he was chief musician, is the gift of his widow, who resides at Pasadena, California.

Recent additions to the portrait collection include a large steel engraving of General Robert E. Lee, from the Minnesota chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, through the courtesy of Mrs. A. C. Krey of St. Paul; and a small engraving of Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, a missionary among the Minnesota Sioux, from Mrs. George Aiton of Grand Rapids.

NEWS AND COMMENT

One of the "most astonishing phases of the first half-century of historical societies in the United States," according to Dr. Julian P. Boyd, who contributes an article on "State and Local Historical Societies in the United States" to the October *American Historical Review*, was the "manner in which those with notebooks and the collecting instinct followed so closely upon the heels of the frontiersmen." He credits the Minnesota Historical Society with the "distinction of following civil organization more quickly than any other" society of its kind, and he points out that "within two months after the meeting of the first territorial legislature a charter was granted to this society, thereby making it the oldest institution in the state today." Dr. Boyd, himself an Easterner, contends that "nowhere in America at the present time are the standards of historical agencies higher than in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other states of the Central West." He gives special attention to the midwestern conception of a historical society's "duty in carrying out a democratic program of education in state history," and in this connection he writes in considerable detail about the Minnesota Historical Society. Commenting on Dr. Boyd's article, the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* devoted an editorial on November 9 to "Democratic History Study" and commended the Minnesota Historical Society "for the inspiration and encouragement it gives to the furtherance" of the local history movement—a "comparatively new cultural movement among American communities."

From the point of view of the historian one of the most significant recent Washington news items is the report that the National Archives Building is nearing completion and that President Roosevelt has appointed Robert D. W. Connor of North Carolina as national archivist. This means a new deal for the preservation and administration of the official records of the United States government, which are of priceless historical value. The new organization of the country's archives comes as the culmination of a generation of work and agitation by historians, librarians, and others interested in an adequate building and administration for the country's official records.

A new and revised edition of the *Indian Tribes of North America* by Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall, originally published in 1836, has been issued with an introduction and annotations by Frederick W. Hodge (Edinburgh, 1933. 3 vols.). In the new edition more than a hundred portraits of Indians are reproduced in color from original paintings and drawings in Washington.

"From Captain John Smith's *A True Relation* in 1608 down to Edna Ferber's recent portrait of the Osage in *Cimarron* the American Indian has furnished inspiration to a multitude of writers," writes Albert Keiser in the preface to his volume on the *Indian in American Literature* (New York, 1933. 312 p.). The author deals with "Indian portraits painted by the major figures in American literature," such as Cooper, Longfellow, Thoreau, and Garland.

Documents relating to the western Sioux, most of which are published for the first time, make up a volume compiled by Stanley Vestal and entitled *New Sources of Indian History, 1850-1891* (Norman, Oklahoma, 1934. 351 p.). The book is divided into two parts, of which the first is composed of official and unofficial papers pertaining to the ghost dance and the death of Sitting Bull in 1890. Part 2 consists of a series of statements regarding Sioux Indian history, obtained by Mr. Vestal from eyewitnesses during personal interviews arranged over a period of five years. The volume, which grew out of investigations undertaken in the preparation of a biography of Sitting Bull, is an excellent example of the effective use of field work in historical research.

C. M. G.

The beginnings of mission work among the Minnesota Sioux were depicted and the centennial of the arrival in Minnesota of the Pond brothers was commemorated in a pageant entitled "100 Years of Dakota Missions, 1834-1934," which was presented as part of an Indian mission meeting program at Poplar, Montana, from August 22 to 26.

The *Journals of Samuel Hearne and Philip Turnor* have been edited and supplied with an introduction and notes by J. B. Tyrrell and issued by the Champlain Society as volume 21 of its *Publications* (Toronto, 1934. 611 p.). Herein are made available the journals of the surveyor and trader, Turnor, who taught surveying to the youthful David Thompson; and the journals or portions of the jour-

nals kept by Hearne, Peter Fidler, Malchom Ross, and a number of other traders while operating in the Canadian Northwest between 1774 and 1792. According to the editor, these are "primary and unimpeachable authorities" for a "history of the earliest approach of European civilization to the Saskatchewan and Athabaska districts, or of the fur-trade in these districts." The originals of all the journals are in the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company.

An overland journey that began in northern Minnesota in 1875 is described by J. H. Shoenberger in a volume entitled *From the Great Lakes to the Pacific* (San Antonio, Texas, The Naylor Company, 1934. 211 p.). The writer went to the Lake Superior country in the early seventies, and there he was engaged in construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad and in fishing and lumbering enterprises. The Black Hills gold rush lured him to Dakota in 1873, and two years later he made the longer journey described in the present volume.

An analysis of the character and life of the American farmer through a study of the modern novel is attempted in Sigfrid von Koch's *Farmertypen nach dem amerikanischen Roman*, a doctoral dissertation submitted in the University of Hamburg and issued in mimeographed form (Hamburg, 1933. 157 p.). The study is divided into three chapters. They deal with the characteristics of the American farmer, which include, according to the author, love for the soil, respect for tradition, economy, a religious feeling tinged with superstition, and sociability; the life of the pioneer farmer, with discussions of the motives for settlement, the struggle with the soil, law and order, social life, and moral and aesthetic problems; and modern farm life, with accounts of the introduction of farm machinery and modern agricultural methods, and of the farmer's entrance into politics. Among the numerous American authors whose novels are drawn upon for illustrative material are Edward Eggleston, Frank Norris, Ruth Suckow, Edna Ferber, Willa Cather, Hamlin Garland, Herbert Quick, Ellen Glasgow, Lorna Beers, and O. E. Rølvaag.

G. W. A.

Letters of Father Franz Pierz, translated and edited by the Reverend Hugo Bren, continue to appear in installments in *Central-Blatt and Social Justice* (see *ante*, 15: 354). In a letter written from

Grand Portage in 1838, which appears in the November and December issues, the missionary describes that early Minnesota settlement. It "lies in the most beautiful, and long since the most famous, section along the northern shore of Lake Superior," writes Pierz. "The soil is well adapted to farming but has thus far never been cultivated. I made a beginning with a fine vegetable garden, a large tract set aside for general farming, and a small nursery for trees, in which I have planted Carniolan fruit seeds. In all of this work I was assisted by the Indians." One wonders what success Father Pierz, himself a native of Carniola, had in his attempt to transfer to northern Minnesota soil the fruits of his homeland—now a part of Yugoslavia. Pierz tells also of his "small house constructed of solid, untrimmed logs," and the little church "trimly constructed of cedar bark." The missionary's interest in teaching the Indians agriculture comes out in letter after letter. On one occasion he writes, regretfully: "As long as I cannot establish myself permanently in one Mission—since distances between stations are so great—I cannot possibly start a large model farm for the benefit of the Indians."

A field of great promise for the historian is that of the interrelations between the church and social and economic movements. An excellent illustration of competent historical research in this field is given by Dr. O. Fritiof Ander in an article on "The Immigrant Church and the Patrons of Husbandry" which he contributes to the October issue of *Agricultural History*. The membership of the immigrant churches, he points out, was "essentially agrarian," but the secret features of the Grange called forth the opposition of certain Lutheran church organizations, which branded the Patrons of Husbandry as "the Masonic Order in disguise." In the same number of *Agricultural History* is a study of "The Agricultural Revolution in the Prairies and the Great Plains of the United States" by Louis B. Schmidt.

A Minnesotan who lived in Fillmore County in the sixties and seventies published just fifty years before the appearance of Rølvaag's *Giants in the Earth* the first Norwegian-American novel dealing with immigrant life in the West. The author was Tellef Grundysen; his book, written in Norwegian, was entitled "From Both Sides of the Sea"; and the story, with scenes laid partly in Norway and partly in

Minnesota and Wisconsin, drew heavily upon the saga of Grundysen's own family, which migrated to America in 1861, when he was seven years old. These and other facts about Grundysen and his novel are brought out in an article on the beginnings of Norwegian-American fiction which Professor Laurence M. Larson contributes to volume 8 of the *Norwegian-American Studies and Records* (Northfield, 1934). The volume contains, in addition to Professor Larson's study, the text and an English translation of the first Norwegian emigrant song, written in 1837 by Ole Rynning, who is famed as the author of *A True Account of America*; translations of a number of early immigrant letters, including one written in the late thirties by a pioneer in Illinois; a vivid narrative of the conditions and circumstances accompanying "The Emigrant Journey in the Fifties"; an account of the beginnings, in the forties, of Norwegian participation in Wisconsin politics; a documentary article revealing the position taken in reference to the election of 1852 by *Emigranten*, the most influential pioneer Norwegian newspaper in the United States; an illuminating analysis, by Professor Agnes M. Larson of St. Olaf College, of the editorial policies of *Skandinaven*—an important Norwegian-American newspaper of the later period—from 1900 to 1903; and a detailed bibliographical report, compiled by Jacob Hodnefeld of St. Paul, on recent publications in the Norwegian-American field—the fourth in its series. The editor of the volume, T. C. Blegen, supplies a preface in which he emphasizes the need of "assembling and publishing immigrant documents of infinite variety" and of "making detailed and searching investigations" of the processes of immigrant transition.

A. J. L.

The first issue of a *News-Letter* was published for members of the Norwegian-American Historical Association in November. Notes about meetings, financial matters, publication plans, historical materials recently added to the association's collections, and the like appear in this four-page bulletin, which is issued from the secretary's office at Northfield, Minnesota.

Plans for the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Swedish settlers in America were discussed by Dr. Amandus Johnson of Philadelphia at the annual meeting of the Swedish Historical Society of America in Minneapolis on December 1.

That the first American performance of Ibsen's *Doll's House* was given at Milwaukee on June 2, 1882, in a translation by William M. Lawrence, is brought out by Einar I. Haugen in an article dealing with "Ibsen in America: A Forgotten Performance and an Unpublished Letter," which appears in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* for July, 1934. A letter to Professor Rasmus B. Anderson from Ibsen concerning the translation of his plays into English is quoted.

"Population Advance to the Upper Mississippi Valley 1830-1860" is the title of an article by William J. Petersen in the October issue of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. The author points out that during the three decades before the Civil War, in the five states of the old Northwest, and in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, the population increased by more than 7,345,000, while in all the rest of the United States the increase amounted to only 6,375,359. "A distinguishing feature of the population trend," he declares, "was the preponderance of native-born whites over foreigners in the westward migrations to the Upper Mississippi Valley. . . . Measured broadly, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and the five states of the old Northwest had received 3,046,903 of the total of 5,774,443 persons in the United States, who in 1860 reported having been born in the country but outside the state of their residence." The migration of foreigners was somewhat smaller in numbers, but "fully as colorful." In 1860 the five states of the old Northwest had 1,197,100 foreign-born people, and Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota had 325,350 more. "Minnesota attracted twice as many foreigners as the four south Atlantic states," according to Mr. Petersen; "Iowa's accretions almost equaled those of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee combined; Missouri gained more than the total of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas." The immigrants came from "England, Scotland, and Wales; from France and Switzerland; from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland; and from two score countries besides. But the Irish and Germans predominated." The writer notes that this immigration flowed into the Northwest through various channels. Along the old National Road through the Ohio Valley thronged the covered wagons that came to symbolize the westward movement; thousands of the foreigners pushed into the Northwest by way of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes; others fol-

lowed the Erie and Pennsylvania canals and the Mississippi River. Every road "was thronged with immigrants in 1856," the peak of migration coming in the period just before the panic of 1857.

A. J. L.

Information about a number of Minnesotans is to be found in an elaborately illustrated survey of *Art in America in Modern Times*, edited by Holger Cahill and Alfred H. Barr, Jr. (New York, 1934). For example, a group of Minneapolis painters is included in an account of "regional art groups devoted to exploring various local aspects of the American scene"; the name of Paul Manship is mentioned prominently among sculptors; and the work of Cass Gilbert is noted in an outline of the "Development of the Skyscraper." Although this sketch fails to mention LeRoy S. Buffington, two of his Minneapolis buildings are included in a "List of Buildings" that appears in the back of the volume. A "List of Artists and Location of Their Work" reveals that works by a number of moderns can be seen in the Twin Cities.

An interesting contribution to early social history is a pamphlet entitled "Random Notes on the History of the Early American Circus," published by the American Antiquarian Society as a reprint from its *Proceedings* for April, 1933 (Worcester, 1934. 75 p.). The author is Mr. R. W. G. Vail, formerly librarian on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. Though Mr. Vail does not deal with the circus of pioneer times in the upper Mississippi Valley, his study opens the way to an historical investigation of the subject. It is of interest, for example, to learn from pioneer newspaper advertisements that a circus visited St. Paul as early as 1850.

Considerable attention is given to the story of copper in the Lake Superior region in a volume by Ira B. Joralemon entitled *Romantic Copper: Its Lure and Lore* (New York, 1934. 294 p.). A chapter entitled "The Copper Country" is devoted to stories about explorers who found copper in this region and to an account of the commercial development of copper mining in the district.

The results of a "CWA Survey of Historical Source Material in Pennsylvania," broader in scope though similar in method to the county archives survey undertaken in Minnesota (see *ante*, 15:194-

199), are described by Curtis W. Garrison in *Pennsylvania History* for October. The Pennsylvania survey attempted to examine eight "general classes of deposits," including, in addition to archives of all governmental units, historical depositories; manuscripts in private collections; church, business, and club records; maps; and newspapers.

A giant cottonwood tree on the golf course at Como Park in St. Paul, a farm at Georgetown on the Red River with a barn built around a "remnant of an old Hudson's Bay trading post," the Black Hills, a prairie sunset are among the subjects of poems in a volume of charming verse by Paul S. Bliss entitled *Spin Dance* (Chicago, 1934). The poem from which the volume takes its title describes the dance "of the wind and the April earth" on the mighty "dance floor of North Dakota." Linoleum blocks by Harold J. Matthews illustrate the volume.

The first installment of a biography of John Cabell Breckinridge, for whom the Minnesota city of Breckenridge was named, appears in the *Register* of the Kentucky State Historical Society for October. The author, Lucille S. Williams, prepared the biography as a master's thesis at the University of Kentucky. The southern statesman whose name is commemorated in the Red River Valley was vice president of the United States when Breckenridge was platted in 1857.

In November the Chicago Historical Society issued the first number of an attractive and interesting *Bulletin*, edited by Douglas C. McMurtrie. It includes some letters written from 1817 to 1823 by Edward Coles, second governor of Illinois, to James Madison; a bibliography of "Books and Pamphlets Printed in Chicago, 1835-1850," by the editor; and some "Ordinances of the Village and Town of Chicago" for 1833, reprinted from a rare file of the *Chicago Democrat*.

The first installment of the "Letters of Eliab Parker Mackintire, of Boston, 1845-1863, to the Reverend William Salter, of Burlington, Iowa," edited by Philip D. Jordan, is published in that institution's *Bulletin* for July. Salter, a Congregational missionary on the Iowa frontier, was a son-in-law of Mackintire, a prominent Boston merchant. The correspondence of these two men throws some interesting sidelights upon life and conditions in the West. In 1862,

according to the editor, Mackintire made a trip to the "logging regions of Minnesota, going as far west as St. Cloud" — a journey that is described in his correspondence. The originals of the Mackintire letters are in the possession of the New York Public Library.

An FERA project in Iowa which made possible the use of "unskilled work in excavating ancient village sites and Indian mounds now threatened with destruction" is described by Charles R. Keyes, supervisor of the project, in three brief articles published in the *Palimpsest* for October. He tells of excavations made in the Oneota and Mississippi valleys and presents the following conclusions reached by the archaeologists connected with the project after the excavation of a group of mounds in Allamakee County: "A people of Algonkian stock first used the New Galena terrace as a sacred area where they built the mounds and beneath these, gathered from the primary burials elsewhere, deposited a few bones of their dead, in a few cases laying in with these bones a few examples of their handicraft. The Algonkians did not live among their mounds. For reasons as yet unknown they left this region and a very different people of Siouan stock, came in, lived here, and made occasional burials of their dead."

For use in school, community, and club celebrations, Ethelyn Sexton has prepared a pageant entitled *March On Michigan* (1934. 45 p.). It consists of sixteen episodes and carries the story of the state from the days of the Indians and the French explorers through the period of the World War.

The story of "Old Fort Howard" at the mouth of the Fox River on Green Bay is told by Louise Phelps Kellogg in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December. The founding of the American post in the midst of the "Franco-British settlers" in 1816; the various commandants, including Zachary Taylor, who took charge of the garrison in the years that followed; and the decline, as settlement advanced, in the usefulness of the fort, until 1852, when the garrison was withdrawn, are described by the writer. "In Americanizing the Franco-British settlers, and in extending a small portion of American civilization to this distant region," Fort Howard made a genuine contribution to the development of the Green Bay region, according to Dr. Kellogg. A sketch of Fort Howard in 1818 is reproduced with the article. Another contribution of special interest in this is-

sue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* is an account of "Early Day Architects in Wisconsin" by Alexander C. Guth.

A painting of the ruins of the government lighthouse erected on Minnesota Point near Superior in 1857 is reproduced in the *Duluth Herald* for December 19. With the picture is published a brief account of the history of the lighthouse and of the early years of Superior. The original painting, which is the work of Herbert R. Bartlett, was exhibited at the Superior Public Library.

A pageant entitled *Our Wisconsin*, written by Susan B. Davis in honor of the Nicolet tercentenary (see *ante*, 15:474) and designed for use in Wisconsin schools, has been issued in pamphlet form (1934. 48 p.).

Among the "Graduate Theses in Canadian History, Economics, and Law" listed in the *Canadian Historical Review* for September are the following of special interest to students of Minnesota history: "Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, Fur-trading Magnates" by C. F. Burns (Iowa), "Intertribal Relations among the Great Lakes Indians" by G. T. Hunt (Wisconsin), "The Riel Rebellions" by J. A. Jonasson (Stanford), "The Second Riel Rebellion" by C. F. G. Stanley (Oxford), "French Catholic Missionaries in the Present United States, 1604-1791" by Sister Doris Mulvey (Catholic), and "The Development of Manufactures in the Great Lakes Basin" by J. E. Pautz (Columbia).

A useful reference work is the first volume of *A Standard Dictionary of Canadian Biography: The Canadian Who Was Who*, edited by Charles G. D. Roberts and Arthur L. Tunnell (Toronto, 1934), which is made up of sketches of prominent Canadians who died between 1875 and 1933. Among the biographies in the volume of special interest to Minnesotans are those of William Buckingham, publisher of the *Nor'-Wester* of Fort Garry, who transported his type, press, and other equipment from St. Paul to the Red River country by ox team in 1859; Dr. Walter B. Cheadle, who traveled through Minnesota with Viscount Milton in 1862; George H. Ham, Winnipeg journalist, who passed through northern Minnesota on his way to the Red River in 1875; and Charles Mair, who played an important part in subduing the Riel rebellion of 1869-70.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

In Minnesota immigration "ceased many years ago; primeval forests have fallen to the axe and the fire; total farm population has not increased in twenty years; the state is grid-ironed with railroads and highways, the former without further expansion for over a decade; trading centers that once were important because they were two to five hours removed from the competing centers are now only ten to thirty minutes apart." As indications that "Minnesota has come of age and is reaching a period of maturity," these points are presented by the Minnesota State Planning Board in part 1 of its *Report*, which is devoted to "Digest and Interpretations" (1934. 75 p.). Sections of the *Report* deal with past developments and present trends in population, agriculture, forestry, industry, income, power, transportation, natural resources, public health, education, recreation, and the like. Forty pages of maps and charts are included; from these can be gained at a glance an adequate conception of such matters as Minnesota's population growth and its sources, original and present forest areas in the state, the growth of manufactures, the development of railroads and highways, the expansion of welfare institutions, the increase in public school enrollment, and the number and locations of state parks, historic sites, summer resorts, tourist camps, and golf courses.

Volume 16 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies, includes sketches of a number of important figures in the industrial history of the nation whose activities had their setting in Minnesota and the Northwest. They are Henry W. Oliver, who developed the vast iron-ore resources of the Mesabi Range after their discovery by the Merritt brothers, by Kenneth M. Gould; Frank H. Peavey, the grain "Elevator King," by Lester B. Shippee; and Charles A. and John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis flour millers, by Charles B. Kuhlmann and Mr. Shippee. Two important figures in Catholic church history in the Northwest are included: Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, who received his early schooling in St. Paul and served several Minnesota parishes as a priest, by Richard J. Purcell; and Father Franz Pierz, missionary to the Minnesota Chipewewa, by Grace L. Nute. The field of exploration is represented by Nicolas Perrot, the French builder of Fort St. Antoine on Lake Pepin

in 1686, whose career is reviewed by Louise P. Kellogg; Zebulon M. Pike, the soldier-explorer of the upper Mississippi region in 1805-06, who is the subject of a sketch by LeRoy R. Hafen; and David Dale Owen, whose geological survey of parts of Minnesota and the Northwest from 1847 to 1852 is described in an account of his life by George P. Merrill. The career of a well-known St. Paul jurist, Charles E. Otis, is outlined by Mr. Shippee; the services of William F. Phelps as head of the state normal school at Winona and of several Minnesota chambers of commerce are described by James Sullivan; Stephen F. Peckham, a chemist who was a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota in the seventies, is the subject of a sketch by Lyman C. Newell. Biographies of several prominent Americans whose careers were at some time identified with Minnesota also appear in this volume. They include James Oppenheim, novelist and poet, who was born in St. Paul, by Babette Deutch; Michael V. O'Shea, educator, by Wayland J. Chase; Wheeler H. Peckham, lawyer, by Charles S. Lobingier; Josiah Perham, first president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by Francis E. Hyde; and Gilbert A. Pierce, governor of Dakota Territory and first senator from North Dakota, by Orin G. Libby. The career of Cleng Peerson, a Norwegian immigrant leader and colonizer, is sketched by Theodore C. Blegen.

"Historic Spots of Minnesota" was the general subject for discussion in a series of weekly radio talks presented under the auspices of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution over station KSTP from October 17 to February 13. It was opened with a survey by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, of "Minnesota's Historical Landmarks." The subjects of the other talks and the speakers follow: the Falls of St. Anthony, by Dr. H. O. Skinner of St. Paul; Fort L'Huillier, by Francis A. Markoe of St. Paul; Fort Beauharnois and Ghent, by the Reverend James A. Connolly of St. Paul Seminary; Grand Portage, Fort St. Charles, Fort Snelling, and the St. Peter's Indian agency, by Willoughby M. Babcock; Fond du Lac, by Raymond A. Jackson of Minneapolis; Lake Itasca, by R. S. Dane of St. Paul; Mendota, by Mrs. George W. Ekstrand of St. Paul; the Red Lake mission, by Charles M. Gates; Stillwater, by Gerhard Bundlie of St. Paul; Pembina, by Arthur J. Larsen; St. Cloud, by Mrs. Fred S. Schilplin of

St. Cloud; New Prague, by Esther Jerabek; and New Ulm, by Mrs. Arthur J. Larsen. Mr. Babcock, Mr. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, and Miss Jerabek are members of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* has continued its sponsorship of the historical dramatizations and broadcasts entitled "The Epic of the Northwest" over radio station WTCN (see *ante*, 15:479). Dramatizations of the following subjects have recently been broadcast: the Merritt brothers and the development of the Mesabi Iron Range, October 5 and 12; incidents in the life of Ignatius Donnelly, October 19; the Northfield bank robbery, October 26; the destruction of the excursion steamboat "Sea Wing" on Lake Pepin, November 2; the career of Jane Grey Swisshelm, November 9; the freeing of the slave Eliza Winston in St. Anthony, November 16; Stephen B. Hanks and Mississippi River steamboat travel, November 23; the explorations of La Vérendrye and his sons, November 30 and December 7; the romance of the "white squaw" of Fox Lake, December 14; the career of "Calamity Jane" at Deadwood, South Dakota, December 19; and the story of the Marquis de Mores of Medora, North Dakota, December 26. Illustrated articles by Harry Remington on the subjects dramatized appeared in the *Minneapolis Tribune* on the Sunday following each broadcast. Another series of dramatizations of historical subjects was broadcast in the fall and early winter under the auspices of the *St. Paul Dispatch* and *Pioneer Press* over radio station WTCN. The series was entitled "The Dispatch Was There," and the subjects were news stories taken from the files of the two papers. The stories dramatized were published in narrative form in the *Pioneer Press* on the Sundays following the radio presentations. The series began on October 24 with a dramatization of the Moose Lake fire of 1918. Other subjects included in the broadcasts were: the Minnesota-Michigan football game of 1903, October 31; the trial of Harry Hayward for murder, November 7; the 1904 tornado in St. Paul, November 14; the welcome given to World War soldiers after the armistice in St. Paul, November 21; a St. Paul department store fire of 1909, November 28; John Deitz's defense of Cameron dam, December 5; and the celebration that marked the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883, December 12.

S. P. L.

Progress is reported in a project undertaken by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution looking toward the publication of the Minnesota population schedules in the census of 1850. The work of copying the schedules is being done in the manuscript division of the Minnesota Historical Society under the direction of Mrs. Walter Hyde of Minneapolis.

The exhibit showing the geological changes that have occurred in Minnesota, recently installed in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society (see *ante*, 15:340), is described by Mr. Donald K. Lewis in a brief article published in the *Minnesota Journal of Education* for November. A picture of the Historical Building accompanies the article. Articles of historical interest in recent issues of the *Journal* include a brief account of "Steamboats on the Red River" by R. B. MacLean in the October issue, and a sketch of "Jane Grey Swisshelm—A Pioneer Journalist" by D. S. Brainard in the December number. A copy of Mrs. Swisshelm's self-portrait accompanies the latter article.

"Archaeological Field Work near Browns Valley" during the summer of 1934 by a group of archaeologists from the University of Minnesota under the direction of Dr. Albert E. Jenks is described by Dr. Jenks in the *Valley News* of Browns Valley for November 8. He tells of the excavation of a mound known as "Round" or "Buffalo Mound," and of some digging done in a gravel pit where earlier the skeleton of the "Browns Valley man" was found. The discovery of this skeleton is described by Dr. Jenks in an article in *Science* for August 31, 1934, which is reprinted in the *News*. Western Minnesota, through the finding of this skeleton, according to Dr. Jenks, "is shown to be of great significance for early man in the Western Hemisphere. Not only has she produced the 'Minnesota' but she now reveals the Browns Valley Man, who is the first recorded maker of either of those acknowledged ancient American flints known as Yuma and Folsom."

At Granite Falls on December 11, Mr. F. T. Gustavson of Pequot presented an address describing his excavations of mounds in the vicinity of his home; pottery, arrowheads, and other objects that he has unearthed; and the people that he believes built the mounds. Part of Mr. Gustavson's remarkable collection of Indian artifacts

was placed on exhibit at the time of the address. A folder issued by Mr. Gustavson describes the collection as consisting of "artifacts of stone, bone, copper, pottery, bark, and beadwork from the early Indians, the Mound-builders and other pre-historic races who inhabited the upper Mississippi Valley before white men had learned of its existence."

Giacomo C. Beltrami is one of three Italian explorers whose exploits are described in a volume devoted to the *Italians in America before the Civil War* by Giovanni Schiavo (1934. 399 p.). The claims of Beltrami and Schoolcraft to consideration as discoverers of the source of the Mississippi are discussed. "All the arguments in favor of Schoolcraft," writes Mr. Schiavo, "lose weight when one considers that Beltrami was aware of the Lake Itasca sources, and that in the map found in his 1828 edition he included Lake Itasca, then known as Lake La Biche, and identified it as the 'western sources of the Mississippi river'. . . . The fact that Beltrami did not consider the western sources as the real sources does not detract from his discovery."

Senator Elmer E. Adams concludes his "Recollections of Early University Days" in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for January 5 (see *ante*, 15:480). The later installments of this interesting narrative deal with the author's activities as a member of the university board of regents from 1897 to 1905, with his influence as a member of the legislature on legislation relating to the university, and with the five men who have served as president of Minnesota's leading educational institution.

Two chapters in a volume on *Minnesota Public Schools* by Fred Engelhardt touch very briefly upon the backgrounds for the state's educational system (1934. 155 p.). The first, entitled "Free Public Schools Established," includes a discussion of provisions in the Minnesota constitution relating to public education; the second deals with the "Evolution of the Local School District."

"In the middle of the Minnesota hill country, arose an institution, unique of its kind, a twentieth century Salerno." Thus Dr. Henry E. Sigerist writes of the Mayo Clinic in his recently published history of *American Medicine* (New York, 1934. 316 p.). Several pages are devoted to an account of the origin and growth of the clinic at

Rochester, the work of the Mayos, and the establishment of the Mayo Foundation. The Mayo Clinic is credited with being the "inspiration for the whole movement" toward the organization of medical clinics. Strangely enough, no mention of the Mayos or their work is to be found in another recent *History of Medicine in the United States* by Francis R. Packard (2 vols. 1931.). A brief section on pioneer medical men in Minnesota, however, appears in this work.

An outline for the use of schools and study clubs interested in the "History of the Catholic Church in the Province of St. Paul" has been prepared by Sister Grace McDonald of the College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, where it is available in multigraphed form for twenty-five cents. The general subject is outlined under seven chapter headings: "French Explorers and Missionary Work," "The Period of English Dominion," "American Exploration in Minnesota," "Catholic Missionary Work among Indians and Fur Traders," "Bishop Cretin and the Period of Settlement and of Church Organization," "Bishop Grace and His Times," and "Archbishop Ireland." An extensive bibliography follows each topic outlined.

An elaborate service honoring Bishop Henry B. Whipple was held in the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour at Faribault on November 2, when seven memorials to the first Episcopal bishop of Minnesota were dedicated. Among them are a restoration of the bishop's original chapel, his portrait, a new altar, and a new bishop's throne. Three pages of the *Faribault Daily News* of November 1 are devoted to articles about Whipple's activities—his missionary work among the Minnesota Indians and the founding of the churches and schools at Faribault. An article about the beginnings of the cathedral is contributed by Dr. Francis L. Palmer. Of interest also is a "roll call" of more than a hundred parishes and missions now included in the Minnesota diocese. In connection with the Whipple memorial service, the Rice County Historical Society arranged in its museum a display of manuscripts and objects relating to the bishop and to Episcopal organizations in Faribault.

A letter written by Bishop Whipple to a Sioux chief, found recently among the papers of the Birch Cooley mission near Morton and published in the local paper (see *ante*, 15:363), is again printed in the *Spirit of Missions* for October. With it is published a brief

history of the mission by the Reverend John G. Larsen. A photographic reproduction of parts of the letter also appears with the printed version.

Life on the White Earth Indian Reservation during the last decades of the nineteenth century is depicted in the *Story of Harriet Woodbridge Gilfillan*, which is "told by her children" in an attractive little pamphlet (29 p.). Mrs. Gilfillan went to the reservation in 1873 to serve as a teacher among the Indians and there she met the Reverend Joseph Gilfillan, an Episcopal missionary, to whom she was married in 1877.

A large number of Minnesota churches held anniversary celebrations during the past fall and early winter. Among them was one, from November 2 to 4, that commemorated the completion, by the First Baptist Church of St. Paul, of eighty-five years of service. Seventy-fifth anniversaries were celebrated by the Six Mile Grove Lutheran Church near Lyle on September 30, the Lebanon Lutheran Church of New London from October 5 to 7, the Little Cedar Lutheran Church of Adams from October 12 to 14, the First Baptist Church of Mankato from October 19 to 21, the Universalist Church of the Redeemer of Minneapolis on October 24, St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Waconia on October 28, and the Red Oak Grove Lutheran Church on November 4 and 5; a seventieth anniversary, by the Cambridge Evangelical Lutheran Church on October 14; sixty-fifth anniversaries, by the First Lutheran Church of Lake City on October 7, Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Mankato on October 13 and 14, Our Saviors Lutheran Church of Butternut on October 14, and the Episcopal Church of the Good Samaritan of Sauk Center on October 24; sixtieth anniversaries, by the Chippewa Falls Lutheran Church of Terrace on October 21, the Swedish Mission Church of Red Wing from October 25 to 28, and Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church of Minneapolis from October 26 to 28; a fifty-fifth anniversary, by the North Methodist Church of Minneapolis on November 25; fiftieth anniversaries, by the Fish Lake Mission Covenant Church on September 30, the Lyndale Congregational Church of Minneapolis from October 10 to 14, Emmanuel Lutheran Church of Minneapolis from October 12 to 14, the Catholic Church of the Holy Redeemer of Marshall on October 17 and 18,

the Pipestone Methodist Church from October 18 to 21, the First Lutheran Church of Pipestone on October 21, Salem's Lutheran Church of Jackson and the Cyrus Lutheran Church on October 28, St. Patrick's Catholic Church of St. Paul on November 25, Sacred Heart Catholic Church of Heron Lake on November 27 and 28, and the Pepperton Methodist Church on December 2; forty-fifth anniversaries, by Emmanuel Swedish Lutheran Church of Two Harbors on November 22, St. Peter's Lutheran Church of New Richland and the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Two Harbors on December 2; fortieth anniversaries, by Zion Lutheran Church of Moose Lake from October 4 to 7, the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Virginia on October 6 and 7, the Central Presbyterian Church of Austin from October 21 to 24, Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Minneapolis on November 11, and Trinity Lutheran Church of Elgin on December 9; twenty-fifth anniversaries, by the Catholic Church of the Incarnation of Minneapolis on October 14, the Judson Memorial Baptist Church of Minneapolis from November 14 to 18, St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Waseca on November 18; a twentieth anniversary, by the Duluth Gospel Tabernacle on November 29; and a tenth anniversary, by Bethany Covenant Church of Cloquet on December 16. Most of the celebrations here noted were described in the local press, and in many cases historical sketches of the churches were published. A church history of special interest is that of the Lyndale Avenue Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, which was written by Lawrence H. Catron and was published in a pamphlet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church (48 p.).

A mass of miscellaneous data about business ventures in Worthington and Minneapolis, church activities, and many other matters is assembled in the first half of a privately printed book entitled *George Draper Dayton: An Autobiography* (1933. 329 p.). The second half of the volume is devoted to Mr. Dayton's "Talks and Addresses," the first of which, entitled "Reminiscences" and dated April 20, 1932, contains some information about his career as a Minneapolis merchant.

An interesting contribution to Minnesota's agricultural history is an article by Charles J. Brand on the "Ancestral Home of Grimm

Alfalfa," which appears in the *Fertilizer Review* for September-October. Mr. Brand describes a visit during the summer of 1934 to Kùlsheim, Baden, Germany, the place from which Wendelin Grimm emigrated in 1857 to settle on a Carver County farm near Chaska, taking with him a bag of alfalfa seed. "With characteristic German persistence, and without realizing the practical or the scientific importance of his experiment in acclimatization," writes Mr. Brand, "Grimm patiently saved generation after generation of seed from the plants that survived each succeeding year, planting new fields to replace deteriorated acreages on his own farm, and selling surplus seed to his neighbors." Eventually A. B. Lyman of Excelsior "observed that common alfalfa winterkilled while that of a number of his German neighbors did not," and it was partly through his efforts that Grimm alfalfa became widely known and widely used. The patient German farmer whose Minnesota experiments produced this hardy alfalfa "contributed vastly to the advancement of American agriculture," according to the writer.

Some recollections of Dr. William W. Folwell as a research worker in the field of Minnesota history are presented by John Talman, formerly newspaper librarian for the Minnesota Historical Society, in the *Fergus Falls Journal* for December 15.

An address presented by Henry N. Benson on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Governor John A. Johnson, September 21, is published in full in the *St. Peter Herald* for October 12.

At a meeting of the Woman's Club of Minneapolis on November 25, Miss Mary J. Newson read the paper on "Memories of Fort Snelling in Civil War Days" which she presented at a session of the state historical convention held under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society on July 14, 1934, and which appears in the December issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY. Miss Mary Hale, a pioneer resident of Minneapolis, presented at the same meeting some recollections of life in that city before the Civil War.

"How Minnesota Cities, Villages Were Named" is the title of an article in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for November 13. Place names having origins of more than usual interest are picked at random from many parts of the state and explained.

"With Pike in Minnesota" was the title of a play written by pupils in the fourth grade of the Como Park School, St. Paul, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Lillian Wright, and produced on November 7 with pupils playing the parts of Lieutenant Pike, soldiers, traders, and Indians.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

In view of the rapid increase of local historical societies and the growing significance of their work, it seems desirable to report in a special section their activities throughout the state. Officials and members of these societies are invited to send information about meetings, the collecting of records, and other activities to the editor for inclusion in this section. Some items, though relating to local societies, will be found of interest more for their special connection with a community or a county than with a society and hence will be reported in the section devoted to "Local History Items."

The history of the Anoka schools from 1853 to 1934 was traced by Mrs. J. C. Goss in a paper presented at a meeting of the Anoka County Historical Society on December 10. The paper is published in full in the *Anoka Herald* for December 12.

A meeting of people interested in the organization of a Big Stone County historical society was held at Ortonville on November 26. The possibilities are that such a society will be formed in the near future. An editorial entitled "This Historical Movement," in the *Ortonville Independent* for December 6, calls attention to the progress of the county historical movement in other parts of the state in 1934 and urges the people of Big Stone County to join in the local movement. "It must be the work of the entire county to collect and safe-guard the historical landmarks and history here," reads the editorial.

A large number of members of the Cottonwood County Historical Society and the local old settlers' association attended a joint luncheon meeting of these organizations at Windom on October 20. Several reminiscent talks followed the luncheon.

The organization of the Fillmore County Historical Society, which was given temporary form at a meeting held at Wykoff on August 21,

was completed at Preston on November 21. Some amendments to the constitution were adopted and the temporary officers elected at the earlier meeting (see *ante*, 15:485) were asked to serve until October, 1935, when the society will hold its first annual meeting.

Members of the Koochiching County Historical Society gathered at International Falls on December 5 to hear a report by Mr. Roy Larson, county superintendent of schools, on historical work in the local schools. The writing of essays dealing with local history and the collecting of objects and data bearing on pioneer life are features of this work.

At the annual meeting of the Marshall County Historical Society, held at Warren on November 9, the following officers were elected: Judge Bernard B. Brett, president; Mr. Nils Malm, vice president; Mrs. Synneva Strunk, secretary; and Mrs. H. I. Yetter, treasurer. Reports on the activities of the society during the past year were presented. They show that the organization arranged a historical exhibit in the courthouse at Warren, conducted an essay contest in the grade and high schools of the county, and presented a pageant in connection with its first annual picnic, which was attended by about seven thousand people.

The early political history of Murray County was reviewed by Mr. James Ruane in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Murray County Historical Society at Slayton on December 10. Mr. William Phelan of Currie and Mr. Robert Hyslop of Slayton were appointed members of a committee to care for the first cemetery in the county. The officers of the society were re-elected (see *ante*, 15:250).

The Otter Tail County Historical Society commemorated the Sibley centennial at its annual meeting at Fergus Falls on November 24, when the Reverend Earl Baumhofer presented a review of Sibley's career. Judge Anton Thompson was elected president of the society; H. M. Wheelock, vice president; E. T. Barnard, secretary; and Elmer E. Adams, treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Rice County Historical Society, which was held at Faribault on October 22, resulted in the re-election of Professor C. A. Duniway of Carleton College, Northfield, as presi-

dent, and the naming of Mrs. Archer Young of Faribault as vice president, Mr. H. L. Buck of Faribault as secretary, and Mr. A. R. Leach of Faribault as treasurer. The Sibley centennial was commemorated in the program. Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the state historical society's museum, read a paper on "Henry Hastings Sibley, Lord of the North"; and Mr. Buck, the secretary of the county society, presented a survey of "Early Fur Trading on the Cannon River." The latter paper, which gave special attention to the trading operations of Alexander Faribault, is published in three installments in the *Faribault Daily News* for October 24, 25, and 26; Mr. Babcock's paper appears in the same paper for October 23 and in the *Companion*, a publication of the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, for November 8 and 22.

A display of pictures illustrative of pioneer life and early events in St. Louis County has been arranged by the St. Louis County Historical Society in the corridor adjoining its rooms in the courthouse at Duluth.

Before a joint meeting of the Goodhue County and Lake Pepin Valley Historical societies, held at Red Wing on November 12, Mr. Charles M. Gates, acting curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society, presented a paper entitled "Bridges Facing East"; and Mr. John Wilbur spoke on the life of his grandfather, Carl Roos, a pioneer settler at Vasa. Papers on the career of Henry H. Sibley, by Mrs. Sara W. McIntyre, and on Scotch settlement in Wabasha County, by Mr. J. E. Phillips, were read at a meeting of the Lake Pepin Valley society at Lake City on December 10.

At the annual meeting of the Washington County Historical Society, which was held at Stillwater on October 1, Mr. Thomas Cooney of Afton spoke on the early history of his community; Mr. L. W. Orr outlined the history of Denmark Township, where he resides; and Mrs. Mary Bailey of Cottage Grove read extracts from an old diary kept by a member of her family. The officers of the society were re-elected (see *ante*, 15:372).

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

A sketch of Turtle River Township in the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* for November 30 is an addition to the series of Beltrami County

township histories that have been appearing in that paper (see *ante*, 5:483). A description of the first issue of the *Bemidji Eagle*, which appeared on April 10, 1896, and an account of early bridges across the Mississippi at Bemidji are other articles of interest to local historians, published in the *Pioneer* for October 16 and December 13.

Pioneer days in Blue Earth County are recalled by Mr. Francis W. Stevens of Wilsall, Montana, in a colorful and well-written narrative published in the *Mankato Free Press* for November 14. In 1864 the writer settled with his family near Good Thunder on the Maple River. He tells of the journey in a covered wagon from the old home in Wisconsin, of the building of the log cabin that became his home in Minnesota, of the frontier school and church, and of an Indian scare. An interesting view of Mankato in 1866 appears with the article. Among other articles of historical interest appearing in recent issues of the *Free Press* are an account of an attempt to drill an artesian well at Mankato, published on December 3; a report on early horse racing in the city, December 17; and an explanation of the methods used in the early seventies to put through a bond issue for a railroad between Mankato and Wells, December 28.

The O. W. Schmidt Saddlery Company, the oldest business concern in Mankato, observed the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding on November 30. A brief survey of its history and a portrait of the founder, Gottlieb Schmidt, appear in the *Mankato Free Press* for December 5.

The eightieth anniversary of the settlement of New Ulm was celebrated by the Junior Pioneers association of that city on October 7. Mr. Fred W. Johnson, president of the Brown County Historical Society, the principal speaker, related interesting incidents from the pioneer history of the county. He was responsible also for an exhibit of seven hundred pictures of early settlers in the community, selected from his private collection of more than eight thousand portraits of Brown County pioneers. The anniversary was commemorated also by the publication, in the *Brown County Journal* from October 5 to November 16, of an account of the founding of New Ulm. This narrative, which appeared originally in the *New Ulm Pioneer*, a German newspaper, was translated for publication in the *Journal*.

The history of the Eagle Roller Mill Company of New Ulm is outlined in an interesting article entitled "New Ulm History Linked with Milling Development," which appears in the *Tyler Journal* for December 7. It tells of flour-milling enterprises at New Ulm in the fifties and sixties, of the three young men from Cincinnati—Charles and William Silverson and A. Schmitt, Jr.—who purchased the Eagle Mill in 1886, and of the later development of this industry.

The beginning of the seventy-fifth year of continuous publication of the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska is noted in an article appearing in the issue of that paper for October 18.

Dr. A. E. Stevens of Montevideo, who settled in Chippewa County as a boy in 1869, recalls the beginnings of settlement in the region and the early years of the community in the *Montevideo News* for October 12. He was one of a party of settlers who traveled from Owatonna to Chippewa County by ox team, and he recalls interestingly the story of that journey, naming the nineteen members of the group. In describing the development of Montevideo, Dr. Stevens tells of the first Fourth of July celebration, early industries, the building of a school, the blizzard of 1873, and other matters.

A group of objects relating to the history of Peller Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hastings has been placed on display in the Dakota County courthouse. The case in which the exhibit is arranged was supplied by the local American Legion Auxiliary. A brief account of the history of the post by Miss Emma Truax appears in the *Hastings Gazette* for November 16.

Announcement of a "campaign to restore and make a state park out of the baronial Donnelly mansion and estate near Hastings" is made in the *Minneapolis Star* for October 19. The leader of the movement for the preservation of the Donnelly House is Representative S. A. Stockwell of Minneapolis. A description of the house, some pictures of the interior and exterior, and an outline of Donnelly's varied career are published in the *Star*.

A number of interesting articles about the history of Fillmore County are included in the "Seventieth Anniversary Edition" of the *Preston Republican*, issued on November 1. One deals with the "spirited battles among 4 towns"—Chatfield, Carimona, Forest-

ville, and Preston—for the county seat, which resulted in the triumph of Preston in 1856. A review of the history of the *Republican* includes a detailed survey of the career of its founder, W. A. Hotchkiss, who was connected with the Minnesota press from 1854 to 1903 and who published the *Minnesota Democrat* at Minneapolis before the Civil War. The story of education in Fillmore County is outlined by Irene Warren. A contribution to the milling history of southern Minnesota is a sketch of the first Fillmore County flour mill, which was built at Forestville in 1856 and to which the farmers of the vicinity brought their grain for many years. According to the writer of this article "in 1856, the Forestville flour mill was the only one in the county. Later, 19 of them were strung along the Root river, with several in other spots. Today, there is only one flour mill in the county." A picture of the mill taken in 1900 appears with the article. Another local industry, dairying, receives attention in this issue of the *Republican*, which includes brief historical accounts of several Fillmore County creameries.

Items from the early criminal history of Goodhue County gleaned from a ledger in the sheriff's office at Red Wing appear in a brief article in the *Red Wing Daily Eagle* for December 11. The records begin with 1859, and they show that the "first prisoner ever placed in Goodhue jail escaped."

Under the title "Trails: An Early History of Grant County," William Goetzinger presents a history of the Red River trails in a section of western Minnesota in the *Grant County Herald* of Elbow Lake from November 8 to January 10. To introduce the narrative, the author tells of recent archaeological discoveries in the Red River Valley, of the Indians of the region, and of early exploration. Emphasis, however, is placed upon the Red River trails, the cart trade that passed over them, and the expeditions that followed them to the West and the North. Long excerpts are quoted from diaries and narratives penned by members of the expeditions led by Samuel Woods, Isaac I. Stevens, C. F. Smith, and others. The beginnings of stagecoach travel between St. Paul and Fort Abercrombie in the late fifties, the Sioux War, and the military expeditions that passed through western Minnesota in the sixties also figure in the narrative.

An exhibit of pioneer agricultural implements and other objects was placed on display at the Hopkins High School on December 14. It was arranged by Mr. V. E. Nylin, instructor in agriculture, in connection with a program honoring the early settlers of the community. An ox yoke, a cranberry harvester, homemade carpenter's tools, a candle lantern, and some issues of the *Cultivator*, an early farm periodical, for the years from 1838 to 1840 were among the objects displayed.

The growth of a little colony on the ridge between Christmas and Silver lakes, within sight of Lake Minnetonka, has been described by some of its members in prose, verse, and drawing and assembled in a booklet entitled *White Crows: Some Notes on Silver Ridge, Christmas Lake* (1934. 45 p.). The publisher and printer, Mr. Emerson Wulling, is a member of the Silver Ridge colony.

The Andrew Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, which celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in April, 1932, has issued a valuable church history (108 p.). A chapter is devoted to early Protestant missionary activity and church work in the vicinity of St. Paul and St. Anthony, another tells the story of the founding of the first Presbyterian church of St. Anthony in 1857 and of its growth until 1890. Later developments in the history of the church and the work of the pastors who served the congregation from 1911 to 1932 are described in five chapters.

Articles relating to the early history of Kittson County by Win V. Working continue to appear in the *Kittson County Enterprise* (see *ante*, 15:488). In the issue for October 17 the writer describes a pamphlet published in 1882 by the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railroad to encourage settlement in Kittson County. It was printed in Swedish and was distributed in Sweden. Portions of the narrative, descriptive of local bonanza farms, have been translated by the owner of a copy of the pamphlet, Mr. Axel Lindegard of Hallock, and are included in Mr. Working's sketch.

A program commemorating the golden anniversary of the founding of Madison was presented in that city on October 17. The speakers included Mr. O. G. Dale, who reviewed the early history of Lac qui Parle County and of Madison; and Mr. G. W. Remington,

superintendent of the local schools, who outlined the story of public school education in Madison. Historical sketches of four local churches were presented by their pastors, S. C. Simonson, K. Wohlfahrt, F. H. Bergman, and Joseph Titlie; and the past activities of two local lodges were described by Roy Pool and Theodor S. Slen. Mr. Remington's paper appears in full in the *Western Guard* of Madison for October 19.

Under the title "The Headlines of Other Days," sketches relating to the early history of Lake Wilson and Murray County are appearing in the *Lake Wilson Pilot*. The Lake Wilson Literary Society, which was organized on January 23, 1891, is the subject of an article published on December 6; the community's first Christmas celebration, which was staged in 1884 with an ash tree serving as a Christmas tree, is described in the issue for December 20. An account of the organization of the county and of the first county officials appears in the number for December 27.

A one-room schoolhouse in Rosetown Township, Ramsey County, which "opened its doors in 1873," is the subject of an article by Edith B. Kirkwood in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 18. "Virtually within the shadows of the skyscrapers of Minnesota's two largest cities and at the intersection of two roaring highways," Larpenteur and Cleveland avenues, the little school, according to the writer, "forms a strange contrast of mellow rural history and rapid city development."

The fiftieth anniversary of the building of the Rice School in St. Paul was celebrated by teachers and former students on November 22. Some information about the history of the school and a sketch of Edmund Rice, for whom it was named, appear in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 18.

The people of Wabasso celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their village on November 1. To call attention to this event, the front page of the first issue of the *Wabasso Standard*, dated April 20, 1900, is reproduced in that paper for October 25, 1934; and an article by F. Fischer on the founding of the village is reprinted from the number for April 12, 1901. The anniversary also was commemorated by the publication of Arnold J. Bauer's *Story*

of *Wabasso* (183 p.). This interesting booklet will be reviewed in a future number of MINNESOTA HISTORY.

The announcement that Mr. Paul Winnegge has recently completed a history of his home community, Bird Island, is made in the *Bird Island Union* for November 15. In a letter published in the same issue, Mr. Burton H. Bowler of Minneapolis suggests that "old residents of Bird Island might assist in printing" the narrative.

A large number of articles of historical interest were placed on display in the building occupied by the *Northfield News* during the Rice County Fair, which was held from September 27 to 29. The exhibit is described in the *News* for October 5, where the suggestion is made that "Northfield should have a museum for the collection and preservation of local historical objects."

"Owatonna — Its Beginning" is the title of "a continued story based on the available records of the time" by Orville J. Farestad, the first installment of which appears in the "tabloid" section of the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle* for October 19. The narrative, which deals with settlement, the building of pioneer homes, transportation problems, and the like, is presented in the form of fiction.

Mr. O. B. DeLaurier is the author of detailed historical accounts of Todd County townships that have been appearing in the *Long Prairie Leader* since August 2. The townships discussed before January 1 and the dates on which the articles appeared follow: Birchdale, August 2; Kandota, August 9; Bruce, August 16; Turtle Creek, August 30; Burleene, September 6; Leslie, September 13; Gordon, September 20; West Union, October 4 to November 1; Grey Eagle, November 8 to December 13; and Ward, December 20.

The lumberjack of other days was specially honored in a "Pioneer Days" fete which was held at Stillwater from November 14 to 16. A parade of antique vehicles and a demonstration of early fire-fighting apparatus were features of the celebration. Exhibits of pictures and objects illustrative of pioneer life and the lumber industry were arranged in store windows throughout the city. Pictures of lumbering activities on the St. Croix are reproduced in the *Stillwater Daily Gazette* for November 13, 14, and 16; and a list of one-time lumberjacks who attended the celebration also appears in the latter issue.

Interesting bits of pioneer social history are recalled by Mrs. H. P. Crocker in a "History of Lakeland," which appears in the *Stillwater Gazette* for November 8. For example, she tells that the school children of the sixties "all wore copper tipped shoes," and she describes a Christmas entertainment at which she received a doll with a wax head.

Among the local celebrations that marked the Sibley centennial was the presentation at Winona on October 17 of a one-act play by Rose H. Spencer entitled "The Price of Pioneers." The performance was sponsored by the Winona Parent-Teacher Association.

Frontier conditions in the Crow River Valley were recalled by Mrs. Att Welker of Delano, a pioneer of 1857, in a talk presented at a meeting of the Four-Town Farm Bureau at Maple Plain on November 20. It is reported by Arthur Holmquist in the *Minnetonka Pilot* of Mound for November 29 and the *Delano Eagle* for December 13.



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