

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*Sources of Culture in the Middle West: Backgrounds versus Frontier.*

Edited by DIXON RYAN FOX. (New York and London, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1934. 110 p. \$1.25.)

This volume is made up of three papers read at a meeting of the American Historical Association in 1933 by Professors Benjamin F. Wright, Avery Craven, and John D. Hicks, together with an introductory note by the chairman, now acting as editor, and some concluding "Remarks" by Professor Marcus L. Hansen. The titles of the papers are "Political Institutions and the Frontier," "The Advance of Civilization into the Middle West in the Period of Settlement," and "The Development of Civilization in the Middle West, 1860-1900." The choice of topic was a measure of reform, designed to restore to the sessions of the association something of that discussion of ideas proper to them but too often stifled by mere narration. But if the purpose was worthy, the choice was not altogether happy. For to set the problem whether the culture of the Middle West was original or derivative is, unless it be considered as a mere matter of fact, to run the risk of a rather barren debate upon the virtues of the frontiersman, and does not pose the right question if it is to be, as it was taken to be, the text for a discussion of the Turner thesis. So it needed Dr. Hansen's critical "remarks" to make the session really fruitful.

Turner may or may not have overestimated the virtues of the frontiersman, but anyhow that is not really a matter of great moment. The gist of this reading was that the frontier, for good or for ill, exercised a far-reaching influence, and the argument is not substantially modified by showing either that the West lacked originality in the sense that it derived both its institutions and its culture from the East, or that the East changed as well as the West. To discuss it in those terms is to pursue side issues. Whatever answers they lead to, the fact remains that the conjunction of a copious supply of undeveloped land and a migratory and rapidly increasing population, producing a constantly expanding market and a large demand for capital investment, goes far to explain the events of the last hundred years, and that not in the United States only. It was by these forces that

there was shaped not only the pattern of life in the eastern states and the pattern of American relations to the external world, but also in large measure the pattern of life in that further East which is north-western Europe. That which emerges from contemporary historical studies is not a revulsion from the doctrine of the frontier, but a development of it, what Dr. Hansen calls a "Neo-Turnerism," an appreciation, upon the one hand, that it was that complex of forces, loosely called the frontier, which was a prime factor in the production of the unification justly noted by Dr. Hicks as so significant, and an appreciation, upon the other, that what we now need is a study of the history of the Atlantic basin which shall be ready to recognize a Vermont in Ulster and in the Argentine a Middle Border. "American social history," said Dr. Hansen, "cannot be written until the social history of modern Europe has been written; and that has not been done. And so, gentlemen," he added, "I think that we should feel better if, instead of quarreling among ourselves, we should turn and face our common enemy. . . . I refer to our friends, the Americans engaged in the research and writing of European history." Neither can European history be written without an appreciation of what was happening across the Atlantic. The frontier was certainly not so unique as Turner supposed. It may very well also have been less virtuous and intellectually less original. But if he was in error about its importance, it was because he understated it. That the frontier profoundly affected the lives and stimulated both the "virtue" and the "originality" of millions who had never heard of it is becoming more and more obvious.

H. HALE BELLOT

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*Guide to the Personal Papers in the Manuscript Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society (Special Bulletins, I).* Compiled by GRACE LEE NUTE, curator of manuscripts, Minnesota Historical Society, and GERTRUDE W. ACKERMANN, manuscript assistant, Minnesota Historical Society. (St. Paul, The Minnesota Historical Society, 1935. x, 146 p. \$1.25.)

Readers of MINNESOTA HISTORY have been aware for some time that a great store of manuscript material was being gathered in the

vaults of the Minnesota Historical Society. But even they are astonished at the extent and richness of the accumulation as revealed in the first published guide to the personal papers. Four hundred and fifty-five numbered entries describe collections that range in size from one to one hundred thousand pieces. Practically every aspect of the history of the state is touched upon. Missionary enterprises and church history, military expeditions in the Civil, Sioux, and World wars, Indian life, immigration, agriculture and dairy farming, transportation and travel, banking and engineering, civil service reform, politics, and social life in Mexico are some of the subjects dealt with in the first thirteen groups of papers—those listed under the letter *a* in the alphabetical grouping. These topics suggest the wide scope of material to be found in the collections and the great variety of people who have contributed to them.

The *Guide* is more than a mere inventory or list. Some of its distinctive features should be mentioned here. Index entries give the date of each person's birth and death, and indicate by style of type whether he is the author of the material or is merely referred to in it. Numerous subject headings conveniently guide the reader to material described in the text. The text itself shows the alphabetical grouping of the papers. For each collection there is given in concise form the earliest and latest date of the papers and a statement as to their physical form and extent and whether they are originals or some type of copy. A brief description of the contents of the papers follows, together with occasional suggestions as to their possible uses and an informal sketch of the author. Finally there is the reference to the more detailed description of the papers published in MINNESOTA HISTORY at the time of their acquisition.

In collecting these materials and publishing an analytical guide to their use the Minnesota Historical Society has performed a double service to historical scholars. It is noticeable that, while the manuscripts have been collected during a period of eighty years, by far the greatest part of them are the accumulation of the last twenty years, and more especially the last ten. This shows what can be accomplished even at this late date in building up a manuscript collection. While the collection is that of a state organization, the subject matter transcends political boundaries and furnishes source material for the study of a far wider area.

The industry and zeal displayed in collecting are matched by the careful work necessary in analyzing and synthesizing the material and in the editorial labor involved in the publication of such a volume as this.

ALICE E. SMITH

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN  
MADISON

*Voyageurs, Robes Noires, et Coureurs de Bois: Stories from the French Exploration of North America.* Selected and edited by CHARLES UPSON CLARK, Ph.D. (New York, Institute of French Studies, Inc., Columbia University, 1934. xiv, 391 p. \$2.75.)

Here is an altogether new type of French textbook. Its subject matter is not fiction, but historical source material, and it gives the student an opportunity to combine a study of history with that of French—"to read easy French narrative, while enjoying vivid glimpses of early North America and its inhabitants, as seen through the keen eyes of French missionary and explorer."

The book consists of selections from Margry's *Découvertes et établissements* and Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations*. They include writings of the Jesuits Crépeuil, Le Jeune, Lalemant, Rasles, and others, and of officials and explorers, among them Cadillac, La Salle, Joutel, Frontenac, D'Iberville, and Pénicaut; and they deal with such subjects as the difficulties of the early transatlantic passages, the privations and discomforts of the missionaries living among the Indians, Indian customs, manners, and oratory, the earthquake of 1663, difficulties between the French and the English, descriptions of eastern and middle America, the Quebec council of 1678 on the liquor traffic, and the often thrilling adventures of missionaries and explorers. Of Minnesota interest is La Salle's account of the visit of Michel Accault and Father Hennepin to the Minnesota country.

The text has been modernized "enough to avoid difficulty for the beginner," but the flavor of the original accounts has been retained. Each paragraph is numbered and supplied with a short topic heading in English. Notes following the text explain obscure allusions and unusual French words, and a bibliography points the way to further reading and study in the subjects dealt with in the book.

M. W.

*Documents Relating to the North West Company* (Champlain Society, *Publications*, no. 22). Edited with introduction, notes, and appendices by W. STEWART WALLACE, M. A. (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1934. xv, 527 p. Illustrations.)

This volume comprises thirty-two documents and groups of letters that are important for a study of the Northwest fur trade from 1770 to 1826. By far the greater number of them have not previously appeared in print. Fourteen of the original manuscripts are in the archives of the Hudson's Bay House in London; twelve others are in the Public Archives of Canada or in archival depositories or libraries in Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto. Mr. Wallace's editorial work maintains the high standards of excellence that scholars have come to expect in the *Publications* of the Champlain Society, and the historical introduction and the valuable biographical sketches, which are included in an appendix, give ample evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the men who figured in the trade.

The contemporary records here published enable the student to trace what the editor terms the "constitutional history" of the Northwest Company. A letter written by Andrew Graham at York Fort in 1772 and selections from Mathew Cocking's journal kept at Cumberland House in 1776 and 1777 describe the first concentration of efforts among the "Canada pedlars" and supplement articles published by the editor in the *Canadian Historical Review* and by Marjorie G. Jackson in *MINNESOTA HISTORY* (*ante*, 11:231-270). The formation of a sixteen-share company as early as 1779 is reported by Charles Grant, a Quebec merchant; and the evolution of a powerful commercial concern is detailed in a series of further agreements, notably the partnership agreements undertaken by Simon McTavish and Joseph Frobisher in 1787 and by members of the firm of McTavish, Frobisher and Company in 1799, and the Northwest Company agreements of 1790, 1802, and 1804. The last two are reprinted for convenient reference from L. R. Masson's *Les bourgeois de la compagnie du nord-ouest*. The reorganization of the X Y Company under the leadership of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and its consolidation with the Northwest Company are described in agreements signed by the partners in 1803 and 1804. The division of the trading territory between the Northwest Company and the Montreal Michilimackinac Company is stipulated in the terms of a pact con-

cluded by the partners of the two companies on December 31, 1806, and the "absorption of the North West Company into the Hudson's Bay Company" is indicated in documents summarizing the agreement entered into by those firms in 1821. No attempt is made to contribute new documentary material relating to Lord Selkirk's struggle with the Northwest Company during the years from 1811 to 1820.

The minutes of the meetings held by the partners of the Northwest Company at Grand Portage and at Fort William from 1801 to 1814 contain many details which throw light upon the administration of the business. Lists show the assignment of partners and clerks to their several posts in different years and indicate the wages and equipments given to employees. Schedules of tariffs furnish specific information concerning the advances made in the prices of goods after they had been freighted from Montreal to the interior, and resolutions set forth the decisions of the partners on such questions as the admission of new members to the firm, the encouragement of clerks who were particularly aggressive, and the expulsion of Jean Baptiste Cadotte from the firm in 1803 for "neglecting his duty and indulging in drunkenness and Riot" at his post (p. 183). In contrast to this action a resolution passed in 1811 contains a vigorous protest against the efforts made by the "Saints in Parliament" to abolish the use of whisky in the trade (p. 268). Other resolutions urged measures of economy and made provision for the sending of an early brigade from Fort William to Montreal with furs from the posts about Lake Superior, a plan first carried out in 1805.

The larger importance of the fur trade in international relations is clearly indicated. Charles Grant's report to Sir Frederick Haldimand, governor of Canada, estimates an annual return to Great Britain of two hundred thousand pounds sterling in 1780 and asks protection for the Montreal merchants against the revolting colonies to the south. Letters written by Benjamin Frobisher in 1784 express his concern about the international boundary between Canada and the United States and the possible surrender of the upper posts on the lakes and tell of the search made by the traders to discover an all-British route from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, which might be used as an alternative to the Grand Portage route. The relations of John Jacob Astor with the Montreal Michilimackinac Company

in the years preceding the War of 1812 are outlined in the agreement concluded by the American and Canadian firms in 1811, the provisions of which are included. Competition with Astor in operations on the Pacific coast is suggested in a few references to the development of the trade in the Columbia River region and to correspondence with government officials and the directors of the East India Company relative to securing a license to dispose of furs taken on the west coast by shipping them to China. The outbreak of the war with the United States is reflected in a resolution to send all available men to Rainy Lake to get the furs stored there down to Montreal and in measures of retrenchment by which a number of posts were abandoned and men were discharged from many others. The demands made upon the Red River department to provide pemmican for the support of stations which ordinarily received corn and flour from below also are recorded.

The volume contains a selected bibliography which includes the principal printed source materials touching on the history of the Northwest Company and a few articles and secondary works. The index is adequate for personal names, but it would be immensely more valuable if it were analytical as well. The book is one which every student of the fur trade will wish to have within easy reach.

CHARLES M. GATES

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
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*The Territorial Papers of the United States.* Compiled and edited by CLARENCE EDWIN CARTER. Volume 1: *General* (Preliminary Printing); Volumes 2 and 3: *The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, 1787-1803.* (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1934. xv, 37, xi, 694, v, 588 p. \$.15, \$2.00, \$2.00.)

More than ten years after Congress passed the Ralston Act authorizing the collection, arrangement, and editing of papers relating to the territories of the United States, there now appear the first three volumes of what promises to be a major addition to the printed source material for the history of this country. Backed by historical societies and urged by numerous individuals interested in history, this project was actually got under way when Dr. Newton D. Mereness

began, in 1926, under the supervision of the department of state, the preliminary gathering, copying, and calendaring of the mass of documents to which attention had been drawn in 1911 by D. W. Parker's *Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories of the United States (to 1873)*. The work stopped in 1928 when Congress failed to make an appropriation for its continuation, but in 1929 renewal was authorized, and in 1931 Dr. Clarence E. Carter assumed the editorship.

The three volumes now in print are properly but two, for volume 1, *General*, appears merely as a pamphlet, later to be expanded and issued in a format similar to the others. In its present printing it contains an introduction in which Dr. Carter gives a brief account of the enterprise and a statement of the policy pursued by him as editor. "Both the quantity and the character of the materials were such as to preclude an exhaustive publication," so selection was inevitable. In this selection the choice falls "mainly upon papers dealing with administrative matters" with emphasis chiefly on general rather than local units. Territorial laws already in print and judicial records not a part of the territorial archives are omitted; papers relating to Indian, military, or diplomatic affairs, most often having an indirect relation to administration, are included if they seem indispensable or reveal "a close relationship to the general subject in hand." "As a general rule papers heretofore published are omitted from this edition," although "papers which have been defectively printed in a material degree [*for example, the Ordinance of 1787*], or printed in editions now inaccessible are included . . . if such items come within the scope of the edition."

It is essential that users of this series note and bear in mind the limitations set by the editor; they will find consistency in the two volumes already at hand, even though they may perhaps be inclined to criticize the rules laid down. The burden of proof, however, will be upon the critic who will be called upon to propound some other and more satisfactory as well as practicable system of selection, for it is obvious that there had to be selection.

Following the introduction come a "Chronological List of Territories" and a "List of Territorial Officials, 1789-1872." It is planned to make the latter list complete in the definitive edition. Moreover, in the final edition of this volume there will be included



"Papers of a General Character Relating to the Territories" and a "General Bibliography."

This review may seem to devote disproportionate space to the slim *General* volume and to slight the two bulky volumes of documents themselves; nevertheless to the reviewer it seems essential that potential readers, or rather users, of the last should know the guiding principles upon which the compilation is based. Furthermore it is always difficult to review adequately a compilation of documents except from the point of view of their illustrativeness, their inclusiveness, and the effectiveness of their editing. The actual materials are as diverse as the problems arising in the pioneer excursion of the new country into the intricacies of pseudo-colonial administration. Only a hint can be given of what is to be found.

There must not be overlooked the famous ordinance from which started all our territorial experimentation. For the first time, Dr. Carter believes, this document is here printed as it actually stands in the manuscript. The explanatory notes make it not a mere reproduction of what has been printed so many times, but a veritable essay, a critical study of a significant piece of legislation, and this in itself bears testimony to the careful editing which characterizes the two volumes.

General Arthur St. Clair, governor from 1788 to the eve of Ohio's admission as a state when, as the climax of growing contention in the territory, he was removed from office by President Jefferson, moves through all these pages. These documents, supplementing the *St. Clair Papers*, long since in print, will afford an opportunity for reappraisal of a man who has been a subject of historical controversy. The student of the public land policy may find here additional light on the early aspects of a foremost national issue in its formative years. The tribulations of the French settlers at Gallipolis, the relations of the big land operators like Cutler and his associates or Judge Symmes and his Ohio Company, the trials of those in charge of the surveys, and many another aspect of the public land question are peeping out of these documents. Symmes himself appears many times, both as an official and as a land speculator; a man of whom Governor St. Clair did not have the highest opinion. "It is of vast importance to the people," St. Clair wrote in 1799 to the secretary of state, "and may be of no little to the United States, that the Chief Justice

should be a thorough lawyer, — an independent Man in his principles, and uninterested in the Suits that come before the Court, which will not, I am afraid apply to Judge Symmes in any of the instances, and as to the last, — he is either mediately or immediatly interested in all where the sale of Land comes into question.”

Indian affairs of necessity fill a considerable part of the correspondence from 1788 to 1793 or 1794, for the governor was also superintendent of Indian affairs, and those were troublous days on the frontier. Glimpses of Spanish intrigue and more than one reference to relations of the British and the Indians are here. Additional grist for the student of the fur trade can also be found.

A large part of volume 3 is made up of the “Journal of Executive Proceedings of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, including the First and Second Stages of Territorial Government, 1788–1803.” This journal, here printed for the first time, is taken from the original manuscript found in 1931 and deposited with the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. Edmund Randolph was speaking of this journal, of which copies were forwarded periodically to the secretary of state, when he wrote President Washington in January, 1794: “It is very little more, than a history of bickerings and discontents which do not require the attention of the President” (2:472).

One can dip in here and there and nearly always bring up a tidbit; one can almost, though not quite, see the history of the Old Northwest unrolling in these pages. But, after all, these books are the tools of the student and as such they are tools of precision. Through both volumes there is meticulous cross-referencing and each volume has a compendious index. These indexes, by the way, are likely to be thumbed by the genealogical investigator, for they are replete with the names of early Ohio settlers and they contain many as well from the fringes of settlement on the Mississippi and elsewhere.

The editor is to be congratulated for the successful accomplishment of a difficult task. Congress in appropriating the money, the department of state in undertaking the job, and the Government Printing Office for putting out a decent looking book all share in the thanks of students who will use the *Territorial Papers*.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
MINNEAPOLIS

*Land Utilization in Minnesota: A State Program for the Cut-over Lands* (Committee on Land Utilization, *Final Report*). (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1934. xiv, 289 p. Maps, tables, figures.)

*A Program for Land Use in Northern Minnesota: A Type Study in Land Utilization.* By OSCAR B. JESNESS, REYNOLDS I. NOWELL, and associates. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1935. xvi, 338 p. Maps, tables, figures. \$2.50.)

The results of wasteful land policies that in the past have permitted the exploitation and spoliation of the nation's wealth in soil, water, timber, minerals, and other natural resources are well exemplified in northern Minnesota, where millions of acres, mostly of swamp and cut-over land, are reverting to the state through tax delinquency, farms are being abandoned, and the population is burdened with heavy taxes and the local governments with huge debts. The state is now faced with the problem of restoring some measure of productivity to this new public domain and of reconstructing the social and economic life of the communities of the region on a stable basis. It is with this problem and its solution that the volumes under review are concerned.

The two volumes include much of the same general background material. They review the factors contributing to the general situation—the devastation of forests, the indiscriminate drainage of swamps, the overexpansion of agriculture, haphazard settlement, and the premature and overambitious development of public services; they describe the natural characteristics of the region and present conditions with reference to agricultural development, the use of forest lands and products, recreational development, taxation and tax delinquency, public finance, and government; and they offer programs—similar in the main—for the future use of the land and for the reorganization of the governmental structure to meet future conditions. Both volumes include numerous and excellent maps, graphs, and tables.

The earlier volume, which is the report of a committee appointed to make specific recommendations for the use of the state government in formulating a land policy for northern Minnesota, is the more general in its treatment of the subject. The essential differences

between the two volumes are pointed out in the preface to the later study: "While the committee drew upon the results of previous research, it did not institute an independent survey. The present report presents the results of a specific research study in the field of land utilization . . . carries the analysis of some problems further . . . and includes material not available at the time the former was written."

Because of these differences and its superior organization, *A Program for Land Use in Northern Minnesota* will, perhaps, be found the more useful of the two studies as a basis for the solution of the problems concerned. The authors give considerable attention to land classification and rural zoning, which "provides a method for directing new settlement to the better agricultural lands and for effecting a rational redistribution of the population." A series of maps, one for each of the fourteen northeastern counties, makes a tentative classification of the lands into "conservation" and "agricultural" zones. Recommendations are made for the improved use and management of agricultural lands and of forests, both private and publicly owned. The problems involved in moving farm families from poor to better land are discussed and the procedure for a settler relocation project is suggested. A chapter on "Adjustments in Local Government" offers suggestions for the consolidation of government units and for the reorganization of their functions. Recommendations for putting the program into effect, through legislation and other means, are made in a concluding chapter.

MARY WHEELHOUSE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
ST. PAUL

*Early Life of Eric Norelius (1833-1862): Journal of a Swedish Immigrant in the Middle West* (Augustana Historical Society, Publications, no. 4). Rendered into English by EMEROY JOHNSON. (Rock Island, Illinois, Augustana Book Concern, 1934. 320 p. Portrait.)

The primitive agricultural methods of the early nineteenth century yielded the sturdy Hälsingland peasants the physical necessities. Lack of initiative and planning prevented a greater abundance. Fear of the unseen trolls filled the children with sheer fright. Nothing

had as yet stimulated a greater political interest. The people revered the church and the king. There was as yet no demand for better educational facilities or for greater opportunities, today considered well-nigh indispensable. Still, a vague, adventurous desire for improvement stirred the people to emigrate. They did not foresee the cost. In the United States they lived under conditions they would not have tolerated in Sweden. But the new opportunities incited an initiative and aggressiveness unknown in Sweden. Such is the story that Eric Norelius tells.

Norelius came to the United States in 1850, a penniless boy of seventeen. Twenty-five years later he had risen to the highest ecclesiastical position which his people could bestow. In spite of his slight scholastic training he possessed a keen appreciation of historical values. He devoted his life to the preservation of the material essential for the portrayal of the achievements of his people. The *Early Life of Eric Norelius* is a part of this record.

How reliable are the memoirs of "an old man, in his eighty-third year"? Norelius himself answers the question: "There are many facts and events that we have seen or experienced in our childhood or youth which are remembered very vividly. This has been the writer's experience. Furthermore I have kept a diary since the fifteenth year of my life" (p. 8).

The translator has done his task well. The free, rather than literal, translation entices the reader's interest. Occasionally the liberties taken result in inaccuracies or ambiguities. The Swedish original certainly does not say "that the Russian bear was beginning to take a hand" in the Magyar struggle for independence in 1852 (p. 159). The reader may deplore the loose use of the terms "freeholder," "farmer," and "tenant" for *bonde* and *torpare*. But such faults do not impair the intrinsic worth of the book. The Augustana Historical Society is to be commended for presenting these memoirs to the American reader in such an attractive form.

J. OLSON ANDERS

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*Autobiography of Mary Jane Hill Anderson, Wife of Robert Anderson, 1827-1924.* (Minneapolis, privately printed, 1934. 39 p. Portrait.)

More interesting than many a short story are the modest memories of this Minnesota pioneer woman written for her children at the venerable age of ninety-five. In a series of skillfully selected anecdotes, Mrs. Anderson describes her Presbyterian childhood and youth in County Cavan, Ireland, the six weeks' trip aboard a sailing vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans with her husband in 1850, the terror of a storm at sea, the escape from cholera on the Mississippi River boat which took them to Galena, the difficulties involved in taking up land four years later near Eden Prairie in Hennepin County, and the thirty-five years of living on that farm.

Concise, factual glimpses of economic conditions from the rural viewpoint are frequent. Eighteen years passed before the Andersons could exchange their log cabin for a frame house. To obtain final title to the land they had to borrow two hundred dollars at twenty-five per cent interest. This debt was repaid by selling cranberries from their own bog at a dollar a bushel. So exorbitant was the cost of materials that building a church became a gigantic undertaking for the community. For example, a hundred and sixty pounds of beef, the equivalent of six dollars and forty cents, were required to pay for the lock and hinges for a door.

Sufficient reward for reading this *Autobiography* lies in the charm of Mary Jane Anderson herself. Her portrait, the only illustration, reveals a face so full of the richness of living that one is not surprised when she concludes by saying that she has "few regrets for the past, and no fears for the future."

The text is marred by a few typographical errors.

LEONE INGRAM

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
ST. PAUL

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Among the Wheelock Papers recently presented to the Minnesota Historical Society by Miss Ellen Wheelock of St. Paul (see *post*, p. 215) is a letter written by Joseph A. Wheelock to his wife from St. Cloud on September 4, 1863, while he was on his way to the Old Crossing of the Red Lake River, where he was to serve as secretary to a treaty commission headed by Alexander Ramsey. This letter was quoted in part by Miss Ella Hawkinson in an article on the treaty published in a recent number of this magazine (see *ante*, 15: 286). Since a number of inaccuracies occurred in the passage as quoted, the main body of the letter is presented below in lieu of detailed corrections. It will be noted that the letter gives a vivid and unusual word picture of Bishop Henry B. Whipple. Wheelock, the well-known editor and founder of the *St. Paul Press*, was a shrewd observer and a gifted writer. In this letter he first tells of his arrival at St. Cloud on the evening of September 3 and then goes on to describe the journey:

I had a couple of charming *Compagnons du voyage* in Bishop Whipple and a friend of his, named Tiffany from Philadelphia, one of those wild cosmopolitan Americans of fortune, who like the English Scions of Aristocracy, roam over the world with a gun and fishing tackle hunting for something in the Animal Kingdom to kill. I found the Bishop whom I had never met before a most delightful chatty fellow. He entered the coach at the International smoking a sweet briar pipe, and introduced himself to me on the car, where he reminded me what I had forgotten that we had had some correspondence last winter. We three the Bishop, Tiffany and I rode outside of the Coach from Minneapolis upward, and a jolly old time we had of it. Tiffany has spent a great deal of time in Europe and especially in England, and though a rough looking and rough talking fellow till he got fairly running, when he did get in a strain was better worth listening to than half the books of tourists are worth reading. A cultivated, keenly observing gentleman — and chock full of the results of the observations which such a man bestows on the world he passes through. The Bishop himself, whose sweet briar pipe and free and easy manner rather upsets one's conceptions of episcopal dignity, was *en rapport* with his sporting friend on questions of game. In fact I found the Bishop belonged to the muscular School of Christians and believes devoutly in the Trinity and Isaak Walton the "Church" and Prof.

Wilson, (the Noctes Ambrosium Wilson), who he confessed was his beau ideal. I am thoroughly in love with the Bishop and belong to his Church. We chatted unintermittedly all day ranging through all possible fields of Literature, Theology, Ichthyology, Ornithology, Zoology, History and everything which the sights of the frontier suggest. I am going to start tomorrow for Sauk Center with the Governor and his party. I should have said that the Bishop and his friend are going with us.

Tentative plans have been made to hold the society's annual summer tour and state historical convention from June 13 to 15. The start will be made from the Historical Building in St. Paul at 1:00 P. M. on Thursday, June 13, and afternoon and evening sessions will be held at Traverse des Sioux and St. Peter. On Friday, June 14, a luncheon program will be held at Granite Falls, an afternoon session at the site of the Lac qui Parle mission station in celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of its founding, and an evening session at Montevideo. The return to St. Paul will be made on Saturday, June 15, with stops and programs at Willmar and Glencoe. As usual, busses will be chartered to accommodate those who do not choose to go in private cars.

The society has made notable progress since midwinter in its survey and inventory of state and county archives, a project which it has supervised under the State Emergency Relief Administration. The inventory of the state archives has been completed, as have surveys of official records in twenty additional counties. Meanwhile work is going forward steadily in some twenty other counties, and it is planned gradually to push it to completion in all the counties of the state. In eight or ten counties inventories of municipal records preserved at the county seats have also been begun, including the city archives of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Sample surveys are also being made of the records preserved by townships in various counties.

Dr. Lawrence J. Burpee, Canadian secretary of the International Joint Commission, editor of the *Canadian Geographical Journal*, and well-known historian, presented a motion picture entitled "An Animated Map of Canada" before an appreciative audience of nearly two hundred persons in the auditorium of the Historical Building on April 16. Mr. William W. Cutler, president of the society, presided at the session and introduced the speaker. The film showed, by means of running lines, the progress of exploration and the gradual



unfolding of the map of Canada. It was supplemented by a number of colored slides displaying portraits of explorers, reproductions of their maps, and other illustrative materials. The film and the slides were prefaced and accompanied by an interesting lecture in which Dr. Burpee supplied a general historical setting. While in the Twin Cities, Dr. Burpee also presented his animated map before Dr. Blegen's class in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota.

Professor Lester B. Shippee, a member of the society's executive council, delivered the presidential address at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, from April 25 to 27. His subject was "A Voice Crying?" The paper will be published in the June issue of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*. Other Minnesotans who participated in the meeting were Professor Agnes M. Larson of St. Olaf College, who read a paper on "The Last Stand of the Woodsman in the Old Northwest"; Dr. George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, who spoke on the subject "John Lind, Political Orphan"; and the superintendent of the society, who presided at a session devoted to state historical work in the Mississippi Valley.

Fifteen additions were made to the active membership of the society during the first three months of 1935. They include one sustaining member, Carl R. Gray of St. Paul; and the following annual members: the Reverend J. A. Aasgaard of Minneapolis; Spurgeon S. Beach of Hutchinson; Roy S. Belter of Minneapolis; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Donaldson of Royal Oak, Michigan; Harry T. Drake, Jr., of St. Paul; Noah S. Foss of Minneapolis; S. Rex Green of St. Paul; Ruth M. Jedermann of Minneapolis; Mrs. Edwin J. Krafft of Minneapolis; Charles H. McGill of St. Paul; and Mrs. Elvira H. Vinson, Horace R. Webster, Arthur C. White, and Joseph W. Zalusky, all of Minneapolis.

The Argosy and Elective Study Clubs and the Washington County Historical Society have become institutional members of the society.

The society lost thirteen active members by death during the first three months of 1935: Frank J. Ottis of St. Paul, January 5; Chester L. Caldwell of St. Paul, January 6; George R. Lyman of Pasadena, California, January 14; Cornelius M. Crowley of St. Paul, January

17; John B. Arnold of Duluth, January 28; Luman C. Simons of St. Paul, February 8; Dr. Douglas F. Wood of Minneapolis, February 9; George H. Sullivan of Stillwater, February 15; Donald B. McDonald of Duluth, March 11; Mrs. Charles McC. Reeve of Minneapolis and Pasadena, March 12; Harvey E. Partridge of Minneapolis, March 14; John R. Van Derlip of Minneapolis, March 23; and Rufus P. Morton of Princeton, March 26. Franklin R. Allen of Glencoe died on September 10, 1933; Dr. Ferd N. Hunt of Fairmont on February 1, 1934; and Henry W. Cannon of New York on April 27, 1934.

The "Brief Sketch of Minnesota History," the "Minnesota Chronology," and the descriptive material about the state that appear in the *Minnesota Legislative Manual* for 1935 have been reprinted in the form of a pamphlet by the society (16 p.).

A large bust of Alexander Faribault has been modeled in plaster by Miss Hallie Davis of St. Paul, working under the State Emergency Relief Administration. The portrait, which is based upon pictures preserved by the society, is now on exhibit in its building. Miss Davis is engaged in modeling a similar bust of Minnesota's first territorial governor, Alexander Ramsey.

Old Fort Snelling and the Northwest Company's post at Sandy Lake are being reproduced in miniature groups or dioramas now in preparation by artists under the State Emergency Relief Administration. The project is under the supervision of the society, and the groups, when completed, will be placed on exhibit in its museum.

Seven members of the society's staff addressed meetings in various parts of the state during the first quarter of 1935. The superintendent gave talks on "Glimpsing Minnesota's Past through Contemporary Eyes" before the Duluth Woman's Club on January 25, on the work of the society before the Cosmopolitan Club of St. Paul on February 13, on "Prophet, Crusader, and Apostle of Protest: Three Unusual Minnesotans" before the Six O'Clock Club of Minneapolis on February 18, and he presented an illustrated lecture entitled "A Pictorial Visit to Pioneer Minnesota" at the Wesley Methodist Church of Minneapolis on March 8. Mr. Gates gave a radio talk on the "Red Lake Mission" over KSTP on January 2; he presented

a lecture entitled "Some Minnesota Friends of Mine" before the Highwayan Club of St. Paul on February 11, at the Lake Harriet Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis on February 28, and before a group of state senators' wives meeting in the home of Mrs. Hjalmar Peterson of St. Paul on March 21; and he spoke on "Preserving Historical Records" before the spring conference of the state American Legion Auxiliary meeting in St. Paul on March 30. Mr. Babcock spoke on "Historic Sites and Markers" before the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul on January 20, on "Visualizing Minnesota" at the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston on February 7, on "Abraham Lincoln" before the Northwest Coin Club in Minneapolis on February 12, on "Early Minnesota" before the Parent-Teacher Association of the Mattocks School in St. Paul on February 20, on "Early Minnesota Life" before the Cosmopolitan Club of Minneapolis on March 14, and on "Military Sites and Their Marking" before the American Legion Auxiliary on March 30, and he presented lantern slides with a talk entitled "An Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History" before the Men's Club of the Linden Hills Congregational Church of Minneapolis on February 15. Radio talks on "Pembina" and on the "Vermilion Gold Rush" were presented over station KSTP by Mr. Larsen on January 17 and March 7; over the same station Miss Jerabek gave a talk on "New Prague" on January 31; Miss Fawcett spoke on recent books about Minnesota before an organization of St. Paul school librarians on February 11; and Miss Ackermann gave a talk on Joseph Renville for members of a fraternal organization in South St. Paul on February 5.

Members of the American Legion Auxiliary in Minnesota who attended a spring conference of this organization in St. Paul on March 30 included in their activities a visit to the Historical Building. For their benefit a special exhibit of military records and manuscripts was placed on display. Two members of the society's staff, Mr. Gates and Mr. Babcock, addressed the conference.

#### ACCESSIONS

Reports of the activities of Indian mission schools at Red Wing, Pokegama, and La Pointe, and on Indian farms at Sandy Lake and Fond du Lac between 1843 and 1845 are among the items of Minne-

sota interest 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. Cards have been made also for reports for the same years of the St. Louis superintendency and the subagencies at La Pointe and St. Peter's; for lists of goods sent to the Chippewa in 1844 and estimates of their needs for the following year; for papers relating to the failure of Lawrence Taliaferro to obtain a recognition of his claim to the agency house at St. Peter's; and for the accounts of Henry R. Schoolcraft detailing the expenses incurred during his expeditions into Minnesota in 1831 and 1832.

An important collection of papers comprising five boxes of letters written by Joseph Wheelock of St. Paul, his wife, and members of her family between 1848 and 1906; a diary kept by Wheelock as a member of the Nobles overland expedition of 1859; and four household account books have been added by Miss Ellen Wheelock of St. Paul to the records preserved by the society for the Colonial Dames of America in Minnesota. Among the subjects touched upon in Wheelock's letters are his work as commissioner of statistics for Minnesota in 1860 and 1861; his activities as editor of the *St. Paul Press*, which he helped to establish in 1861; and his services as secretary to the commission which negotiated the Old Crossing Chippewa treaty in 1863. One of the letters relating to the latter subject is published elsewhere in this number of MINNESOTA HISTORY. The account books in the collection were kept by Mrs. Wheelock between 1851 and 1878. Among the papers are several letters written by the Reverend Edward D. Neill while he was serving as chaplain of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. The correspondence between Wheelock and his wife will not be open to the public during the life of the donor.

Eight interesting letters relating to the organization of lodges by the Odd Fellows in St. Paul and St. Anthony in 1849 and 1850 are among thirteen items from the papers of Bushrod W. Lott, presented by his son, Mr. Charles F. Lott of Paradise, California. The collection includes also a letter written by Henry H. Sibley on October 20, 1849, in which he discusses his position as a delegate elected to Congress without party affiliation. Another valuable item in Mr. Lott's gift is a map of St. Paul published by George Nichols in 1851.

Several items of Minnesota interest have been copied recently for the society from a file of the *Congregationalist*, covering the years from 1849 to 1860, preserved in the Congregational Library in Boston. Among them are three letters describing the town of Zumbrota in 1856, two articles by a New Englander who visited St. Paul in the same year, an account of an Indian payment at La Pointe in 1849, and a letter written from Stillwater in 1857. Calendar cards have been made for a number of other items, including accounts of Minnesota by Easterners who went there for their health, of the missionary activities of the Pond brothers, and of the migration of colonists to Minnesota from Concord, New Hampshire, and Lowell and Essex, Massachusetts.

Twelve items from the papers of Jesse M. Stone, covering the period from 1852 to 1861, have been received from Miss Elizabeth Stone of Oakland City, Indiana. They include certificates of Stone's appointment as a notary public in Ramsey County, recommendations for the position of sutler at Fort Abercrombie, and a letter written from Chicago in 1853 by William Sloan, in which he discusses the importance of building a railroad between Chicago and Minnesota.

Information on the Chippewa Indians and the Protestant mission stations maintained at Red and Leech lakes in the middle forties is contained in two letters written by the missionary, David Spencer, to members of the Finney family in Oberlin, Ohio, photostatic copies of which have been made for the society from the originals in the Oberlin College library. A letter written from Red Lake on July 7, 1852, by Mrs. Sela G. Wright, wife of another missionary, has been copied from the original in the possession of Miss Carrie Wright through the courtesy of Oberlin College.

A photostatic copy of an account of a journey from England to Minnesota in the fifties, of life in St. Anthony, and of the staking of a claim near Lake Minnetonka, contributed in 1869 by Frances Wilkinson to the *Skilton Pioneer*, a British newspaper, has been presented by Mr. Charles L. Horn of Minneapolis.

A letter written by Samuel Medary from Washington, D. C., on September 8, 1858, in which he notes that the removal of the land office from Stillwater has been proposed, has been presented by the Historical Society of Montana at Helena.

Two account books kept by Bishop Henry B. Whipple between 1860 and 1873, recording money received and paid out for Indian and home missions in Minnesota, have been added to the archives of the Minnesota diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church through the courtesy of Dr. Francis L. Palmer.

A diary kept in two small volumes by Major Ebenezer O. Rice of the Second Minnesota Cavalry during the Sully expedition of 1864 is the gift of his granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Woker of St. Paul. The record, which covers the period from May 17 to October 8, gives a detailed account of the march of the regiment across Dakota and a description of the region through which it passed.

A typed copy of a brief autobiographical sketch by C. W. Clark, referring to his work as a bookkeeper in St. Paul in the seventies and to his real estate and banking interests in South St. Paul, has been made for the society through the courtesy of his sister, Mrs. A. J. Reeves of St. Paul. Accompanying the sketch is a copy of a letter written by his father, W. F. Clark, from Hammond, Wisconsin, on August 12, 1862, as the latter was about to leave for the Civil War.

Accounts of a trip across the plains to the Colorado silver mines, of the return journey to Stillwater, and of social life and winter sports at that place are given in a diary kept by Zina W. Chase in 1866 and 1867, which has been presented by his grandson, Mr. Z. W. Chase of Ashland, Wisconsin. Nine letters, most of which were written from Colorado or during the return journey, are included in the gift.

Information about a controversy over the charter of the village of Houston is to be found in a letter written by David Taylor of Houston to William H. Potter of the Minnesota legislature on February 24, 1876, which is the gift of Mr. Albert H. Sanford of La Crosse, Wisconsin. He has also presented a notice dated March 21, 1870, of the appraisal of Potter's land in Winona County on the proposed line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad.

Seventy township maps of northeastern Wisconsin showing the location of timber, found among the papers of Abraham Johnson, an early lumberman with headquarters at Marine, have been presented

by his son, Mr. Albert Johnson of Marine. He has also added to his father's papers some miscellaneous items of correspondence and accounts for the eighties and nineties (see *ante*, p. 99).

An "Aultman Taylor Wooden Wheel Traction Engine" that was taken to Le Sueur County in 1882 and used for threshing grain is the subject of a sketch by Mr. Joseph T. Rynda, Jr., of Montgomery, a copy of which has been presented by his father.

A history of Bird Island and the surrounding territory of Renville County, including reminiscences of early settlers and copies of local newspaper articles dating from 1891 to 1924, has been turned over to the society by the author, Mr. Paul W. Winnegge of Bird Island. It fills two large volumes and twelve composition books.

A letter written by James Bryce to Professor Jesse Macy of Grinnell, Iowa, on October 15, 1909, has been presented by Mrs. William A. Noyes of Urbana, Illinois, through the courtesy of Miss Helen Starr of St. Paul. The distinguished author of the *American Commonwealth* asks in this letter for information about "Rings & Bosses of the cities of St. Paul & Minneapolis."

Ninety-four tracings of township plats showing sections of the Red River trail between Mendota and Pembina, which were made by draftsmen under the State Emergency Relief Administration, have been presented to the society by the Minnesota Historical Survey, which supervised the project.

Mr. Axel Lindegard of Hallock has presented about sixty personal letters received from prominent individuals or relating to local history. Among them are letters from O. E. Rølvaag, Halvor Steener-son, and Loren W. Collins.

Mr. Arthur Le Sueur of Minneapolis has presented two boxes of papers relating to the activities from 1916 to 1922 of the national Nonpartisan League, of which he was executive secretary in 1918. Included are letters to and from Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, Arthur C. Townley, and others dealing with the attitude of the League toward the World War, radical movements in the United States, and many other subjects. A scrapbook of clippings accompanies the papers.

Copies of the proceedings of the Minnesota State Dental Association from 1926 to 1932 and of articles and speeches delivered at its meetings have been added, through the courtesy of Dr. Henry L. Cruttenden of St. Paul, to the papers of the association already in the society's files (see *ante*, 6:206).

A paper entitled "Hospitalization in Minnesota," which was read before the Olympian Club of Minneapolis on January 14, is the gift of the author, Dr. Helen Hughes Hielscher of Mankato.

A memorial to Charles J. Tryon, which was read before the Hennepin County Bar Association on February 2 by Mr. J. R. Everett of Minneapolis, has been presented by the author.

A file of *Felt-Raabet* (The Battle Cry), a Norwegian temperance newspaper issued weekly at Minneapolis from May 13, 1887, to February 22, 1889, is the gift of its former publisher, Mr. Halvard Aske-land of Minneapolis. The fact that the famous Norwegian novelist, Knut Hamsun, contributed some items to its columns gives the gift a special interest and value. An essay written by Hamsun while he was residing in Minneapolis in 1887, an editorial, and a letter sent to the paper after his return to Europe in 1888 have been located in *Felt-Raabet*.

The story of the Nonpartisan League in Minnesota and the Northwest from 1918 to 1922 can be traced in the files of a group of League newspapers for those years presented by a former official of the party, Mr. A. B. Gilbert of Mound. They include the national edition of the *Non-Partisan Leader*, published at St. Paul; the *Minnesota Leader* of Minneapolis, the *Idaho Leader*, the *Nebraska Leader*, the *North Dakota Leader*, and the *South Dakota Leader*.

Many items relating to the history of the Lutheran church in America are to be found in the *Lutheran Church Quarterly*, a file of which, covering the years from 1849 to 1934, has been received from the publishers at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

A pamphlet entitled *New Prague, Minnesota; Brief Sketches of Its History, Resources, Advantages and Business Men* (1895. 71 p.) is the gift of Mr. A. M. Pederson of New Prague. It was published by the *New Prague Times* and it contains much local information that is not to be found elsewhere.



## NEWS AND COMMENT

The past year has seen the historical student's stock of bibliographical tools enlarged by the completion of several new analytical guides and indexes. *A Topical Guide to the Mississippi Valley Historical Review and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association Proceedings* (88 p.) has been compiled by Charles H. Norby and Walker D. Wyman, working under the direction of Louis Pelzer of the State University of Iowa. Regional groupings of titles are arranged under such general subject headings as discovery and exploration, settlement, transportation, and politics and government. Titles broader in scope are listed under the caption "The National Scene." Special sections are devoted to "The Historical Profession" and to "Association Affairs." Essentially similar in form, but less elaborate, is the *Index to Materials for the Study of Ohio History in the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* (21 p.), covering volumes 1 to 43, which was prepared for publication by William D. Overman, curator of history for the society, and reprinted from the *Quarterly* for January. This brief bulletin, a revision and continuation of an earlier index, lists some four hundred titles, and is designed to serve as a handy reference guide in school and public libraries. A bibliography arranged by subjects, compiled by A. Monroe Aurand, Jr., is entitled *Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical, Relating Chiefly to Interior Pennsylvania, 1878-1900* (64 p.). The State Historical Society of Missouri has published an analytical index (353 p.) to the first twenty-five volumes of the *Missouri Historical Review* (1906-31), the compilation of which was achieved through the voluntary labors of members of the Columbia Library Club. This valuable guide, comprising sixty-five thousand entries taken from more than eleven thousand pages of historical material, will be welcomed by every student of western history. A similar index to the first fifteen volumes of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* has been announced and is expected to appear in the near future. An index that may be spoken of fairly as monumental in scope and execution is the *Virginia Historical Index* (1,118 p.), compiled under the direction of E. G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary.

Volume 1, covering the first half of the alphabet, has been published, and volume 2 is announced for the summer of 1935. More than eleven hundred pages in the volume now at hand furnish a microscopic analysis of forty-eight thousand pages of historical material, including several Virginia periodicals, Hening's *Statutes at Large*, and the *Calendar of State Papers and Other Manuscripts Preserved in the Capitol at Richmond*. The compilation of this key to Virginia's historical treasures has been financed by private subscription supplemented by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It may be added that the Minnesota Historical Society brought out in 1931 an index and a classified list of articles covering the first ten volumes of its quarterly magazine and that it has only recently published a *Guide* to the personal papers in its manuscript collections. The latter volume is reviewed elsewhere in the present number of the magazine. C. M. G.

The discovery of the Minnesota man in 1931, which was described by Dr. Albert E. Jenks in the March issue of this magazine (see *ante*, p. 5-7), is discussed by Carl E. Guthe in part 3 of a "Summary of Archaeological Works in the Americas, 1931-1932-1933," published in the *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union for February. Three views of the skull accompany the article.

In a *Bibliographie Américaniste* by P. Barret, which is reprinted from the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, are several items of Northwest interest in the fields of history and archaeology (1933. 387-498 p.).

A *Book Guide to the Separate States of These United States of America*, published by the national society of the Colonial Dames of America (1933), includes ten items relating to Minnesota. Among them are Dr. Folwell's four-volume *History of Minnesota*, Grace Lee Nute's *Voyageur*, a few biographies, and several works of fiction.

The second edition of an *Outline and List of Readings for the Course in the History of American Agriculture, Graduate School, United States Department of Agriculture* has been issued by Everett E. Edwards of the United States department of agriculture (1934. 34 p.). The work is in mimeograph form. Three other reading outlines of interest to the student of American agricultural history by

the same author appeared in 1934. They are *A List of American Economic Histories* (17 p.) and *References on the History of Agriculture in the United States* (13 p.), both of which contain citations of books "which afford convenient summaries of the main facts" in their respective fields; and *References on Agricultural History as a Field of Research and Study* (8 p.). These lists likewise are mimeographed. Mr. Edwards, it will be recalled, is the author of an article entitled "American Indian Contributions to Civilization," which appeared as the leading article in the September, 1934, issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY.

S. P. L.

The *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History Now in Progress at the Chief American Universities* issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1934 includes many topics of special interest to students of Minnesota and Northwest history. Not a few of them were reported in the *List* for 1933 and were called to the attention of readers of this magazine in a note published *ante*, 15:230. Additional topics from the *List* for 1934 follow: "The Colonization Policy of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company" by R. C. Overton (Harvard); "Growth of Household Conveniences in the United States since the Civil War" by Elizabeth M. Bacon (Radcliffe); "The Old-Time Family Doctor" by H. B. Shafer (Columbia); "French-Catholic Missionaries in the Present United States (1604-1791)" by Sister M. Doris Mulvey (Catholic); "The Indian Trade, 1802-1834" by Ward Hartzell (Wisconsin); "The American Fur Company" by W. R. Bridgewater (Yale); "Money and Credit in Western Trade, 1815-1837" by W. T. Paullin (Wisconsin); "Benedictine Sisterhoods in the United States (1852-1932)" by Sister Regina Baska (Catholic); "Indian Policy of the United States, 1867-1906" by L. B. Priest (Harvard); "The Non-Partizan League" by R. H. Bahmer (Minnesota); "Prehistoric Mississippi Valley Cultures and Their Sequences" by Thorne Deuel (Chicago); "Intertribal Relations among the Great Lakes Indians" by G. T. Hunt (Wisconsin); "Culture in the Old Northwest" by A. Deen (Indiana); "The Removal of the Northwest High-Plains Indians, 1855-1892" by M. E. Jarchow (Minnesota); "Financial Basis of the Railways of the Old Northwest" by E. J. D. Morgan (Wisconsin); "The Development of Manufactures in the Great Lakes Basin," by J. E. Pautz

(Columbia); "Detroit in the British Administration of the West" by D. V. Morford (Michigan); "The German Element in Wisconsin Politics" by Joseph Schafer, Jr. (Wisconsin); "The Progressive Movement in Minnesota, 1900-1902" by W. O. Stout, Jr. (Princeton); "The Mennonites in Iowa" by Melvin Gingerich (Iowa); and "Missouri River Towns in the Westward Movement" by W. D. Wyman (Iowa).

*The White-Headed Eagle: John McLoughlin, Builder of an Empire* is the title of a biography, by Richard G. Montgomery, of a trader and physician who, before he went to the Oregon country, was active in the fur trade along the international boundary between Minnesota and Canada in the early years of the nineteenth century (New York, 1934. 358 p.). Several of the earlier chapters in the volume deal with his career as a trader for the Northwest Company at Fort William and Fort Frances between 1804 and 1824.

The interest of the British fur companies in the region south and west of Lake Superior during the War of 1812 is emphasized in an article by Julius W. Pratt entitled "Fur Trade Strategy and the American Left Flank in the War of 1812," published in the *American Historical Review* for January. Professor Pratt points out that the United States government was fully aware of the penetration of the American Northwest by British traders in the years following the conclusion of Jay's treaty in 1794, and he reviews the period of the war to show that while the critical military encounters took place in the region of the lower lakes, the importance of the fur country was not by any means forgotten. American policy, he asserts, was defensive as regards the protection of the frontier. Even the establishment of an outpost at Prairie du Chien was a measure intended to forestall an attack on St. Louis. British intentions, on the other hand, were aggressive, and were dominated by the ambitions of the traders. Robert Dickson encouraged the Indians to demand that American settlers should not advance beyond the line of Wayne's treaty of 1795, and efforts to secure military control of the Northwest were so successful that by the end of the war the British held not only the upper Mississippi, but Mackinac, "the key to the Indian country," as well. British peace commissioners at Ghent were instructed for a time to demand a revision of the boundary, but the government

in London had reasons for not insisting upon it, and the American frontier was saved. Professor Pratt's article is based upon a careful study of printed sources and of documents and correspondence preserved in the war department in Washington. C. M. G.

The unsuccessful mercantile ventures of Robert Rogers in the years following the French surrender of Montreal in 1760 are briefly outlined in an article entitled "Major Robert Rogers, Trader," published by Josephine J. Mayer in *New York History* for October, 1934. The writer draws her material mainly from the published *Papers of Sir William Johnson* and from manuscripts preserved in the New York Public Library, supplying interesting details in the story of Rogers' partnership with Edward Cole, Nicholas Stevens, and Cezar Cormick, and later with John Askin. There is mention of "more or less questionable dealings" with James Tute, Phineas Atherton, Stephen Grosbeck, John R. Hanson, and others during the years of Rogers' command at Mackinac, but no reference is made to Jonathan Carver and his exploration of the Minnesota country in 1766 and 1767. C. M. G.

"John F. Stevens—A Study in Achievement" is the title of an article by C. H. Heffelfinger which appears in the January number of the *Washington Historical Quarterly*. It outlines briefly the career of the engineer under whose guiding genius the Great Northern Railroad was completed to the Pacific. His relations with James J. Hill are emphasized, and the fact that he was once employed in the office of the city engineer of Minneapolis is mentioned.

Stephen A. Douglas' interest in the development of the region around Fond du Lac as a possible eastern terminus for a transcontinental railroad, his organization of a syndicate which should speculate on rising land values in that vicinity, and his participation in the founding of Superior City are mentioned briefly in George Fort Milton's recent study, *The Eve of Conflict* (Boston and New York, 1934). Included in the large collection of Douglas Papers, which are now in the possession of the University of Chicago and which Mr. Milton is the first scholar to exploit, are original letters relating to Minnesota written by Isaac I. Stevens, D. A. Robertson, R. J. Walker, Henry M. Rice, and Willis A. Gorman. Occasional references to the activities of Rice, Gorman, Sibley, and other Minnesotans

are skillfully woven into this detailed account of national politics during the fifties.

C. M. G.

The advance from 1850 to 1886 of the frontier, or the "pioneer fringe," into Minnesota, across its area, into the Red River Valley, and finally into the Dakotas is graphically illustrated on a series of maps that accompany an article on "The Red River of the North" by Arthur H. Moehlman, in the *Geographical Review* for January. "The transport complex of the advancing frontier struck out up the Red River Valley in 1859," he writes, and he mentions the activities of Anson Northup, whose name is misspelled "Northrup," and of the Burbanks. Sections are devoted to the stories of frontier advance in the fifties and sixties, to the "Advance of the Railroads," and to the influence of the international boundary upon the development of the Red River Valley.

One session of the second annual Women's Northwest Conference on Current Problems, held in Minneapolis on March 22 and 23, was given over to the problem of "The Northwest and the Nation." The speakers included Professor Herbert Heaton of the University of Minnesota, who described "How the Northwest Grew"; Professor Roland Vaile, also of the University of Minnesota, who presented a survey entitled "Taking Account of Northwest Assets"; and Professor John D. Hicks of the University of Wisconsin, who discussed the general subject of the session. Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, presided.

The "Indian Rice Camps" of the White Earth Reservation are described by E. J. Carlson in an article which appears in a publication of the office of Indian affairs entitled *Indians at Work* for November 15. It is of value chiefly for its descriptions of the processes of gathering, parching, hulling, and winnowing the rice, and for the accompanying pictures of these operations. The project of an Indian Emergency Conservation Work crew in the restoration of the Pipestone quarry in southwestern Minnesota is the subject of an article by J. H. Mitchell in the issue of *Indians at Work* for December 1.

The letters of Father Franz Pierz, which have been appearing in installments in *Central-Blatt and Social Justice* (see *ante*, p. 106), are concluded in the issue for January with two letters written by the pioneer missionary from Arbre Croche in January, 1840.

A column devoted to "Swiss-American Historical Data," by A. Ruedy, has been appearing in *Der Schweizer*, the official organ of the North American Schweizer Bund, since January, 1934. The first installment deals with Swiss settlement in Wisconsin, and sketches of Swiss pioneers who settled in that state appear in the issues for June, August, and September.

The history of the development of the modern grain elevator is contained in an article by W. V. Morrow entitled "Joseph's Prudence Down to Date" in the *Northwestern Miller* for January 9, 1935. The careers of Oliver Evans and Joseph Dart, eighteenth and nineteenth century millers who contributed to the improvement of milling methods, are briefly reviewed.

"The Little Crow Uprising" is the title of a sketch by J. L. Beasley which appears in the November-December issue of the *Mid-West Story Magazine*. According to a statement on the cover of this periodical, which is published at Vincennes, Indiana, it is "featuring the old Northwest Territory—Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota east of the Mississippi River."

The autobiography of Edward Howard Griggs, recently published under the title *The Story of an Itinerant Teacher* (1934. 231 p.), deals with the career of a teacher and author who was born in Owatonna, Minnesota. He attended the University of Indiana, taught there and at Leland Stanford University, and later devoted his time to "public teaching" and lecturing in New York City and in Boston.

Among the subjects recently dramatized over radio station WTCN in the "Epic of the Northwest" series, which is being sponsored by the *Minneapolis Tribune* (see *ante*, p. 116), were: the career of James J. Hill, January 2 and 9; the transition from "picture-writing" to the modern "wirephoto," January 16; the story of Sacagawea, the Indian woman who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition from North Dakota to the Pacific coast, January 23; the exploits of George A. Custer, January 30 and February 6 and 13; the subjugation of Sitting Bull, February 20 and 27; the story of Henry Plummer, the Montana sheriff-bandit, March 6; the Montana vigilantes, March 20; and the Republican national convention of 1892 in Minneapolis, March 27. Articles on the same subjects by

Harry Remington appear in the issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* on the Sundays following the radio presentations.

An interesting discussion of *Sault Ste. Marie and Its Names* is supplied by Alice B. Clapp in a recently published pamphlet (23 p.). The booklet is given over mainly to a list of the many names by which the Sault has been known through the centuries by red men and white. Following each name, Miss Clapp, who is librarian of the Carnegie Library at the Sault, lists the works in which the form is to be found. She reveals, however, that there have been only "three official names of the place." The first, she writes, "Sault de Ste. Marie, was given by St. Luson" in 1671; the same form was "adopted officially when the Post Office was organized on September 11, 1823," and this was not shortened to Sault Ste. Marie until 1901.

An *Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-names*, published as the issue for January, 1934, of the University of Missouri *Studies*, could be used to advantage by students of geographic names in any locality. It is made up of a discussion of "Plans for the Study of Missouri Place-names" by Robert L. Ramsay; a "Bibliography of Library Sources for the Study of the Place-names of Missouri" by Allen W. Read; and a study of the "Place-names of Pike County" by Esther G. Leech. Professor Ramsay's "Plans" were prepared for the use of graduate students in English at the University of Missouri, and they have been applied to studies of place names in sixty counties. Miss Leech's study is presented as an example of that application largely because Pike County is the "most historic and distinctive of Missouri counties." It includes not only a dictionary of names and their origin, but a classification and a discussion of the special features of these names.

"In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the travels and explorations of Albert M. Lea in the Iowa country in 1835," the State Historical Society of Iowa has issued a reprint of his rare *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory; Particularly with Reference to the Iowa District, or Black Hawk Purchase*, originally published at Philadelphia in 1836. According to Lea's own statement, in his book "the name Iowa was first given to the populous region now bearing that name." This fact is recognized in the title of the reprint, which reads *The Book that Gave to Iowa Its Name* (Iowa City, 1935.



53 p.). Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, in an "Explanation" that prefaces the text, asserts that the "supreme historical significance of Lieutenant Lea's book is the fact that it fixed the name Iowa upon the country that was to become the Territory of Iowa in 1838 and the State of Iowa in 1846." For Minnesota also the little volume has significance, since the journey that it describes included a trek across the southern part of that state. Minnesotans should therefore be grateful to their neighbors in Iowa who have made this work more accessible. Facsimile reproductions of the covers and title page and a copy of Lea's map are included in the volume, which is beautifully printed and bound. The Lea centennial also is commemorated by the State Historical Society of Iowa in the March and April issues of the *Palimpsest*. The earlier number includes an interesting biographical sketch of Lea, by Ruth A. Gallaher; an account of "The Naming of Iowa," by Dr. Shambaugh; and a description of "Iowa in 1835," by William J. Petersen. In the April number, a "Memoir" prepared by Lea and submitted with his map to the war department in the fall of 1835 is published in full. The original of this document is preserved in the adjutant general's office in Washington. A brief note entitled "Records of the March" suggests other original sources of information on the expedition of 1835.

A history of *Meat Packing in Iowa* by H. H. McCarty and C. W. Thompson has been issued by the College of Commerce of the State University of Iowa as number 12 of *Iowa Studies in Business* (June, 1933. 138 p.). The authors trace from pioneer days to the present the industry in whose history "may be read the hopes, struggles, and disappointments of the successive generations which have transformed raw prairie into productive farms and thriving cities." In the pioneer period the industry was dominated by the Mississippi River packers, but after 1860 meat-packing centers sprang up in the interior of the state, and finally Sioux City became the leading center. The last two chapters deal with the boom period in the industry, 1917-25, and with present-day meat-packing operations. S. P. L.

A study of *Early Architects and Builders of Indiana* by Lee Burns has been published by the Indiana Historical Society as volume 11, number 3, of its *Publications* (Indianapolis, 1935). "It might be thought a far cry from the studied consideration of form and sym-

metrical composition shown in the important architectural work of England," writes Mr. Burns, "to the simple requirements of early buildings in the Middle West." He points out, however, that books published by English and eastern architects "had a powerful influence, and their directions and measured drawings were generally followed as far as possible." Some early Indiana homes and public buildings are described, and the work of prominent architects is discussed.

A monograph entitled *The Prairie Province of Illinois: A Study of Human Adjustment to the Natural Environment* by Edith M. Poggi has been published by the University of Illinois as volume 19, number 3 of the *Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences* (1934. 124 p.). According to the preface, the "study represents an attempt to discern the character and influence of the various elements of the natural environment—topography, soil, climate, vegetation, mineral resources, and location—upon the settlement and development of the prairie province of east-central Illinois, and to determine the extent of man's adjustment to these environmental conditions."

The razing of the Greenwood Mill at River Falls, Wisconsin, which was built in 1858, was the occasion for the publication, in the *Hastings Gazette* of February 1, of a brief article about flour and saw mills on the Kinnikinnic River.

Harold E. Briggs is the author of an article on "Grasshopper Plagues and Early Dakota Agriculture, 1864–1876," which appears in the issue of *Agricultural History* for April, 1934. Newspapers and government documents have been used largely in the preparation of the article, which includes some material on the plague in Minnesota in the seventies.

Grand Forks, North Dakota, is pictured as a "merry city in 1885" in an article by W. B. Allen, which is published in the *Grand Forks Herald* for March 31. The account, which is based upon a *Manual and Directory* of that year, calls attention to the many clubs and places of amusement that existed in the city with a population of only five thousand.

"Some Further Material on Peter Pond" that has been made available since the publication in 1930 of Harold A. Innis' *Peter*

*Pond, Fur Trader and Adventurer* is presented by Mr. Innis in the "Notes and Documents" section of the *Canadian Historical Review* for March. An "item of interest, touching Pond's activities as an explorer rather than as a trader," writes Mr. Innis, "has been made available through the discovery by Miss Grace Lee Nute in one of the copies of the *Gentleman's magazine* for March, 1790, of a map" that "brings out clearly the general belief in a river from Slave Lake to Cook's Inlet." The map is reproduced with a brief explanatory note by Miss Nute in the issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY for March, 1933 (*ante*, 14:81-84). Another item of special interest in the March issue of the *Review* is a survey by George W. Brown of "Provincial Archives in Canada." His account of the Manitoba archives makes evident the fact that much material of value for the study of Minnesota history is preserved in the provincial library. For example, he notes "volumes of the old Red River census books for 1838, 1840, 1843, 1847, and 1849"; and files of the *Nor'wester* and the *New Nation*, rare newspapers relating largely to the Red River district. To the same number of the *Review*, Reginald G. Trotter contributes an article on "Canada as a Factor in Anglo-American Relations of the 1860's," in which he points out that "dissatisfaction among the settlers at the Red River, expansionist ambitions in the old Province of Canada, the threat of spreading American settlement in Minnesota and the growing economic attraction of St. Paul, together with impending problems of transcontinental communications and transportation, all combined to raise questions as to the future of the north-west."

A section of the International Joint Commission's *Final Report on the Rainy Lake Reference* (Ottawa, 1934. 82 p.) is devoted to the early history of the section of the Minnesota-Canadian boundary country under consideration. The routes used by explorers and traders who traveled from Lake Superior to Rainy Lake are described; brief accounts are presented of explorers who made the district known to the world, such as Jacques de Noyon, the La Vérendryes, Alexander Henry, and David Thompson; trading posts on Rainy Lake and in its vicinity are noted; and the operations of the Hudson's Bay and American Fur companies in the region are described. The settlement of the Rainy Lake district is discussed in a separate section, and another deals with navigation on its waters.

The story of "A Trip to St. Paul in 1860" from the Red River settlements by way of Fort Abercrombie and St. Cloud is told by Margaret MacLeod in the magazine section of the *Winnipeg Free Press* of January 26. The chief characters in this frontier drama are John P. Matheson and his uncle, Hugh Pritchard, who went to the Minnesota capital in an ox-cart train to meet the latter's brother Sam. "Between Pembina and St. Paul lay thirteen rivers," according to the writer, "and some could not be crossed by fording. Each year they were roughly bridged by traders and as often swept away." Near St. Paul the travelers "made camp on the prairie with others already there, hobbling their oxen as usual to graze. Johnny and his uncle went into the town and found Sam Pritchard at the Merchants' Hotel where Red River people usually stayed." The return journey was marked by early winter blizzards, during which the party saved from death by freezing a young priest, Father Goiffon. Miss MacLeod's narrative is based upon material furnished by members of the Matheson family and other Red River pioneers.

A volume of *Dramatic Episodes in Canada's Story*, written and illustrated with full-page drawings by Charles W. Jefferys, includes a number of sketches of interest for the history of the Northwest. Among them are accounts of St. Lussou at Sault Ste. Marie, of Father Hennepin at Niagara Falls, and of the "Brothers La Vérendrye in sight of the Western Mountains."

#### GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Among the measures passed by the Minnesota legislature of 1935 is a joint resolution providing for the commemoration on July 9 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Lac qui Parle mission. The measure also provides for a centennial commission to be composed of the Governor, the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and five other citizens. It is the duty of this commission to plan and conduct the Lac qui Parle celebration. The story of the founding of the mission at Lac qui Parle is presented in detail elsewhere in this number of MINNESOTA HISTORY. This centennial is only one of several that should be fittingly commemorated during the summer of 1935. For example, what Dr. Folwell describes as the "first Christian church within the present area of Minnesota" was established at Fort Snelling on June 11, 1835. One of the ruling elders

of this church, a Presbyterian organization, was Henry H. Sibley, the centennial of whose arrival in Minnesota was marked last year. In 1835 he began the erection of what he later described as "a substantial and commodious stone dwelling, which still stands, as the first and oldest private residence, in all of Minnesota." Several explorers of note visited the Minnesota country in 1835. George W. Featherstonhaugh, an English geologist, and William W. Mather made a trip to the headwaters of the Minnesota River, which the former described in a book entitled *A Canoe Voyage Up the Minnaw Sotor* (London, 1847). Some of their exploits are recalled in an article in this number of the magazine entitled "Carver's Old Fortifications." George Catlin, an artist who later discovered the pipestone quarry in western Minnesota, made a brief visit to Fort Snelling in 1835. In the summer of that year also Colonel Stephen Watts Kearney led a dragoon regiment across southern Minnesota westward from the foot of Lake Pepin. Among its members was a young lieutenant, Albert Miller Lea, whose Minnesota visit is commemorated in the names of a lake and a city in Freeborn County.

A brief study outline of Minnesota "History, Industries and Political Life, for Minnesota D. A. R. Chapters" has been compiled by Mrs. Fred Schilplin of St. Cloud, state historian for the Minnesota society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among the headings used in the outline are geography, Indians, Indian missions, the French and British periods, the fur trade, American exploration, pioneer days, natural resources and industries, politics and government, prominent citizens, and "fiction, biography, travel with Minnesota as a background." Each topic is accompanied by a list of references. The outline has been printed and copies may be obtained from Mrs. Schilplin at a nominal price. Mrs. Schilplin also is state chairman of a "filing and lending historical papers committee" of the Minnesota society, which has published a classified *List of Papers* that were collected and available for the use of local chapters in 1934. Included in the list are most of the radio talks presented in 1932 and 1933 over station WLB under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society and published in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*. Another publication undertaken by Mrs. Schilplin on behalf of the Minnesota society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is

an illustrated pamphlet commemorating the *One Hundredth Anniversary of Sibley Homestead Built by General Henry Hastings Sibley* (1935. [20 p.]). It includes a sketch of Sibley as a "Pioneer of Culture and Frontier Author" by Theodore C. Blegen, which appeared as an introduction to one of Sibley's hunting sketches in *MINNESOTA HISTORY* for December, 1934; accounts of the Sibley House by Mary D. Benedict and Mrs. John S. Lovatt; a sketch of Mendota by Mrs. George Ekstrand; and a description of the Faribault House at Mendota by Mrs. Wesley J. Jameson.

The "Committee Reports" of the Minnesota State Planning Board are presented in part 2 of its *Report*, issued in multigraphed form in January (see *ante*, p. 114). Among the reports included are those of the committees on land use, water resources, forestry resources, production and distribution of income, transportation, public health, welfare institutions, education, taxation, and administrative units. Historical backgrounds are given attention in some of the reports; that on land use, for example, includes an account of the "Agricultural Development in Minnesota"; that on transportation is of value for its surveys of highway, railroad, and airway developments. The reports are accompanied by more than a hundred pages of maps and charts, which illustrate graphically the developments described.

A bibliography of "Materials on Government in Minnesota" by William Anderson appears in the January number of the *Bulletin* of the Minnesota Council for the Social Studies. Among the works listed by Mr. Anderson is Dr. Folwell's four-volume *History of Minnesota*. A brief survey of "Local History Organization in Minnesota" is contributed by Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, to the March issue of the *Bulletin*. "Not a few teachers are interested and active in local history organizations, but many do not realize what splendid opportunities these institutions offer for stirring class interest in history," he writes. "Teachers in turn have here a chance to contribute something to a community."

The Minnesota Archaeological Society arranged an "inaugural exhibition" in the Walker Art Gallery of Minneapolis on February 20.

A paper on the Kensington rune stone by Mrs. C. A. McLaird, presented before the Tyler Federated Club at a recent meeting, appears in full in the *Tyler Journal* for March 15.

Brief historical sketches of events centering about a Minnesota locality continue to appear in the monthly issues of the *Minnesota Journal of Education*. "Fort Beauharnois—France's Part in Minnesota History" is the title chosen by Professor Agnes M. Larson of St. Olaf College for an article that appears in the January number with a view of Lake Pepin and Frontenac, the site of the fort. The beginnings of the granite industry in the St. Cloud area are described by Ethel G. Graves of the State Teachers College at St. Cloud in an article entitled "Scotch Pioneers Opened Minnesota's Early Granite Quarries," which is published in the February issue. Hermann R. Muelder of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, is the author of an account of the discovery of the "Sources of the Mississippi" which appears in the March number with the well-known picture by Eastman of Schoolcraft and Boutwell at Lake Itasca.

Sister Grace McDonald is the author of an informing and entertaining sketch of "A Catholic Newspaper Woman and Novelist of the Pioneer West" which appears in the January issue of *Mid-America*. It deals with the career of Mrs. Julia Amanda Sargent Wood, who settled at Sauk Rapids in 1849 with her husband, William H. Wood. In 1855 he became editor of the *Sauk Rapids Frontiersman*, a paper that he later purchased and renamed the *New Era*. The connections of both Mr. and Mrs. Wood with the press of central Minnesota during a period of nearly two decades are described by the author. Her emphasis is placed, however, on the literary activities of Mrs. Wood, who became widely known as a novelist, writing under the name of Minnie Mary Lee. The influence exerted upon her later novels by her conversion to Catholicism and by her frontier experience is brought out.

About two hundred people attended a meeting of the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul, held in the Historical Building on January 20. Among the speakers were Archbishop Murray of St. Paul, who pointed out the value of the study of history, and particularly of the study of local history; Sister Grace McDonald, who read the account of Mrs. Wood's career described above; Miss Agnes

Keenan, who presented a paper on the life of Father Joseph Goiffon, a Catholic missionary in the neighborhood of St. Paul and in the Red River region; and Mr. Paul Daggett, who made a plea for the marking of historic sites.

An account of the beginning and growth of the Baptist church in Minnesota, presented by George M. Palmer at the Minnesota Baptist state convention at Winona, on October 8, 1934, has been printed as a pamphlet under the title *The History of the Baptist Church in Minnesota* (16 p.). With emphasis upon incidents of the pioneer period, the author mentions the work of a number of missionaries, laymen, and ministers. The organization of churches, the formation of state and local associations, and the efforts to maintain an educational institution which culminated in the establishment of Pillsbury Academy are touched upon briefly. The account is an interesting review of the pioneering work of leaders of the Baptist faith in Minnesota.

L. M. F.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Coleraine Methodist Church was celebrated by members of the congregation on January 14. The Bethlehem English Lutheran Church of St. Paul commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with special services during the week of January 11. Brief histories of these churches are contained in the *Itaska Iron News* of Coleraine for January 18 and in the *Midway Messenger* of St. Paul for January 11, respectively.

Nearly four pages of items relating to Minnesota appear in a *Bibliography on Land Settlement, with Particular Reference to Small Holdings and Subsistence Homesteads*, compiled by Louise O. Bercaw, A. M. Hannay, and Esther M. Colvin, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, and published by the United States department of agriculture as number 172 of its *Miscellaneous Publications* (1934. 492 p.). The Minnesota material included consists for the most part of articles published in newspapers, periodicals, and government publications. Some additional items that relate to a region including the state are grouped under the heading "Great Lakes States."

As early as 1873 the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, which had been organized in 1866, called upon the state legislature to study the advisability of passing laws "for encouraging forest tree culture,



especially in the prairie region of the state"; and in 1874 one of its members read a paper on "Forest Tree Culture," in which he predicted that the white pine of Minnesota would be cut in seventeen years and urged the necessity of a policy of planting and protection. These are among many facts of interest gleaned from the reports of the horticultural society and presented by Professor Henry Schmitz in an article entitled "Shelterbelt Planting Revealed in Early Minnesota Forestry," in the *Minnesota Conservationist* for February. He proves that the society was consistently active in promoting interest in forests in a period when conservation had not yet impressed itself upon the thinking of Americans.

Legends connected with logging and lumbering in Minnesota and the Northwest are presented in verse by Thomas G. Alvord, Jr., in an attractive volume entitled *Paul Bunyan and Resinous Rhymes of the North Woods* (New York, 1934). A collection of *Paul Bunyan Yarns* in prose has been issued by a tourist bureau which has designated a large section of north-central Minnesota as "Paul Bunyan's Playground" (1935. 18 p.).

The lumber industry and the picturesque lumberjacks who developed it have received considerable attention in recent months in the *Stillwater Post-Messenger*. An article entitled "Story of the Lumberjack" by Ralph McGrath, originally read before the students of the Stillwater high school, appears in the issue for November 22. Lumberjack songs are printed in the numbers for November 29, December 13, January 3, and March 14.

"The Trail of the Woodsman" was the subject of an address presented before the Business and Professional Women's Club of Northfield on March 4 by Miss Agnes Larson of St. Olaf College, Northfield. The speaker traced briefly the history of the Minnesota lumber industry.

Steps that are being taken toward the establishment of "An International Park" in the region around Rainy Lake are explained by Ernest C. Oberholtzer in an article in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for February. "To enter the region is to enter the past," writes Mr. Oberholtzer, who points out that the rocks, the vegetation, the animals, and the presence of numerous Indians all help to create an "illusion of the past." He tells of the establishment of the

Quetico Provincial Park in Canada and of the Superior National Forest in Minnesota in 1909, of recent legislation providing that "no shore line timber may be cut and no changes made in the natural levels of any of the waters," and of the movement in the United States and Canada to "establish a vast wilderness sanctuary" in the Rainy Lake and Pigeon River watersheds. The question "Shall the State Relinquish Control of Grand Portage and Kabetogama Forests to the Federal Government?" as additions to the international park is discussed in the *Minnesota Conservationist* for January. Mr. Oberholtzer takes the affirmative; the negative is supported by E. V. Willard of the Minnesota conservation commission.

A great historical pageant of the Red River Valley, presented at Crookston on February 7, was a feature of the twenty-fifth annual Northwest School Farmers' Week and Red River Valley Winter Shows, held from February 4 to 8. Representatives of thirteen counties participated in the pageant, each group re-enacting a scene from the pioneer history of the valley. The counties and the subjects of the scenes depicted follow: Mahnomen County, an Indian war dance; Roseau County, "The Legend of Gull Rock"; Wilkin County, the arrival of the first settlers in the county and pioneer life in 1857; Red Lake County, the Old Crossing treaty; Otter Tail County, the Clitherall settlers and their relations with the Indians; Clearwater County, the lumber industry and early logging; Kittson County, the Hudson's Bay Company in the Red River fur trade; Clay County, "Gayeties of 1880"; Marshall County, "Fisher's Landing and the Coming of the Railroad"; Pennington County, the church in frontier life; Norman County, the development of Red River Valley industries; Becker County, "Recreation in the Red River Valley"; and Polk County, the Red River Valley in the nation's wars. In two final scenes the contrast between the Northwest School of Agriculture in 1910 and in 1935 was shown. At a special women's meeting held on the day of the pageant, Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, spoke on "Visualizing Minnesota." He called attention to the growing number of local historical societies in Minnesota and noted that six of these organizations are in the Red River Valley. Plans for a society embracing the entire valley were discussed at a meeting of representatives of these local societies.

An interesting contribution to the social history of the state as a whole is a detailed review of "The First Fifty Years of Music in Minneapolis" by Louise Chapman, which appears in six installments in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* from January 20 to February 24. The arrangement is by decades; the opening installment describes the musical activities of the fifties. The author reveals that programs presented by local talent and traveling troupes, such as the Hutchinsons and Negro minstrels, were almost the sole attractions of this decade, and that before its close a Minnesota musical association had held a convention in St. Anthony. As the century progressed, local talent developed, choral activity came to the front, and the city began to attract the world's best artists. Miss Chapman notes that during the eighties an "almost unbelievable" amount of opera was staged in Minneapolis; "thirty companies came here, some for two or three return engagements." Among these companies was the well-known Boston Ideal Opera Company; among the artists whose voices delighted Minneapolis audiences were Emma Abbott, Lillian Nordica, and Christine Nilsson. A local genius was discovered when Olive Fremstad appeared in amateur operatic performances. At the turn of the century, writes Miss Chapman, Minneapolis "had three conservatories of music to her credit, a splendid orchestra, and three major musical clubs."

"Minnesota as a Health Resort in the Early Days" is the subject of an interesting article by Maud and Delos Lovelace which appears in *Everybody's Health*, the magazine published by the Minnesota Public Health Association, for January. The authors of *One Stayed at Welcome* have here brought together a number of quotations and other items from Minnesota newspapers of the fifties illustrative of the "high regard which the founders of our state had for the health-giving qualities of Minnesota's climate." The passages that they quote, write Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace, "may be matched again and again in the files of Territorial newspapers, so happily preserved and accessible to us in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society."

Sketches of several Minnesota missionaries of note are contributed by Grace Lee Nute to volume 15 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies (New York, 1935). They deal with the careers

of Father Augustin Ravoux, the Catholic worker among the Minnesota Sioux; Stephen R. Riggs, who did much toward the development of the mission station at Lac qui Parle; and Samuel W. Pond, the centennial of whose arrival in Minnesota was celebrated last year. The work of Gideon H. Pond is mentioned only incidentally in the sketch of his brother. Dr. Nute's research in another field is recognized in the bibliography accompanying the sketch of Radisson, which is the work of Helen C. Boatfield and Eleanor R. Dobson. They write: "A book on Radisson and Groseilliers is in preparation by Dr. Grace Lee Nute, of the Minn. Hist. Soc., who has kindly supplied certain information for this sketch." The career of another trader and explorer, Peter Pond, who visited the Minnesota country during the Revolutionary period, is outlined by Louise P. Kellogg. Three men who figured in the early political development of Minnesota are the subjects of sketches by Solon J. Buck, formerly superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. They are Alexander Ramsey, the first governor of the territory; Henry M. Rice, an early state senator; and his brother, Edmund Rice, Congressman and railroad president. The importance of a Sioux chief, Red Wing, is recognized in a sketch by W. J. Ghent; the career of General John Pope, who led an exploring expedition into the Red River Valley in 1849, is outlined by Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr. The writer merely mentions this expedition, describing it as "survey duty in Minnesota," and in his bibliography he fails to take note of the important report that Pope prepared for the war department and that was published in 1850, with a valuable map, as a government document. The life of George T. Plowman, a well-known etcher who was born at Le Sueur and graduated from the University of Minnesota, is outlined by Helen Wright; Kenneth S. Latourette contributes a sketch of Watts O. Pye, a Congregational missionary to China who was born and educated in Rice County; and a sketch of the Methodist bishop, William A. Quayle, who lived in St. Paul from 1912 to 1916, is the work of William W. Sweet. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, is the author of an account of the career of Johan R. Reiersen, a pioneer Norwegian colonizer in Texas.

The *Southern Minnesotan*, a magazine devoted to the history of the Minnesota Valley and the southern section of the state, is being continued as the *Northwest Pioneer* under the editorship of Mr. Win

V. Working. The first issue under the new title, that for January, includes articles relating to steamboating on the Red River, the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, Chippewa food, and the founding of Hutchinson by "three singing brothers."

#### LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The progress of the local historical movement in Minnesota since 1922, when the first county historical society in the state was organized, may be judged from the following list. According to records kept by the Minnesota Historical Society, forty-one county and community historical societies are now active in the state.

Anoka County Historical Society, Dr. Scipio Bond, Anoka, president.

Blue Earth County Historical Society, Horace W. Roberts, Mankato, president.

Brown County Historical Society, Fred Johnson, New Ulm, president.

Chatfield Historical Society, G. A. Haven, Chatfield, president.

Clay County Historical Society, Herman C. Nordlie, Moorhead, president.

Cook County Historical Society, E. F. Lindquist, Grand Marais, president.

Cottonwood County Historical Society, H. E. Hanson, Windom, president.

Crow Wing County Historical Society, W. H. Gemmell, Brainerd, president.

Dodge County Historical Society, Teems Slingerland, Mantorville, vice president.

Douglas County Historical Society, Constant Larson, Alexandria, president.

Fillmore County Historical Society, T. J. Meighen, Preston, president.

Glencoe Historical Society, Mrs. Isabelle Zrust, Glencoe, president.

Goodhue County Historical Society, C. A. Rasmussen, Red Wing, president.

Hubbard County Historical Society, Mrs. E. C. Lake, Menahga, president.

Hutchinson Historical Society, H. A. Dobratz, Hutchinson, president.

Jackson County Historical Society, Porter W. Ashley, Lakefield, president.

Kanabec County Historical Society, C. E. Williams, Mora, president.

Koochiching County Historical Society, Mrs. Ruth Doherty, International Falls, president.

Lake County Historical Society, Dennis Dwan, Two Harbors, president.

Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society, G. M. Dwelle, Lake City, president.

Lyon County Historical Society, A. P. Rose, Marshall, president.

Marshall County Historical Society, Bernard B. Brett, Warren, president.

Martin County Historical Society, Julius Haycraft, Fairmont, president.

Meeker County Historical Society, Frank March, Litchfield, president.

Montgomery Pioneer Historical Association, Joseph T. Rynda, Jr., Montgomery, president.

Murray County Historical Society, Robert Hysloop, Slayton, president.

Nicollet County Historical Society, Henry N. Benson, St. Peter, president.

Nobles County Historical Society, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Worthington, president.

Olmsted County Historical Society, Burt Eaton, Rochester, president.

Otter Tail County Historical Society, Anton Thompson, Fergus Falls, president.

Pipestone County Old Settlers Historical Society, William P. Farmers, Pipestone, president.

Polk County Historical Society, C. G. Selvig, Crookston, president.

Pope County Historical Society, M. C. Johnshoy, Starbuck, president.

Rice County Historical Society, C. A. Duniway, Northfield, president.

Rock County Historical Society, E. H. Canfield, Luverne, president.

Roseau County Historical Society, Eddy E. Billberg, Roseau, president.

St. Louis County Historical Society, William E. Culkin, Duluth, president.

Swift County Historical Society, Dr. C. L. Scofield, Benson, president.

Washington County Historical Society, Mrs. W. C. Masterman, Stillwater, vice president.

White Bear Historical Society, W. A. Stickley, White Bear Lake, president.

Wilkin County Historical Society, H. L. Shirley, Breckenridge, president.

As part of a state-wide canvass of historical manuscripts initiated by the Minnesota Historical Society, inventories are being prepared of the letters, diaries, and other manuscript records collected by local historical societies. Ultimately, it is expected, a union catalogue, or guide, to local collections throughout the state will be issued as a supplement to the recently published *Guide to the Personal Papers in the Manuscript Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society*. Meanwhile, a brief report will be presented in each issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY of the holdings of one or more societies. A list of the more important items in the collections of the Rice County Historical Society at Faribault follows:

A group of manuscript sermons written by Bishop Henry B. Whipple, 1851-72; records and correspondence of the law firm of Batchelder and

Buckham, 1853-1911; day books kept by Coles and Winans, a meat market, 1857; docket of the Rice County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, 1858; secretary's book of the Faribault insurance agencies, 1864-84; record of watches sold or repaired by a Mr. McGuire, jeweler, 1882-92; ledger of the Brown-Martin Lumber Company of Northfield, 1884-91; records of the social and benevolent organizations, such as the state institution for deaf, dumb, and blind at Faribault, 1863-87, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1871-1907, the I.O.O.F. lodge in Northfield, 1879, Young Men's Christian Association of Northfield, 1885-99, Home Society for Aged Women, 1887-1901, Traveller's Club of Faribault, 1900-28, Grand Army of the Republic, 1903-24, Tatepaha Golf Club, 1901-06, Live Topics Club of Faribault, 1908-25, and American Red Cross of Rice County, 1917-34; miscellaneous warranty deed and pre-emption certificates, 1858-76; case book kept by Dr. N. M. Bemis, 1873; letters by Moses D. Clapp, Richard Faribault, A. L. Metcalf, Earle Brown, the Reverend Henry St. Clair, and others; biographical sketches of early settlers; papers read before meetings of the Rice County Historical Society; and essays on historical subjects submitted by high-school students in a contest sponsored by the society.

At a meeting of the Clay County Historical Society held at Moorhead on March 16, H. C. Nordlie was elected president. Other officers of the society are Miss Ella Hawkinson, vice president; Mrs. S. E. Rice, secretary; and Miss Marjorie Thompson, treasurer. Plans were made for a summer meeting of the organization, and a special project calling for the gathering of biographical material relating to Clay County pioneers was discussed.

The museum rooms of the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd are now open to the public each Saturday from 2:00 to 4:00 P. M., according to an announcement in the *Brainerd Journal Press* of March 8.

The early history of the churches of Chatfield was the subject of a paper presented by the Reverend R. Jay Wilson at the annual meeting of the Chatfield Historical Society, which was held on February 28. The following officers were elected: G. A. Haven, president, Mrs. E. F. Harnish, first vice president, L. M. Thurber, second vice president, Mrs. G. H. Underleak, secretary, and Miss Ruth Shimer, treasurer.

A paper on "Indian Mounds in Goodhue County" by Professor Edward W. Schmidt of St. Olaf College, Northfield, was read at the regular meeting of the Goodhue County Historical Society on Feb-

ruary 11 by the secretary, Miss Rosalie Youngdahl. Members of the society voted to hold a future meeting in some community other than Red Wing "in order to give residents in the rural districts and surrounding cities the opportunity of taking part in the society's activities."

"For Posterity" is the heading of an editorial in the *Western Guard* of Madison, which advocates the organization of a Lac qui Parle County historical society. The writer urges "that steps be taken at once toward the goal of a county museum," and he suggests "that the first step toward this goal be the forming of a Lac qui Parle Historical Society, with necessary officers and committees that will move toward this end along a definite route."

A local history essay contest, open to pupils in the seventh and eighth grades, is being conducted by the Nobles County Historical Society. Those entering the contest have a choice of the following topics: the history of an old building, the story of a school or a church, a township history, an account of a pioneer industry, or a picture of pioneer home life.

As a "special project," the Pope County Historical Society has undertaken the gathering of material about the "organization and development of the public schools" of the county. A list of questions that will be placed in the hands of teachers and members of local school boards has been drafted by officers of the society. They relate to the organization of the district, the names of teachers and students, state aid, teachers' salaries, the curriculum, library facilities, prominent graduates, and the like.

The White Bear Historical Society has been organized in the village of White Bear Lake with the following officers: W. A. Stickley, president; Mrs. J. C. Fulton, vice president; Roxanne Whitaker, secretary; and William Luedke, treasurer. At a meeting held on April 26 a constitution was adopted and plans were made for the incorporation of the society.

Papers on "Wild Pigeons and Hunting in the Early 60's" by E. A. Taylor and on "Original Preemptions and Early Additions to the City of Faribault" by Mrs. C. N. Sayles were presented at the quarterly meeting of the Rice County Historical Society, which was



held at Faribault on February 25. In the interesting paper by Mr. Taylor, which appears in full in the *Faribault Daily News* for February 26, he pictures the game and the bird life that were abundant in Rice County during his childhood, describing in detail the great flocks of wild pigeons that passed over his home. Mrs. Sayles's paper, which is based upon original records of government surveys, pre-emption records, land title examinations, and the like, is published in three installments in the *News* for February 27, 28, and 29.

The fortieth anniversary of the organization of Roseau County will be the occasion for an elaborate celebration in June, according to an announcement in the *Northern Minnesota Leader* for March 7. Plans for the celebration are being made by officers of the Roseau County Historical Society.

"Duluth as it looked in the days of the early lake voyageurs and the forest trappers lives again on the walls of the rooms in the courthouse occupied by the St. Louis County Historical society," according to a writer for the *Duluth Herald* of January 18. Some of the more interesting pictures owned by the society are described in detail, and the announcement is made that the entire collection has been reclassified recently by Mr. William E. Culkin, its president. Articles about the collection, by Mr. Culkin, appear in the *Duluth Free Press* for January 4 and 18 and February 8. Some of the museum objects owned by the society and displayed in its rooms are described by the same writer in the *Free Press* for February 15.

At a meeting of the Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society at Lake City on February 11, Mr. M. L. Erikson presented a paper on early Lake City hotels and restaurants.

Mr. W. E. Easton, editor of the *Stillwater Gazette*, reviewed the history of Stillwater's newspapers before a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society at Stillwater on February 11. A brief review of the history of Minnesota was presented by Mrs. Daisy M. Foster. Mr. Easton's paper appears in full in the *Gazette* for February 12. At a meeting of the society held on March 19, stories of the post offices in the northern and southern sections of the county were recounted by Mrs. Nellie Everett and Mrs. H. F. Schilling; and a retired rural mail carrier, Mr. Charles Johnson, recalled some of his experiences.

A movement looking toward the organization of a local historical society has been started in Winona County. A questionnaire relating to such an organization sent to interested individuals early in the year met with a favorable response.

#### LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The growth of the Aitkin school system from the "log cabin days to the fine modern plant" is traced by L. C. Murray, superintendent of schools, in the *Aitkin Republican* for February 21. A chronological list of important events in the history of the system, based upon the minutes of the school board, is included. Pictures of early school buildings and of the present Aitkin school accompany the article.

The results of a local history essay contest conducted by the Philolectian Society of Anoka were announced at a meeting held on January 4, and the three prize-winning essays were read. Fifty-six essays were submitted in the contest, which was limited to students in the seventh and eighth grades and in the high schools of Anoka County. All the essays have been turned over to the Anoka County Historical Society. The first prize was awarded to Dorothy Ann Weaver for an account of "Early Medicine in Anoka County"; a sketch of "Early Events in the History of Anoka County" by Leland Workman received second place; and Constance Hilton was given the third prize for a description of the "First Hotel and Trading Post in Anoka County." The first two essays appear in the *Anoka County Union* and in the *Anoka Herald* for January 9; the third is to be found in the same papers for January 16. Other essays submitted in the contest also have been published from time to time.

The Detroit Lakes post of the American Legion has appointed a historical committee to "ascertain what items of historical interest exist in the county." The establishment of a historical museum at Detroit Lakes is being considered. According to an announcement in the *Detroit Lakes Record* for February 14, "one of the objectives the Legion has in mind is to bring to the people of the county a realization of the value of historical data and of articles which have been identified with the early pioneers. So much of this material has already been lost that something should be done to care for what is still available."

Mr. Clark Orton of Algona, Iowa, a son of C. K. Orton, the founder of Ortonville, is the author of a series of reminiscent sketches, the first of which appears in the *Ortonville Independent* for January 31. Among the subjects of these articles are the blizzard of 1878, a prairie fire that nearly destroyed the town, and early schools in Ortonville.

Early days in Sleepy Eye are described in an interesting and detailed reminiscent article by George W. Somerville of Los Angeles, which appears in the *Brown County Journal* for January 11. The writer relates that he "landed in Sleepy Eye on June 24, 1879, just in time to be drafted into the making of the Fourth of July speech." A valuable feature of the sketch is Mr. Somerville's account of the impeachment proceedings against Judge E. St. Julien Cox, which occurred while the author was serving as county attorney of Brown County. He describes also his experiences as a state senator from 1898 to 1906, and his activities as an attorney in "practically every county seat fight in the state." The article is reprinted in the *Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch* for January 17 and 24.

In a letter published in the *Barnum Herald* for January 17, Mr. John Manni tells how the village of Kettle River in Carlton County received its name. The settlement, which was made up largely of Finns, was originally known as Finland, and part of it is still called by that name, according to the writer. After the railroad was built in 1909 and a post office was established, the town was often confused with another village of the same name in Lake County. As a result, writes Mr. Manni, the Carlton County settlement was given the name of the stream on which it is located.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the *Chisago County Press* of Lindstrom is the occasion for the publication of a history of the newspaper in its issue for March 7. Its beginnings are traced to a Swedish paper called *Medborgaren*, which began publication on March 3, 1898. According to this account, *Medborgaren*, the *Chisago County Courier*, and the *Center City Press* "were consolidated into the Chisago County Press in the year 1905."

Under the heading "Early Days—Olden Ways," historical essays submitted in a contest sponsored by the *Farmers Independent* of

Bagley for students in the grade schools of Clearwater County have been appearing regularly in that paper since January 3 (see *ante*, 15: 485). The results of the contest are announced in the issue for that date, which includes also the essay that was awarded first place—an account of "Early Days in Shevlin" by Helen Gordon. The second prize was given to Verna McCollum for a sketch of the "History of the Moose School," and the third to Severt Kvande for an outline of the "History of Clearwater County."

In a letter to the *Windom Reporter*, published in its issue for January 4, Miss Gertrude B. Gove relates the history of the public square on which the Cottonwood County courthouse now stands. "When the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company," writes Miss Gove, "platted the original townsite of Windom in 1871, 'a good sized Public Square to be surrounded with business buildings' was a part of the plan." Items about this square are quoted from local papers from 1871 to the present, and the activities of various individuals in helping to beautify the community are described.

The recent abandoning of the Hastings and Dakota Railroad, which since 1868 has connected Hastings and Farmington, is the occasion for the publication, in the *Hastings Gazette* for February 8, of an interesting sketch of the history of the road. The building of the road, the arrival of the first locomotive, its first trip with six flat cars over a mile of road, and an excursion to Farmington on New Year's Day, 1869, are described. Much of the narrative is based upon material drawn from early files of the *Gazette*. The article is reprinted in the *Dakota County Tribune* of Farmington for February 22.

Since the publication in the *Grant County Herald* of Elbow Lake of William Goetzinger's "Trails: An Early History of Grant County," a number of pioneer residents of the region have contributed reminiscent articles to that paper. Sketches by C. H. Phinney of Herman appear in the issues for January 24, February 7 and 21, and March 7, 21, and 28; among the subjects of his articles are a trip by covered wagon from Wisconsin to western Minnesota in 1869, wheat shipments to Minneapolis in the seventies, the first school in Herman, the grasshopper plague, and prairie fires. Other interesting articles about frontier life in western Minnesota written by J. N.

Sanford of Cloverdale, New Mexico, and George G. Allanson of Buffalo have appeared in recent issues of the *Herald*.

Laws and regulations adopted by the town board of Crystal Lake Township in Hennepin County from 1860 to 1863 are described in an article in the *Hennepin County Enterprise* of Robbinsdale for March 28. Information presented in the sketch was drawn from a volume of "Records of the Town of Crystal Lake," discovered recently in the office of the *Enterprise*.

"The Mills of Edina" are the subject of a sketch by Mrs. Mary C. Percy, which appears in the *Northwestern Miller* for January 30. She asserts that "there have been five mills on Minnehaha Creek," and she tells in some detail the story of the one that was known as the Edina Mill. This mill was acquired in 1869 by the writer's grandfather, Andrew Craik.

The passing of half a century since organized charities had their beginning in Minneapolis was celebrated by the Minneapolis Family Welfare Association on December 17, 1934. A brief outline of its development from 1884, when it was organized as the Associated Charities, to the present is contained in a booklet issued in connection with the celebration. Another Minneapolis charitable organization, the Jewish Family Welfare Association, marked its twenty-fifth anniversary on January 30. A sketch of its history is included in the report of its president, Mr. I. S. Joseph, which appears in the association's *Twenty-fifth Annual Report* (15 p.).

The *Bulletin* of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts for February 23 is given over to an article on "How the Art Institute Began." It traces the story of art in the Mill City back to 1883, when the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts was organized with Dr. William W. Folwell as president; tells of the opening of the Minneapolis School of Art in 1886; and describes the steps by which after 1910 the institute acquired its collections and its building. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the institute was celebrated by its members on January 10.

The interesting and unusual story of a Minneapolis store that has drawn customers from all parts of the city to Cedar Avenue since the late eighties is told by Joe MacGaheran in an article entitled "Holtzermann's Quest," which appears in *Golfer and Sportsman* for Feb-

ruary. Special attention is given to the collecting and importing done by Louis Holtzermann, who supplied the store with its unique stock.

The organization in 1920 and the later activities of the Minneapolis Municipal Ski Club are described by Julius P. Blegen in an article entitled "King of Winter Sports," which appears in the *M. A. C. Gopher* for January. Events sponsored by the club and "ski stars" among its members who have gained wide reputations are mentioned.

The Metropolitan Life Building of Minneapolis is described as the city's first skyscraper in an article by Gordon Roth in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 3. The writer describes the construction of the building in 1888 by Louis F. Menage and tells of the festivities that accompanied its completion.

Ten Minneapolis buildings selected for their historical importance by the Historic American Buildings Survey are described in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 10. They include the stone towers at Fort Snelling, two early residences, the Pillsbury "A" Mill, and two churches.

Brief biographical sketches of several Minneapolis men, including Arthur M. Keith and Walter J. Keith, are to be found in a recent genealogical work entitled *The Keith Book* by Adelaide Keith Merrill (Minneapolis, 1934. 187 p.).

The issue of the *Hokah Chief* for March 21 is an eightieth anniversary number which contains a number of interesting historical articles about the community in the Root River Valley. Mr. W. W. Becker is the author of an article entitled "When Hokah Was Young," in which he lists many of the older homes and other buildings in the village and tells briefly the stories of their beginnings. Early railroads in southeastern Minnesota are recalled by a pioneer locomotive engineer, Mr. John Green. A collection of pioneer objects and manuscripts assembled by Mr. W. J. Langen and displayed in a log cabin which he erected for the purpose on his farm near Hokah is the subject of another article.

A band organized at Grand Rapids in 1892 is described as the "first musical organization in Grand Rapids and Itasca county" in

the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* for March 20. An account of this band and of musical activity in northeastern Minnesota is included in a column headed "Up in This Neck of the Woods."

Announcements about a history of Lincoln County to be published serially in the *Lake Benton News* appear in that paper for March 22 and 29. A plea for letters and reminiscent material relating to the early history of the county is made in the latter issue.

Some incidents in the "Early History of Marshall County" are related by Darlyne Sands in the *Warren Sheaf* for January 23. She tells of a number of early settlers who came to the county in covered wagons from the southern part of the state, she describes some early schools and churches, and she relates the story of the beginnings of railroad transportation in the region.

The reminiscences of an Olmsted County physician, Dr. Charles T. Granger, are presented in a series of articles entitled "The Saga of a Country Doctor" that appear in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from January 13 to March 3. Dr. Granger began practicing in Rochester forty-three years ago, and his narrative contains numerous accounts of the hardships that a general practitioner had to undergo in the horse and buggy age. Names of physicians who have become famous in medical history in the nation as well as in Minnesota appear in the account.

S. P. L.

Incidents from the early history of *Otter Tail County* are being included in a column bearing the heading "Otter Tales: A Personalized History of Otter Tail County," which began publication in the *Perham Enterprise-Bulletin* for March 14. In the opening installment, Mr. Harvey Smalley, Jr., the editor, expresses his indebtedness to Mr. Henry Kemper, a pioneer of the county, and states that information has been obtained also from files of the *Bulletin* and from the state and county historical societies. Material relating to a settlement at Rush Lake appears in the first few installments.

Successive periods of drought and flood in Otter Tail County after 1859 are described by a former resident of the region, W. J. B. Moses of Springfield, Ohio, in an article in the *Alexandria Citizen-News* for February 7. The sketch is reprinted from a Springfield newspaper

for which Mr. Moses prepares a column, writing under the name of "Barr Moses."

The founding of a Dutch colony at Butler in Otter Tail County in 1910 is described by Mr. Jacques Hendrickx, one of the original settlers, in an interview published in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for March 19. The original members of the colony are named, their present whereabouts are given, and the conditions with which they were forced to cope upon their arrival are described.

Recent archaeological discoveries in western Minnesota are briefly touched upon in the first of a series of popular articles by Win V. Working which have been appearing in the *Thief River Falls Times* under the title "Red River Valley History" since January 24. Among the subjects of other articles are the Indians of northern and western Minnesota, Chippewa-Sioux warfare, early white explorers, and the Red River carts and the routes that they followed.

Among the sketches published by Mr. Win V. Working under the general title "History of the Northwest" in the *Crookston Daily Times* during the past three months are an account of dairying in Polk County, October 11; the history of the churches of Crookston, October 13 to 17; an Indian scare of 1891, November 23 to 26; the schools of Crookston and Polk County, December 5 to 8; lumbering in western Minnesota, December 27 to January 6; the Northwestern Minnesota Singers' Association, which was organized in 1922, February 22 and 23; and the fairs of Polk and Norman counties, March 11 and 12.

Mr. William F. Markoe is the author of an account of a large Indian mound on his father's property on White Bear Lake, which appears in the *White Bear Press* for February 1. He relates that the mound was destroyed by workmen in the late eighties, and that they uncovered nineteen skeletons and many primitive artifacts.

That today "St. Paul Boasts Fewer Hotels than in 1886" is brought out in a brief sketch in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for January 14. The account notes that St. Paul was credited with sixty-six hotels in the *Hotel Red Book* of 1886, while at present only forty-eight are listed in the classified section of the telephone directory.



A summary of the main events in the history of the village of Wabasso in Redwood County and a series of short chapters describing the establishment and growth of churches, schools, clubs, and business organizations comprise a volume entitled *The Story of Wabasso* (1934. 183 p.) written by Arnold J. Bauer in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town. A selection of "Episodes of Wabasso," some of them amusing, others sensational, and a list of old settlers conclude the volume. The author has gathered his material from contemporary documents and newspapers and from the minute books of organizations, supplementing these facts with the recollections of "old time residents." His record is more a compendium than a narrative, and too much emphasis is placed in it upon "first" events. Nevertheless his sense of humor and of human interest make the book thoroughly readable, and the facts he presents give a suggestive picture of social life in a small town in twentieth-century Minnesota. C. M. G.

Interviews with Redwood County pioneers are reported by Ray E. Colton in a number of recent issues of the *Redwood Gazette* of Redwood Falls. The recollections of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Kuenzli, who settled in Redwood Falls in the late sixties, are the basis for an article published on February 7. Some of their most interesting reminiscences relate to the activities of a pioneer physician, Dr. D. L. Hitchcock. The experiences of two other Redwood County pioneers, Mr. A. A. Wilson and Mr. Joseph Tyson, are described in articles published on February 21 and 28. Archaeological discoveries in central Minnesota are the subject of another article by Mr. Colton, which appears in the issue for March 7.

An announcement that a room in the Northfield Public Library "is now open to the public and ready to receive gifts of local historical objects and manuscripts" is made in the *Northfield News* for March 22. The citizens of Northfield are invited to "share in what may become an important Northfield asset by giving to the public library, in trust for the people of this community, any articles bearing on the history of the region."

In order to "create popular interest in and appreciation of the backgrounds" of the Northfield community, Mr. Carl L. Weicht, editor of the *Northfield News*, has been giving monthly radio talks

under the auspices of the Northfield Association over station WCAL. The first talk, presented on February 20, dealt with a group of Northfield pioneers who were "cultural builders"; the second, given on March 20, reviewed the story of early milling on the Cannon River and its relation to the founding of Northfield; and in two talks presented on April 17 and 24 the most exciting episode in the history of the community, the bank robbery of 1876, was recalled. The talks have been published, with appropriate illustrations, in the *News*, the first appearing in the issue for March 1.

Among the sketches on local history published recently by Mr. J. E. Townsend in the *Belle Plaine Herald* are accounts of "Deer and Bear Hunting" and of the hunting of small game in the vicinity of Belle Plaine, which appear in the issues for January 10 and 24. Another sketch, which is published on February 21, deals with "Commodity Prices of 75 Years Ago"; it is based upon an account book for the years 1860-62.

A brief sketch of a school at Shakopee known as "District 41 School" appears in the *Shakopee Argus-Tribune* for January 10. The building, which was erected in 1870, is soon to be demolished. The register of the first class enrolled in the grammar department has been preserved by one of the students, Mr. Julius A. Coller, and the names of the students included in the register appear with the present article. An early picture of the school illustrates the article.

An account of mounds in the Cut Foot Sioux district prepared by Gerald S. Horton, formerly a forest ranger in the region, is the basis for an article by George W. Kelley in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for March 10. Mr. Horton has presented a copy of his account to the Minnesota Historical Society (see *ante*, p. 101).

Life in a frontier Minnesota town on the upper Mississippi—St. Cloud—during the stirring days of the Civil and Sioux wars is portrayed by Henrietta L. Memler in a historical narrative entitled "St. Cloud, 1861-65," which appears in installments in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* from February 8 to March 6. The account, based chiefly on items gathered from newspapers—the *St. Cloud Democrat* and the *St. Cloud Times*—and from manuscript sources in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, was prepared orig-

inally as a term paper for a course in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota. It traces the economic, social, religious, and political bases of life in the frontier community of St. Cloud through a five-year period, and synthesizes the different elements into a coherent whole. In the opening year of the Civil War, Miss Memler points out, St. Cloud was still a frontier village less than ten years old. There remained a great deal of work to be done in the formation of the frontier institutions of the time — schools to be established, churches to be erected, business enterprises to be expanded, and homes to be constructed. The Civil War, although it seemed to the citizens of St. Cloud to be a “dim and distant” scourge, hampered the work of laying these foundations. The real menace to progress, however, was the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, and so impressed with the horrors of Indian war were these frontier people that “beyond a doubt, St. Cloudians of the later nineteenth century placed their events ‘before’ or ‘after’ the Indian Scare, rather than ‘before’ or ‘after’ the rebellion.” The narrative is divided into three chapters, one dealing with events before the outbreak, a second with the outbreak itself, and a third with the last years of the Civil War period. The account is carried up to the period of rapid growth that followed the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad to St. Cloud in the fall of 1865. It is an excellent and interesting example of the possibilities for constructive work afforded by a study of local history.

A. J. L.

The story of a southern Minnesota community is reflected in the fortieth anniversary edition of the *Blooming Prairie Times*, published on February 21. The history of the paper, which was established in May, 1893, is the subject of a number of articles. Among these is a long reminiscent narrative by Theodore Fagre, editor of the *Times* for twenty-four years; a brief article by Mrs. Geraldine Rasmussen, telling of her purchase of the paper in 1929 and of her adventures as its publisher; and an account of the experiences of a reporter for the paper in 1917 by H. E. Rasmussen, now the publisher of the *Austin Herald*. A large number of articles in the issue deal with the development of local business concerns, including a shoe store, a clothing store, drug stores, meat markets, a furniture store, general stores, creameries, a mill, banks, a garage, a barber shop, a hardware store, and an automobile dealer. Historical sketches of local Catholic,

Presbyterian, Baptist, and Lutheran churches are presented; and the development of the village school system is outlined. The history of the village, from its founding in 1867, is reviewed; a sketch of the township, which originally was called Oak Glen and which was settled in 1856, is included. Fraternal organizations and local clubs are the subjects of several articles; the beginnings of football in 1906 are described; the story of the municipal light plant is presented; and the World War services of the community are outlined. Among the individuals whose contributions to the growth of the village are described are Mr. Henry Vollharth, Mrs. J. C. Brainerd, and Dr. Benedik Melby.

The quarrying of limestone for building purposes in the neighborhood of Owatonna is the subject of an interesting historical sketch by Emery Lindesmith in the "tabloid" section of the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle* for January 4. The author relates that Avery W. Adams quarried the first stone along the Straight River in 1855, using the product in the building of his home; that commercial quarrying was started by Daniel C. Potter in the sixties; and that extensive operations were conducted from 1870 to 1904 by Orlando Lindesmith. The methods used to quarry the stone, which in the early period depended entirely on hand labor, are described in some detail by Mr. Lindesmith.

Reports of interviews with and reminiscent articles by pioneers have been appearing from time to time in the tabloid section of the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle*. An interview with Mr. E. M. Twiford, for twenty-eight years chief of the Owatonna fire department, appears in the issue for January 11; Mr. Jonathan O. Eastman recalls the extreme cold of 1873 in an article published on February 1; and in the issue for February 15 Mr. Louis F. Teske tells that "getting mired" in Owatonna was a regular occurrence in the spring before the streets were paved. An interesting series of reminiscent sketches by Herbert Luers, formerly editor of the *Journal-Chronicle*, has been appearing since February 21. In the opening installments he tells of the activities of the Beethoven Musical Association, a choral society organized and directed by Professor A. C. Gutterson, and of the Owatonna band, which was directed by George D. Holden. Social life and amusements in the eighties and the writer's experiences as a newspaper man are described in later installments.

Pioneer life in Stevens County was described by Mr. L. L. Hanse of Framnas Township in an address presented before the Wadsworth Trail chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Morris on March 12. He told of the arrival of his family in the township in 1867, of life in a dugout, of early transportation by stagecoach and rail, of relations between settlers and Indians, and the like. The address is published in full in the *Morris Sun* for March 15.

Mr. O. B. DeLaurier's histories of Todd County townships continue to appear in the *Long Prairie Leader* (see *ante*, p. 131). Ward Township is described in the installments that appear from January 3 to 24; Hartford Township is the subject of those published from January 31 to March 28.

Mr. Burt W. Eaton of Rochester was the principal speaker at the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Greenwood Prairie, which was held on February 20. He described the Minnesota exhibit at the Crystal Palace Exposition in New York in 1853 and told of the resulting immigration. A paper entitled "Memories of Plainview" was read by Mrs. Minnie O'Connell. This paper was presented also at a meeting of the Plainview Travelers' Club on February 18.

The history of the Lake Pepin Valley Old Settlers' Association during the fifty years that have passed since its founding was reviewed by Mrs. William C. Fick, Jr., at the annual meeting of the association, which was held at Lake City on February 7. A report on the progress of the Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society, which was established last year, was presented by Mr. Glenn M. Dwelle. Mrs. Fick's paper appears in the *Lake City Graphic-Republican* for February 21.

Plans for the establishment of a state park on the point of land near Frontenac where Fort Beauharnois was located are announced in the *Wabasha County Leader* of Lake City for January 31.

The operations of an early sawmill at Central Point, near Lake City, are recorded in a day book now owned by A. B. Grannis of Lake City, according to an article in the *Lake City Graphic-Republican* for February 21. The entries show that a "locomotive engine" to run the mill was brought "by river steamer at a cost of \$671.66 from Alleghany."

A historical sketch of Brown's Hotel at Lake City, which has been designated by the Historic American Buildings Survey as a structure worthy of preservation, appears in the *Wabasha County Leader* for February 7. The building was erected in the early fifties.

Members of the Winona County Old Settlers Association assembled at Winona on February 22 for their forty-sixth annual meeting. Interviews with a number of the pioneers who attended the meeting are reported in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for February 22. Early lumbering and steamboating activities are recalled by Mr. James T. Robb, Sr., of Winona; Mr. James Douville of Dakota tells of experiences in the Civil and Sioux wars; and the collapse of a drawbridge on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad in 1871 is described by Mr. Fred D. Perkins of Winona.

Pioneer life and people and early events in the history of Monticello are described by C. A. French in a series of articles which began publication in the *Monticello Times* for January 10. Among the subjects touched upon are Wright County settlers in the Civil War, the naming of Monticello, early postmasters, the platting of the townsite, the "Massachusetts colony," and the building of the first bridge across the Mississippi at Monticello.



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